

A SURVEY OF THE NEPALI PEOPLE IN 2025

Inter disciplinary Analysts

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FOREWORD

The Kathmandu University-Nepal Center for Contemporary Studies (KU-NCCS), a social science research center under Kathmandu University School of Arts (KUSOA), presents this consolidated reflection on nearly a decade of public opinion research through the Survey of the Nepali People (SNP) series. Since its inception in 2017, this longitudinal study, a product of our long collaboration with Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA) and The Asia Foundation (TAF), has sought to record how Nepali citizens have experienced the country's transition to a federal democratic republic. This series has grown from a technical exercise into a "report card" on the country's federal, provincial, and local governments, compiled from the views of citizens themselves.

As we analyze the five survey rounds conducted between 2017 and 2025, we observe a striking arc in the national mood, moving from the hopeful stabilization of the post-conflict era to a current climate of significant concern. In 2018, following the first elections held under the new Constitution at the federal, provincial, and local levels, the mood was cautiously optimistic, with 51.4% of the respondents believing the country was moving in the right direction. This sentiment reached a historic peak in 2020, when national optimism surged to 65.6%, reflecting a period of relative political stability just before the global pandemic altered the world's trajectory. However, the subsequent years documented the heavy toll of the COVID-19 pandemic, with optimism dropping to 41.7% in 2022 as the socioeconomic impacts of the lockdown became tangible. Most recently, the 2025 and 2026 follow-up studies have captured a nation in the throes of new social upheavals, specifically the September 2025 youth-led protest popularly known as the Gen Z Movement, which has seen national optimism plummet to its lowest recorded level of 17.5%. This volume arrives at an unusual moment in Nepal's history, and the SNP data help explain what lay behind the September 2025 protest. By the 2025 survey, positive assessments of the country's direction had fallen further, with even the most optimistic province (Karnali) reporting only 28.7%.

A word on the latest round, SNP 2025. The survey was designed with a planned sample of 8,211 respondents so that the results could be compared with earlier rounds. However, our fieldwork coincided with the nationwide September 2025 protest. Due to widespread protests, strikes, road blockades, and political unrest in several districts, the fieldwork was badly disrupted, and we closed the survey at 6,394 respondents. We stopped the fieldwork partly because of those disruptions and partly because the movement had created a new political situation that the original questionnaire had not been designed to capture. Consequently, the SNP team treated the 6,394 completed interviews as the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and prepared a Post-Gen Z Movement Follow-up Survey, conducted in 2026 with a nationally representative sample of 1,428 respondents. Together, these two datasets provide a unique opportunity to assess changes in public opinion before and after one of the most significant political events in Nepal's recent history.

The central theme across the survey cycles has been the gradual institutionalization of federalism and the growing awareness of local governance. Our reports have consistently shown that while awareness of the specific changes in the 2015 Constitution was initially low, especially among women and those without formal education, the perceived capacity of local governments to deliver services was generally viewed as improving over time. In the earlier years of the survey, infrastructure, particularly the improvement of roads and trails, was the primary driver of public optimism. However, as the federal project matured, the public's priorities shifted significantly. In the Post-Gen Z Movement Follow-up Survey, human development, and in particular employment and quality education, displaced physical infrastructure as the public's first priority.

The data from the last decade also reveal deep-seated and persistent challenges that threaten to undermine the gains of the federal transition. Concern over increasing corruption has grown steadily, emerging as the most pressing problem identified by Nepalis across all provinces in the most recent studies. Youth unemployment and the forced migration that follows from it have become a dominant theme of public debate, with 63.2% of the respondents in 2025 identifying this as the biggest gap in the decade since the Constitution was adopted. These findings suggest that while the physical connectivity of the country has improved, the economic connectivity and the creation of dignified domestic livelihoods remain unfulfilled promises.

On social relations and identity, the SNP series shows a society moving slowly toward more egalitarian values. We have documented a significant trend toward the acceptance of equal roles for men and women; for instance, the percentage of Nepalis disagreeing with the idea that women should not have control over their own income and movement rose from 49.6% in 2018 to 78.8% in 2022. Despite this progress, patriarchal beliefs remain resilient, particularly in political and executive leadership spheres. Explicit endorsement of women leaders has weakened in recent years, giving way to a "gender-neutral" capability argument that often masks traditional bias. Preference for men in the main executive positions rebounded between 2022 and 2026 (Prime Minister or Federal Chief Executive, from 8.8% to 13.7%; Chief Minister or Provincial Chief Executive, from 8.9% to 12.7%; and Mayor, Municipal Chair, or Local Chief Executive, from 8.6% to 12.7%), while preference for women plateaued or fell (from 11.2% to 10.3%, 9.7% to 9.1%, and 10.8% to 10.5%, respectively). A paired analysis of the 2020–2025 data on the statement "It is more important for a family to have a son than a daughter" reveals a clear shift in sentiment away from firm rejection and toward moderate acceptance. While "Strongly disagree" dropped by 4.4 percentage points (74.3% in 2020 to 69.9% in 2025), "Somewhat agree" rose over the same period, climbing from 7.9% in 2020 to 10.7% in 2025. Together, these movements point to a gradual softening of the consensus against son preference.

For KU-NCCS, this research partnership is central to our academic mission. Over the years, we have moved from providing technical input to leading the research and analysis. The findings now feed into the university curriculum and support further study, giving students, researchers, and faculty growing opportunities to take part. We believe that by documenting the gaps between constitutional ideals and lived realities through this kind of survey, we can inform more responsive public policy and strengthen the democratic accountability of the three tiers of government. This survey round, covering the pre- and post-Gen Z Movement periods, suggests that the next phase of constitutional governance needs to move past institutional restructuring and address issues of livelihoods, accountability, transparency, and service quality directly.

I am deeply grateful for the support of the Subnational Governance Program (SNGP) of the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), The Asia Foundation, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The sustained financial and strategic support of DFAT and SDC has made this longitudinal work possible. My thanks go to the teams led by Dr. Sudhindra Sharma at Interdisciplinary Analysts for their technical expertise and partnership; Prof. Dr. Dhiraj Giri and the School of Arts team for leading the administrative and managerial work: building the conceptual framework, designing and finalizing the questionnaire and methodology, training enumerators, and overseeing data collection. Most importantly, I want to thank the thousands of Nepali citizens across the country who shared their perspectives with us, trusting KU-NCCS to carry their views into the policy process. Looking ahead, KU-NCCS and the Kathmandu University School of Arts remain committed to connecting research with action, and to supporting a more informed, inclusive, and responsive Nepal.

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A Survey of the Nepali People in 2025 (SNP 2025) was led by the School of Arts, Kathmandu University (KUSOA), in collaboration with Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA) and The Asia Foundation (TAF) as technical and academic partners. The survey was implemented with the generous financial support of the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

The survey was led by Prof. Dr. Dhiraj Giri, who served as the Principal Investigator (PI) and provided overall leadership for the project, including its conceptualization, implementation, data analysis, and report preparation. Dr. Uddhab Pyakurel, as Co-Principal Investigator (Co-PI), provided leadership throughout the project and contributed substantially to the analysis and interpretation of the findings. Dr. Indra Adhikary and Mr. Geja Sharma Wagle also made significant contributions to data analysis, interpretation of results, and the preparation of the final report.

The successful implementation of the survey was supported by a dedicated administrative and logistics team comprising Dinesh Dangol, Saru Manandhar, Nirandira Shrestha, Krishna Hari Neupane, and Shubha Silwal, whose efforts ensured the smooth coordination of field operations and project management throughout the survey's life cycle.

From IDA, Dr. Sudhindra Sharma provided overall technical guidance and strategic oversight throughout the survey process. Hiranya Baral coordinated the nationwide fieldwork, while Chandra Bahadur K.C. played a pivotal role in designing the survey methodology, developing the sampling framework, preparing the analytical dataset, and generating the statistical tables and figures used in this report. Dinesh Dangol and Sandeep Thapa developed the data collection application using Open Data Kit (ODK), which facilitated efficient and reliable digital data collection. The preliminary analysis of the survey findings was undertaken jointly by teams from Kathmandu University and IDA.

On behalf of TAF, Sudeshna Thapa led the overall research coordination and provided continuous technical support throughout the project. She was supported by Indu Dhungana under the guidance of Carolyn O'Donnell, Bishnu Adhikari, and Parshuram Upadhyaya, whose valuable advice and oversight contributed significantly to the successful completion of the survey and the preparation of this report.

The SNP 2025 team also extends its sincere gratitude to the members of the Steering Committee for their invaluable guidance, constructive feedback, and continued support throughout the design, implementation, and dissemination of the survey. Their expertise greatly strengthened both the quality and relevance of the study.

We also wish to express our appreciation to the copy editor for carefully reviewing and refining the manuscript, thereby enhancing the clarity and quality of the final report. Further, our heartfelt thanks go to the thousands of respondents across Nepal who generously shared their time, experiences, and perspectives. Their willingness to participate made this survey possible. We are equally grateful to all the supervisors, enumerators, field coordinators, and support staff whose professionalism, dedication, and perseverance ensured the successful completion of fieldwork, particularly under challenging circumstances.

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1 Formulated on June 2, 2025 (Jestha 19, 2082)

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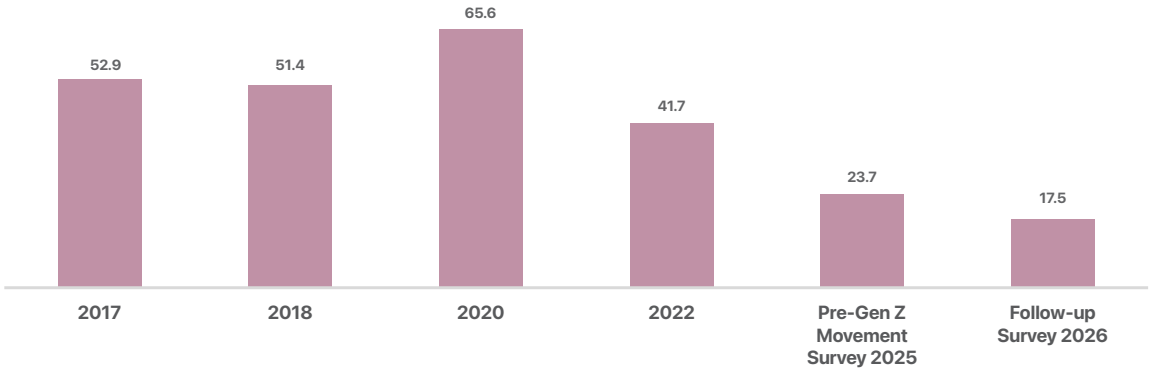
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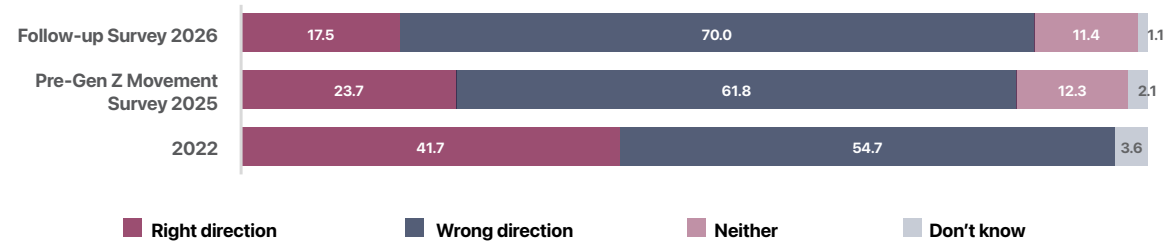
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY

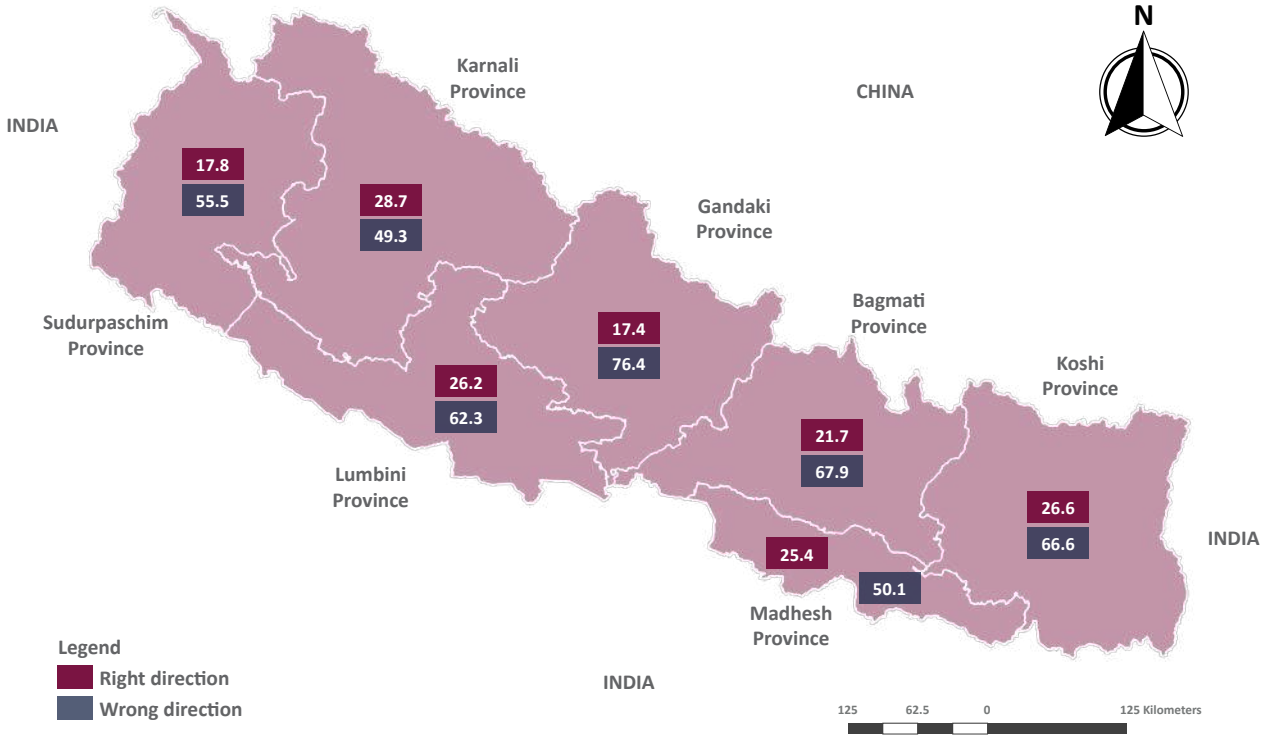
Share who say the country is heading in the right direction, all years (%)



Full breakdown, most recent three rounds (%)

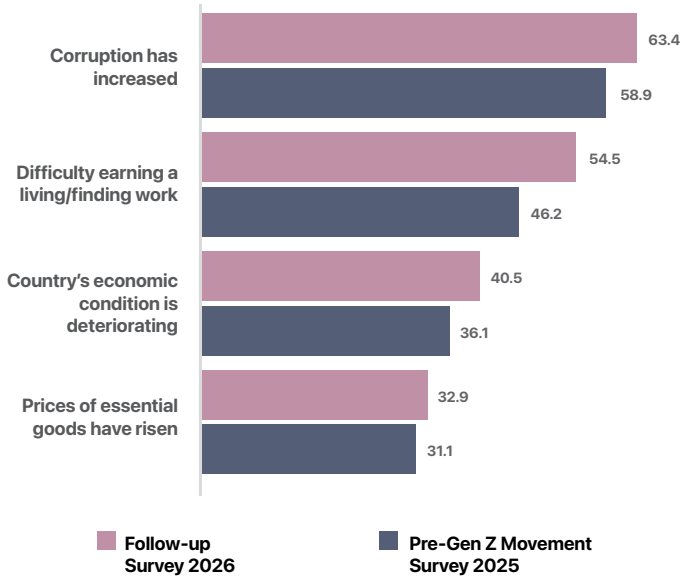


Right vs. wrong direction, by province—Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (%)

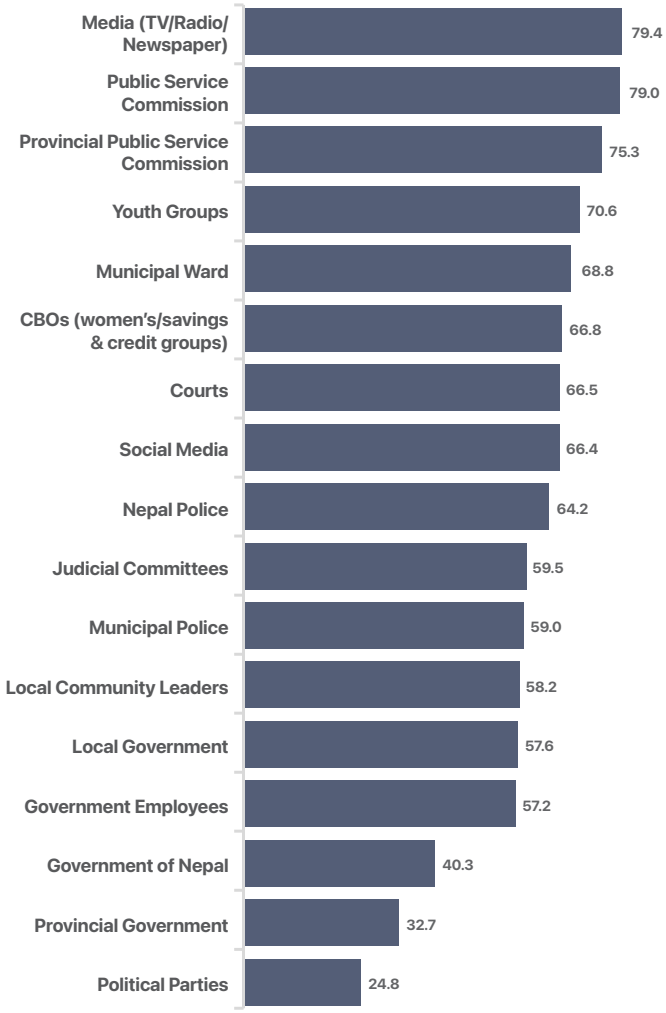


WHAT'S WEIGHING ON NEPALIS

Biggest perceived problems (%)



Trust in institutions, Follow-up Survey 2026 (%)



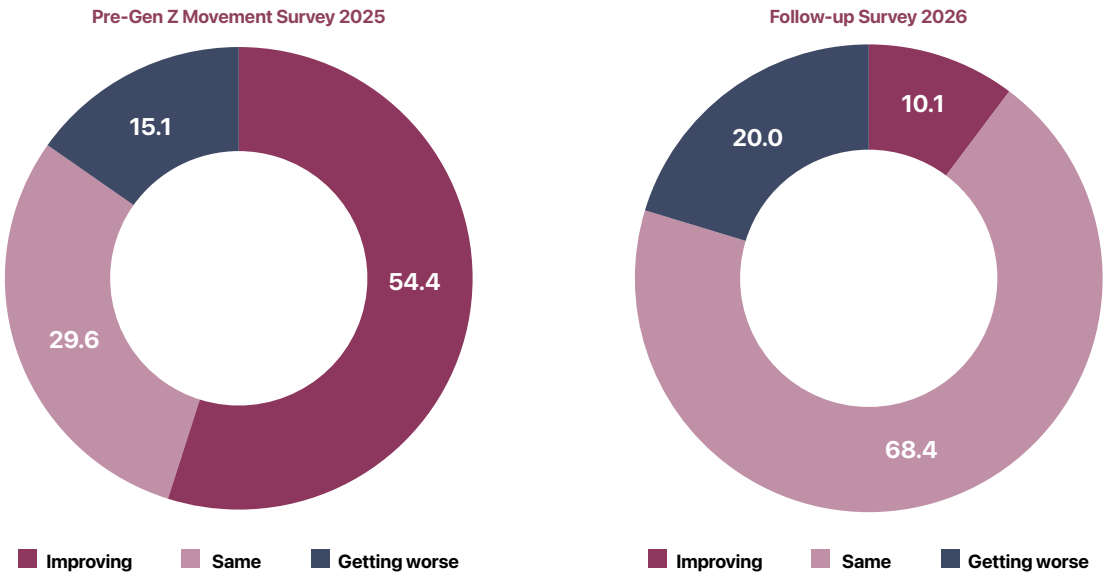
Trust, biggest movers (2025 → 2026)

Media (TV/Radio/Newspaper)	81.9 → 79.4	-2.5
Public Service Commission	85.1 → 79.0	-6.1
Provincial Public Service Commission	80.8 → 75.3	-5.5
Youth Groups	NA → 70.6	+70.6
Municipal Ward	75.9 → 68.8	-7.1
CBOs	73.6 → 66.8	-6.8
Courts	75.7 → 66.5	-9.2
Social Media	60.8 → 66.4	+5.6
Nepal Police	73.6 → 64.2	-9.4
Judicial Committees	72.6 → 59.5	-13.1
Municipal Police	71.4 → 59.0	-12.4
Local Community Leaders	68.9 → 58.2	-10.7
Local Government	68.6 → 57.6	-11.0
Government Employees	63.2 → 57.2	-6.0
Government of Nepal	52.7 → 40.3	-12.4
Provincial Government	45.5 → 32.7	-12.8
Political Parties	30.5 → 24.8	-5.7

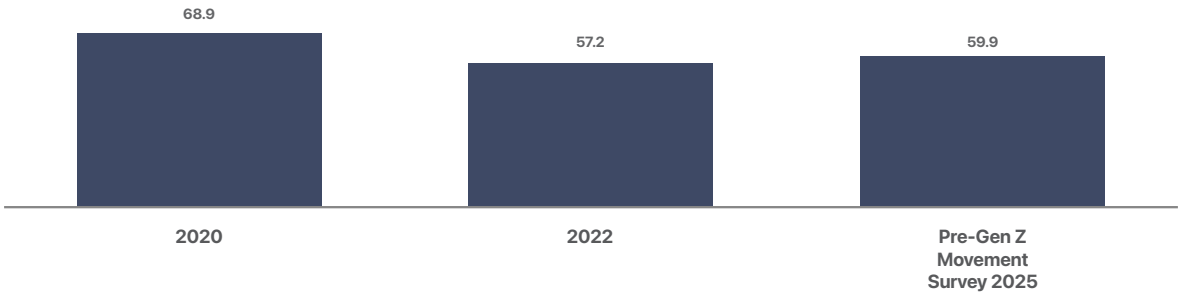
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

THE VIEW CLOSER TO HOME

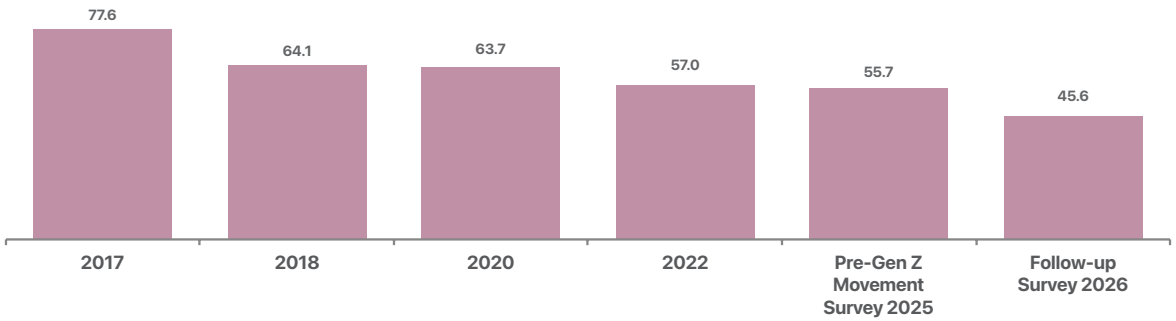
Local conditions (%)—Before and after the movement



Satisfaction with local government services (%)



Willingness to pay more local taxes for better services (%)



THE GEN Z MOVEMENT

September 8–9, 2025 —Key Findings, Follow-up Survey 2026

1 **98.7%**
of Nepalis had heard of the Gen Z Movement

2 **79.8%**
cited anti-corruption as the main reason behind it

3 **53.8%**
believed the movement would take the country in the right direction (40.2% said it won't)

4 **48.5%**
said the September 2025 social media ban directly hit their livelihood or studies

5 **86.3%**
want corruption resolved first under the Gen Z Agreement

6 **52.0%**
see the Nepali Army's role as maintaining peace, stability, and rule of law

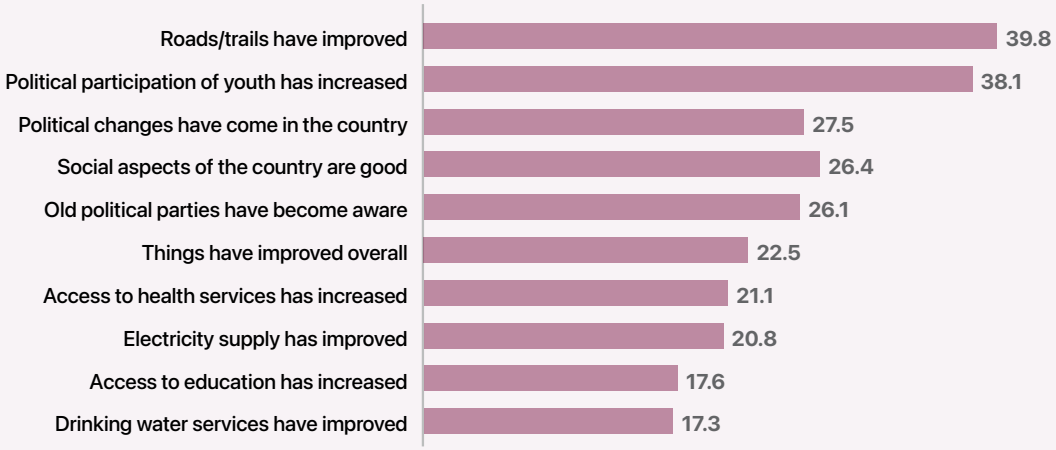
7 **60.2%**
believe the movement/agreement has NOT carried the spirit of the youth

8 **56.0%**
believe the movement brought positive change overall (25.7% negative, 13.9% none)

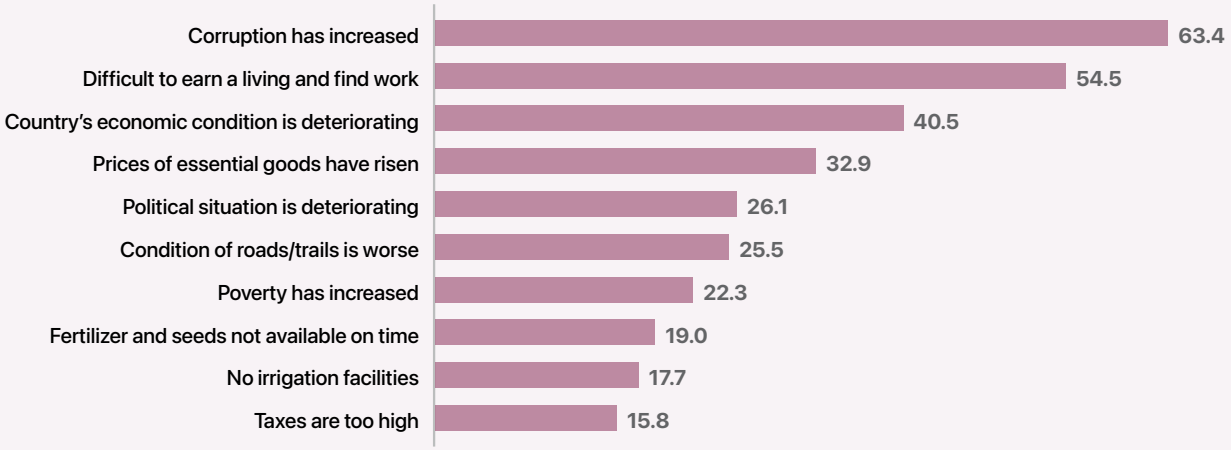
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

WHY OPTIMISTS ARE OPTIMISTIC, WHY OTHERS AREN'T

Reasons for optimism, among those who say "right direction," Follow-up Survey 2026 (%)

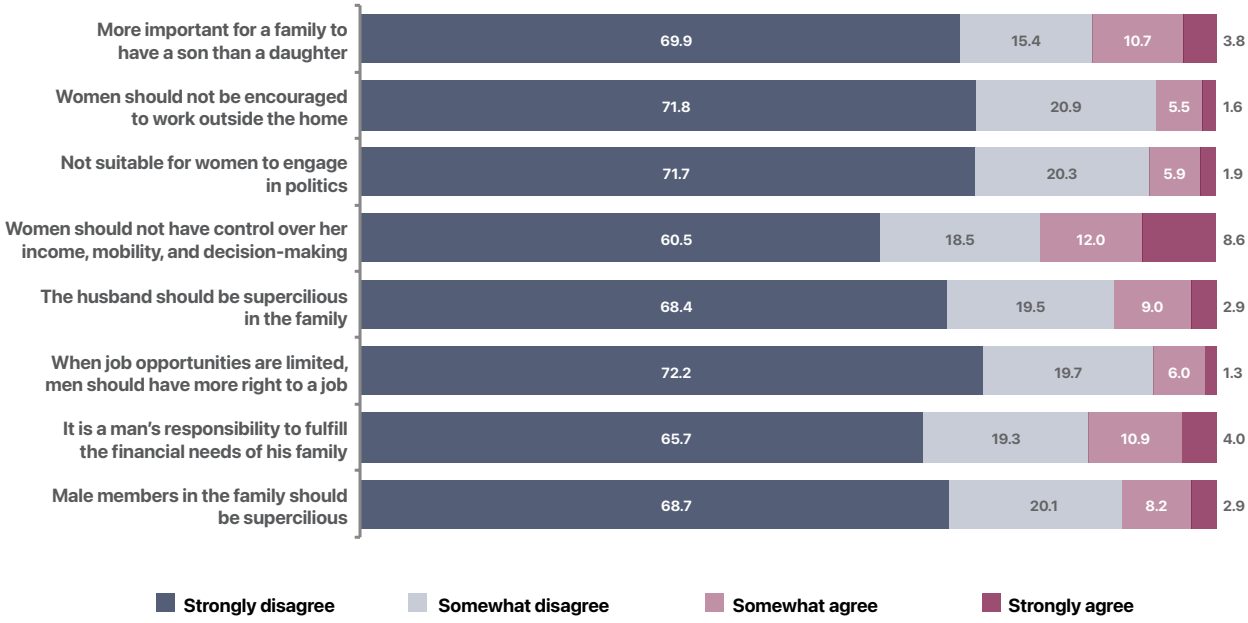


Reasons for pessimism—Biggest problems facing Nepal, Follow-up Survey 2026 (%)

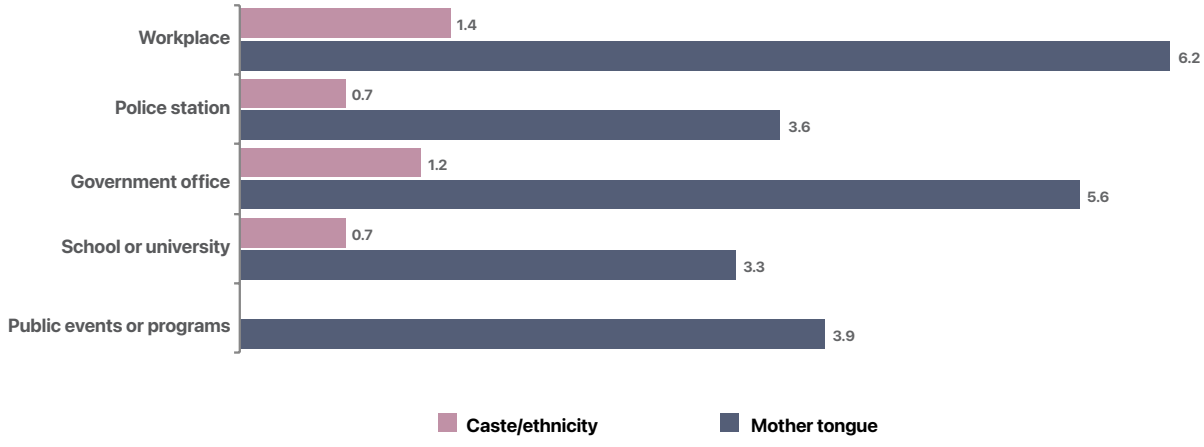


SOCIAL ATTITUDES

Views on gender roles and gender equality, 2025 (%)



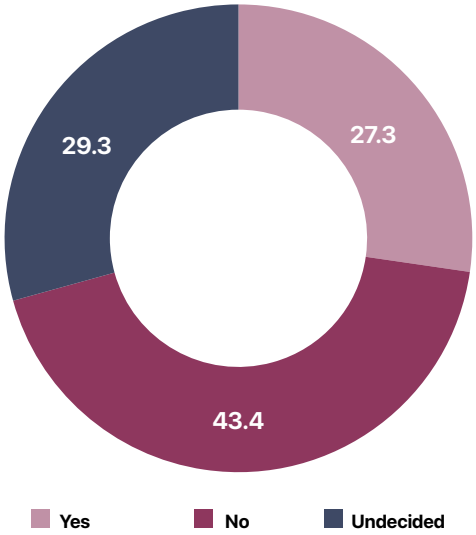
Disadvantage by mother tongue and caste/ethnicity, 2025 (%)



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

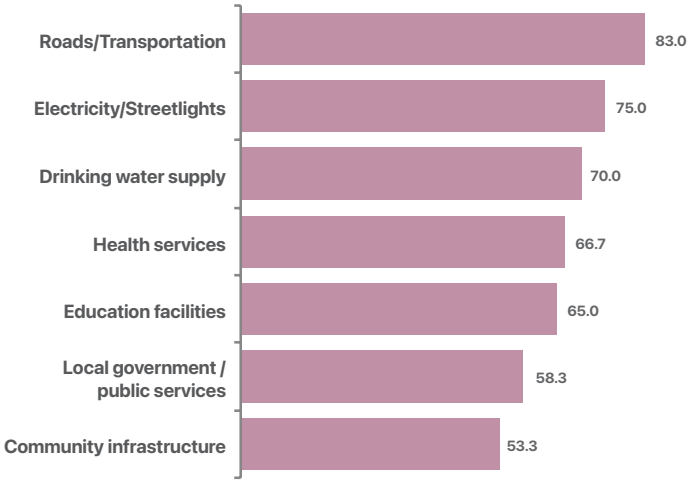
A DECADE OF THE CONSTITUTION

Has the Constitution carried forward the spirit of the peace process? (%)

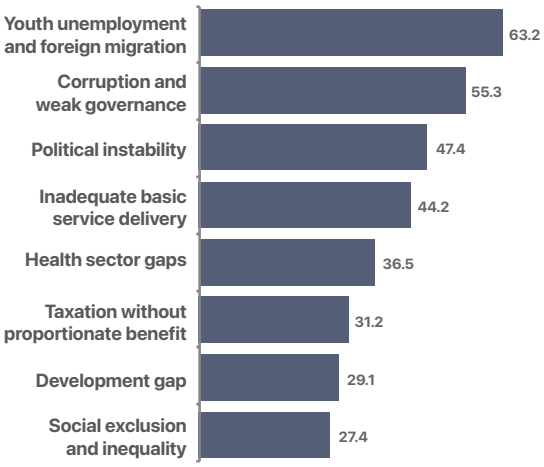


43.4% of Nepalis say the Constitution has NOT carried forward the spirit of the 2006 peace process, a decade after its adoption; only **27.3%** say it has.

Biggest achievement, 10 years (%)



Biggest gap, 10 years (%)



1 INTRODUCTION



Photo: Sujan Shrestha

1 INTRODUCTION

Nepal has undergone profound political, social, and institutional transformations over the past decade. The promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal in September 2015 marked a historic transition from a monarchy to a federal democratic republic, institutionalizing the principles of federalism, republicanism, secularism, and inclusive governance. The Constitution established a three-tier system of government—federal, provincial, and local—and laid the foundation for a new political and administrative structure intended to bring government closer to citizens and strengthen democratic accountability. The first elections under the new constitutional framework were conducted in 2017, resulting in the formation of elected governments at all three levels. These elections generated considerable public expectations regarding political stability, improved service delivery, economic development, and responsive governance. Subsequent elections in 2022 further consolidated Nepal's federal democratic system and represented the second electoral cycle under the Constitution.

As Nepal's federal democratic system continues to evolve, understanding citizens' perceptions has become increasingly important. Public opinion surveys provide an opportunity to assess how people experience political, social, and economic changes in their everyday lives and whether governance reforms are meeting public expectations. Such evidence is particularly valuable in a context where democratic institutions are still consolidating and where citizens' trust, participation, and engagement remain critical to the long-term success of federalism and democratic governance.

Against this backdrop, *A Survey of the Nepali People* (SNP) has served as an important mechanism for understanding public perceptions of governance, democracy, public service delivery, security, economic conditions, social cohesion, and political participation. Conducted periodically since 2017, SNP provides nationally representative evidence on how citizens assess political, social, and economic developments in the country. The survey has become one of the most comprehensive sources of public opinion data in Nepal, offering valuable insights for policymakers, elected representatives, civil society organizations, development partners, researchers, and citizens. The 2020 survey, conducted immediately before the COVID-19 pandemic affected Nepal, has served as an important baseline for understanding subsequent changes in public opinion during a period marked by public health challenges, economic disruptions, and political uncertainty.

The national and local elections of 2022 represented another important milestone in Nepal's democratic journey. These elections witnessed increased youth engagement, the emergence of independent candidates in several major municipalities, and the rise of new political actors, most notably the Rastriya Swatantra Party (RSP). The federal election produced a hung parliament and was followed by a series of shifting political alliances and coalition governments, reflecting both the fluidity of Nepal's party system and growing public demands for political accountability and effective governance.

The findings of SNP 2022 painted a mixed picture of public opinion in Nepal. While many citizens acknowledged improvements in local infrastructure, access to education, electricity supply, drinking water, and local service delivery, public optimism regarding the overall direction of the country had declined compared to previous survey rounds. Rising inflation, corruption, unemployment, and economic uncertainty emerged as major public concerns, particularly among young people. Although respondents generally viewed conditions in their local communities more positively than conditions at the national level, trust in many public institutions had weakened compared to earlier years. The survey also highlighted growing concerns regarding economic opportunities, government responsiveness, and political leadership. At the same time, local governments continued to enjoy relatively higher levels of public confidence, and most citizens reported feeling secure in their communities. These findings suggested a widening gap between citizens' expectations and their perceptions of national political and economic performance.

Although SNP 2022 was conducted several years before the Gen Z Movement, many of the concerns expressed by respondents foreshadowed the frustrations that would later drive widespread youth mobilization and demands for political reform. Issues such as unemployment, corruption, ineffective governance, lack of political accountability, and limited economic opportunities became increasingly prominent in public discourse and eventually featured at the center of the demands articulated during the Gen Z Movement of 2025.

Political developments after the 2022 elections further reshaped Nepal's political landscape. Following the formation of a coalition government led by Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) in December 2022, Nepal witnessed multiple political realignments, including changes in governing coalitions and shifting alliances among major political parties. In 2023, coalition arrangements changed significantly following the presidential election, while another major realignment occurred in 2024 when the Nepali Congress (NC) and the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist–Leninist) (CPN-UML) formed a new governing coalition. On July 15, 2024, K.P. Sharma Oli assumed office as Prime Minister for the fourth time under a power-sharing arrangement between the two largest political parties. While proponents argued that the arrangement would contribute to political stability and constitutional reform, critics questioned whether it adequately addressed citizens' concerns regarding governance, accountability, and economic opportunity.

Recognizing the continuing importance of citizen perspectives during this period of political change, the fifth round of SNP was initiated in early 2025 to assess public attitudes toward governance, public services, economic opportunities, political participation, personal security, dispute resolution mechanisms, and the overall direction of the country. Fieldwork commenced in August 2025 with a planned sample size of 8,211 respondents. However, during the course of data collection, Nepal experienced one of the most significant episodes of political and social unrest in its recent history—the nationwide Gen Z Movement of September 2025.

The Gen Z Movement emerged as a youth-led movement demanding greater accountability, transparency, anti-corruption measures, economic opportunities, and political reform. Initially driven through social media platforms and digital activism, the movement rapidly expanded into nationwide protests following government actions that were widely perceived as attempts to suppress dissent. The protests reflected growing frustration among young Nepalis regarding unemployment, corruption, political instability, and limited economic prospects. The movement fundamentally altered the political environment and sparked widespread debate regarding governance, democratic accountability, institutional trust, and the future direction of the country.

The events of September 2025 had profound political consequences. Political unrest, demonstrations, and disruptions affected several districts during the survey period and influenced public sentiment across the country. The movement ultimately led to major political changes, including the departure of the incumbent government and the establishment of an interim administration tasked with overseeing political transition and preparing for future elections. Beyond its immediate political impact, the movement highlighted deeper structural concerns regarding governance, public trust, economic opportunity, and citizen engagement—particularly among younger generations.

Given the magnitude of these developments, understanding public opinion before and after the Gen Z Movement became critically important. The findings presented in this report, therefore, provide a unique opportunity to examine how Nepalis perceive governance, democracy, political leadership, public institutions, service delivery, economic conditions, and social change during a period of significant national transformation. By comparing attitudes before and after the movement, the survey contributes valuable evidence regarding the evolving relationship between citizens and the state at a critical moment in Nepal's democratic development.

Beyond documenting public opinion at a particular moment in time, this report seeks to contribute to a broader understanding of Nepal's democratic transition and the relationship between citizens and the state. The findings provide evidence for policymakers, elected representatives, civil society organizations, development partners, researchers, and citizens regarding the issues that matter most to the Nepali people. At a time of significant political change and public debate, such evidence is essential for strengthening democratic accountability, improving public policy, and ensuring that governance reforms remain responsive to citizens' aspirations.

Structure of the Report

The findings presented in this report reveal important variations across demographic, social, and geographic groups. Differences by province, gender, age, ethnicity, education, and place of residence are often pronounced and provide valuable insights into the diverse experiences and perspectives of Nepalis. While this report highlights the most important findings and statistically significant variations across these groups, more detailed provincial-level analyses are presented separately through province-specific reports and dissemination materials.

The report is organized around seven broad thematic areas that together provide a comprehensive picture of public opinion in Nepal.

Public Outlook and National Mood examines citizens' perceptions of the overall direction of the country, conditions in their local area, household well-being, improvements experienced over time, and the major challenges that continue to affect their lives.

Personal Safety and Dispute Resolution explores household experiences of crime, violence, and conflict; preferred mechanisms for resolving disputes; levels of trust in justice institutions; and public confidence in the ability of these institutions to provide fair outcomes.

Identity focuses on issues of language, caste and ethnicity, gender, social inclusion, discrimination, social values, women's status in society, and perceptions regarding leadership roles and opportunities.

Governance and Political Participation examines perceptions on federal restructuring and local government performance, trust in institutions, access to public services, social security programs, corruption, taxation, public participation in governance processes, political parties, elected representatives, local government responsiveness, and electoral participation.

Economic Outlook and Access to Information assesses perceptions on local economic conditions, household and personal income, employment opportunities, migration and foreign employment, insurance coverage, and the sources through which citizens access information about public affairs and government activities.

Constitution and Peace Accord explores public views regarding the Constitution of Nepal, the peace process, major achievements since the political transition, and the most significant gaps or challenges that remain unresolved.

Opinions about the Gen Z Movement presents findings related to public awareness of the movement, perceptions of its causes and consequences, views regarding the interim government, and broader assessments of the movement's impact on Nepal's political future and democratic development.

Together, these thematic areas provide a comprehensive assessment of public perceptions regarding governance, democracy, social relations, economic conditions, and the future direction of Nepal during a period of significant political and social transformation.

It is important to note that the SNP 2025 survey was originally designed with a planned sample size of 8,211[2] *respondents and was conducted before and during the nationwide Gen Z Movement of September 2025. Due to protests, strikes, road blockades, and political unrest in several districts, fieldwork was disrupted and ultimately completed with 6,394 respondents. Consequently, the SNP 2025 dataset can be regarded as the* ***Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.*** *To examine how public attitudes evolved following these events, a Follow-up Survey was conducted in 2026 with a nationally representative sample of 1,428 respondents. Although conducted in 2026, this survey should be understood as a Post-Gen Z Movement* ***Follow-up Survey of SNP 2025*** *rather than as a separate survey round, and in the report, it is referred to as* ***Follow-up Survey 2026.*** *Together, the two datasets provide a unique opportunity to assess changes in public opinion before and after one of the most significant political events in Nepal's recent history.*

The presentation of findings throughout this report follows a structured approach. First, national-level findings from both the ***Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey (2025; N = 6,394)*** *and the Post-Gen Z Movement* ***Follow-up Survey (2026; N = 1,428)*** *are presented and compared to examine shifts in public attitudes following the movement. Second, where comparable indicators are available, national trends are presented across all survey rounds conducted since 2017, namely SNP 2017, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2025, and the 2026 Follow-up Survey, to provide a longer-term perspective on changes in public opinion. Finally, provincial-level analysis is presented using data from the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 only. While the 2025 survey sample is representative at both the national and provincial levels, the Follow-up Survey 2026 was designed to generate estimates that are representative at the national level only. Consequently, provincial comparisons are not presented for the Follow-up Survey 2026. Demographic analysis of the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, where relevant, is presented throughout the report to highlight variations in attitudes and experiences across different population groups.*

It is important to note that the reference periods used in the two surveys differ and should be considered when interpreting and comparing the findings. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, most questions were framed to capture respondents' experiences and perceptions over the preceding one year. In contrast, the Follow-up Survey 2026 was designed to capture respondents' views and experiences at the time of the survey, with most questions referring to the preceding six months. Consequently, comparisons between the two surveys should be interpreted with appropriate caution, as differences in findings may reflect not only changes in public attitudes but also the different recall periods used in the survey instruments.

2 A nationally representative main sample of 7,056 respondents and a booster sample of 1,155 respondents from three selected municipalities: *Bhimeshwor, Tansen, and Waling.*

2 PUBLIC OUTLOOK AND NATIONAL MOOD



Photo: Sujan Shrestha

2 PUBLIC OUTLOOK AND NATIONAL MOOD

2.1 DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY

For the fifth time in the survey series, the survey sought to analyze how Nepalis assess their country's overall situation. The longitudinal data suggested that fewer Nepalis in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 were optimistic that the country was headed in the right direction than in the 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2022 surveys. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, when asked, "Do you think the country is moving in the right direction or do you think it is moving in the wrong direction?", 23.7% of the respondents said it was moving in the right direction, and 61.8% said in the wrong direction. For the first time, 12.3% said the country was moving in neither the right nor the wrong direction and 2.1% had no opinion or could not say clearly. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the data suggested that following the Gen Z Movement of September 8–9, 2025 (Bhadra 23–24, 2082), public sentiment about the country's direction became increasingly pessimistic. Less than one-fifth (17.5%) of the respondents stated that the country was moving in the right direction, while 70.0% believed it was moving in the wrong direction. Another 11.4% reported that it was neither right nor wrong, and 1.1% said they did not know or had no opinion. The findings indicated that pessimism increased after the Gen Z Movement, with fewer Nepalis expressing optimism about the country's trajectory.

The longitudinal data suggested that more Nepalis in 2020[3] were optimistic that the country was headed in the right direction than in 2017 and 2018. Optimism about the country's direction peaked at 65.6% in 2020, after standing at 52.9% in 2017 and 51.4% in 2018. It then declined steadily to 41.7% in 2022, 23.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and 17.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Over the same period, the proportion who believed the country was moving in the wrong direction rose from 54.7% in 2022 to 61.8% in 2025 and 70.0% in 2026, reflecting a significant shift in public sentiment regarding the country's direction (Figure 2.1.1).

Overall Direction of the Country, by Year

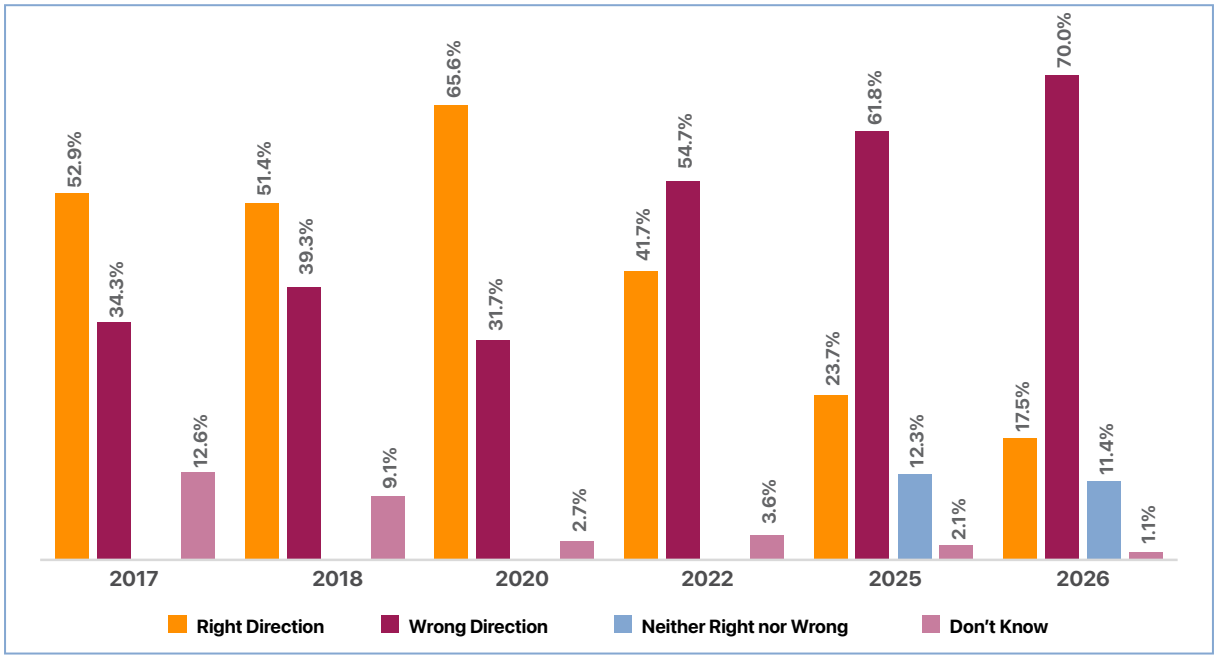


Figure 2.1.1: Q-B1a. *Overall, do you think the country is moving in the right direction, or do you think it is moving in the wrong direction? (N = 6,393 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and N = 1,428 in the Follow-up Survey 2026)*

3 A nationwide survey conducted during February–March 2020 (i.e., during the period just before the national lockdown was declared due to COVID-19). SNP 2020 captured the perception of Nepalis just before the onset of COVID-19.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the sense of optimism regarding the direction of the country varied across all seven provinces. About one-fourth of respondents from Karnali Province (28.7%), Koshi Province (26.6%), Lumbini Province (26.2%), and Madhesh Province (25.4%) reported a positive assessment of the direction of the country. Respondents from Bagmati Province (21.7%), Sudurpaschim Province (17.8%) and Gandaki Province (17.4%) were less likely to report a positive assessment of the direction of the country (Figure 2.1.2).

In every province except Karnali, most respondents reported a negative assessment of the direction of the country. About three-fourths (76.4%) of the residents of Gandaki Province and two-thirds of respondents from Bagmati Province (67.9%), Koshi Province (66.6%), and Lumbini Province (62.3%) were likely to be pessimistic about the direction of the country. Those who exhibited pessimism were the lowest in Karnali Province (49.3%). In Sudurpaschim Province, more than half of the respondents (55.5%) said the country was moving in the wrong direction, followed by Madhesh Province (50.1%).

Country Is Moving in the Right Direction, by Province and Year

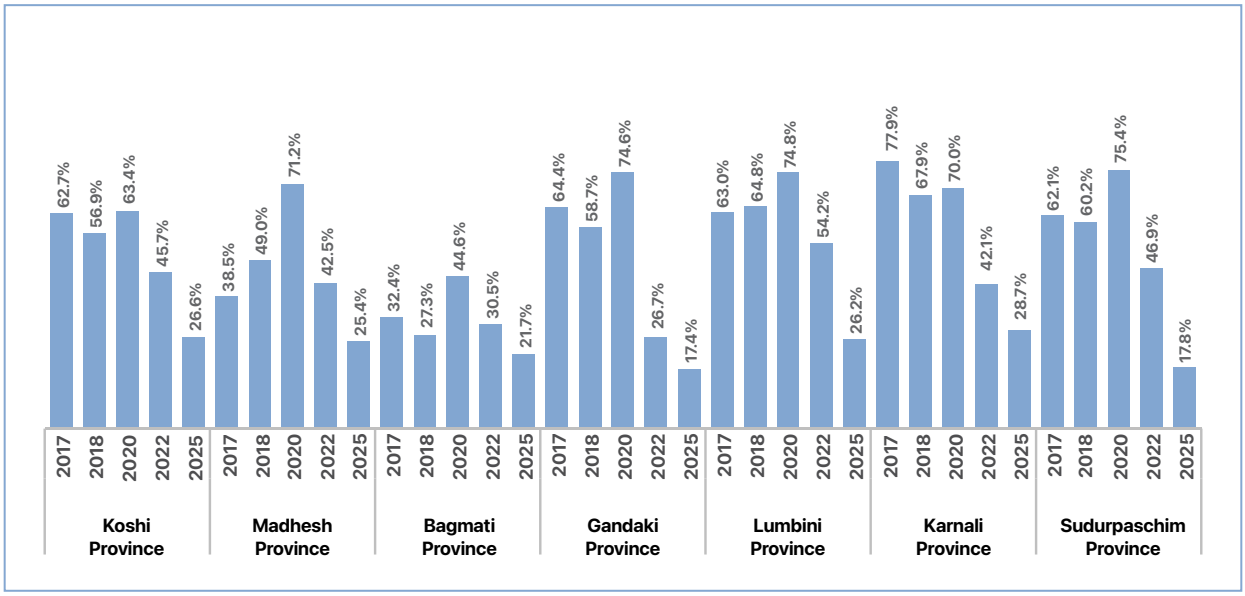


Figure 2.1.2: Q-B1a. *Overall, do you think the country is moving in the right direction, or do you think it is moving in the wrong direction? (N = 6,393)*

The decline in optimism has continued across all provinces since 2020. In Gandaki Province, the proportion of people who believed the country was heading in the right direction decreased significantly by 47.9 percentage points—from 74.6% in 2020 to 26.7% in 2022. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the most pronounced declines were observed in Sudurpaschim Province and Lumbini Province. In Sudurpaschim Province, the share of respondents reporting that the country was moving in the right direction fell from 46.9% in 2022 to 17.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, in Lumbini Province, the proportion declined from 54.2% in 2022 to 26.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. About one-fourth (25.5%) of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province and one-fifth (20.8%) of the respondents from Madhesh Province expressed ambivalence regarding the direction in which the country was heading (Figure 2.1.3).

Overall Direction of the Country, by Province and Year

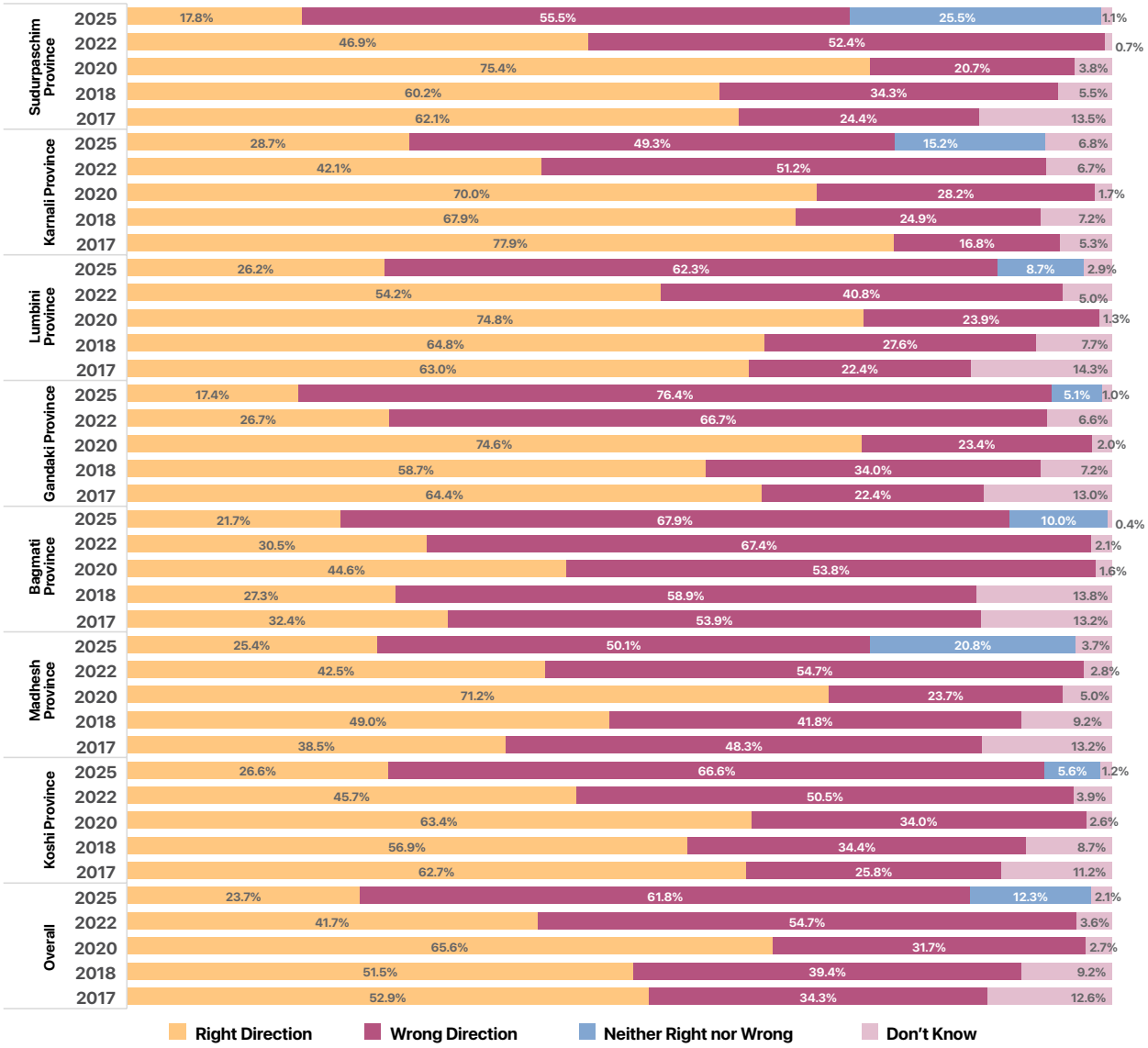


Figure 2.1.3: Q-B1a. *Overall, do you think the country is moving in the right direction, or do you think it is moving in the wrong direction? (N = 6,393)*

Similarly, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, some of the differences in opinion were associated with the demographic characteristics of the respondents. For example, around one-fourth (25.2%) of female respondents expressed optimism about the direction in which the country was heading. This figure was 3.0 percentage points higher than that of their male counterparts (22.2%). More young people in the 18–24 age group (28.0%) had a positive outlook than those aged 35 and above (20.7%). Meanwhile, respondents with a bachelor's degree or above (15.8%) tended to be less optimistic than those who had primary-level education (29.1%).

Similarly, respondents from rural municipalities (28.5%) were more optimistic than those from urban municipalities (21.4%). Responses from those in the Terai (24.3%) and the Hill (22.0%) regions were broadly in line with the national figure (23.7%), whereas in the Mountain (30.7%), it was more than the national figure.

Members of the Religious/Linguistic[4] and the Madhesh/Terai Caste[5] communities were more likely to believe that the country was moving in the right direction compared to the "dominant" socio-ethnic groups.

Relative to the national average (23.7%), a higher proportion of respondents from the Religious/Linguistic (35.8%) and Madhesh/Terai Caste (28.5%) communities, followed by Hill Dalits (25.7%), reported a positive outlook regarding the country's direction.

There were notable variations in responses across religious groups. Compared to respondents who followed Hinduism (22.3%), those who followed Islam (35.8%) and Buddhism (34.5%) were more likely to express optimism about the direction in which the country was heading.

On the other hand, individuals engaged in business were relatively less optimistic about the country's direction. Only about one-fifth (20.5%) of the business respondents believed that the country was moving in the right direction. In contrast, respondents whose main occupation was agriculture (26.0%), followed by those engaged in labor (25.1%), expressed greater optimism. Respondents who were currently studying reported a level of optimism similar to that of respondents engaged in business (20.5%). Notably, optimism tended to decline as income levels increased, suggesting that higher-income individuals were less likely to view the country's direction positively.

In addition to views on the overall direction of the country, the survey also asked respondents about their outlook on the status of the social, economic, political, cultural, and physical infrastructure sectors across the country. In 2020, more than three-fourths (76.9%) of the respondents believed that the country was progressing positively in terms of physical infrastructure, as well as in terms of social (75.7%) and cultural development (75.1%). Overall, the respondents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 appeared less positive across all sectors compared to 2020 and 2022, and views fell even more sharply in the Follow-up Survey 2026 across all sectors.

Compared to responses in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, after the movement, the decline was most pronounced in the physical infrastructure, economic, social, and cultural sectors, while perceptions of the political sector remained almost unchanged between 2025 and 2026. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more than half (53.9%) of the respondents expressed a positive outlook on the state of physical infrastructure. Similarly, about two-fifths of the respondents viewed the country's cultural (44.5%) and social (40.8%) conditions as moving in the right direction, whereas in the Follow-up Survey 2026, 27.6% of the respondents felt that the physical infrastructure of the country was heading in the right direction, compared to 53.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 60.8% in 2022, and 76.9% in 2020. Similarly, after the Gen Z Movement, 36.0% of the respondents in the Follow-up Survey 2026 believed that the cultural situation of the country was moving in the right direction, compared to 44.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 57.2% in 2022, and 75.1% in 2020. Likewise, 34.6% of the respondents in the Follow-up Survey 2026 felt that the social situation of the country was heading in the right direction, compared to 40.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 56.9% in 2022, and 75.7% in 2020 (Figure 2.1.4).

After the Gen Z Movement, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, only 6.8% of the respondents expressed optimism about the economic situation of the country. The proportion of respondents who felt that the economic situation was moving in the right direction declined from 56.0% in 2020 to 31.3% in 2022 and 16.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, there was a sharp decline in optimism regarding the political situation of the country. The share of respondents who believed that the political situation was moving in the right direction decreased from 42.8% in 2020 to 25.0% in 2022, and further declined to 8.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and slightly increased to 9.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026 (Figure 2.1.4).

4 Musalman, Marwadi, Bengali, Punjabi, and Foreigners

5 Terai Brahman, Rajput, Kayastha, Yadav, Teli, Koiri, Kurmi, Dhanuk, and Others

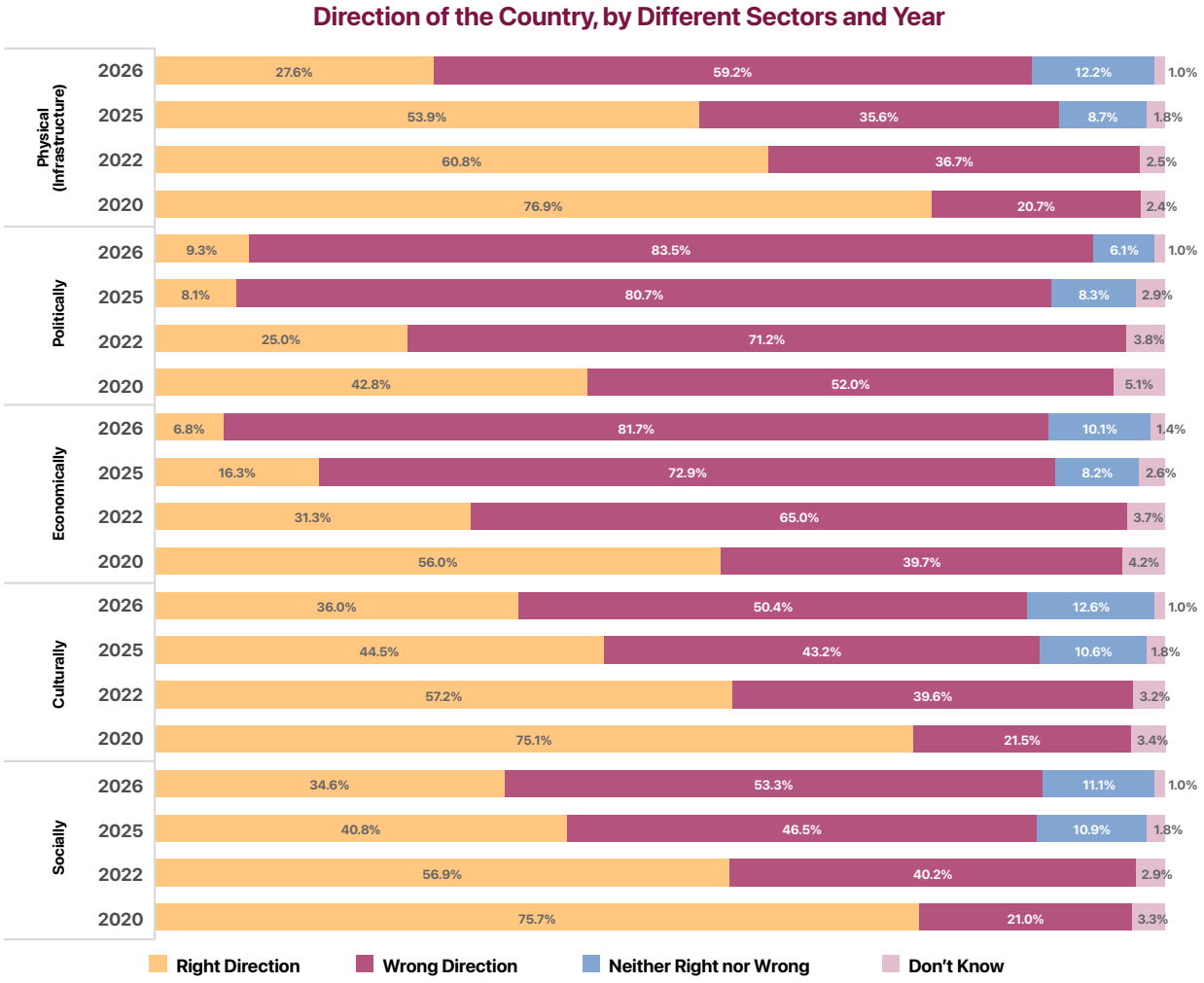


Figure 2.1.4: Q-B1b–f. *Do you think things in Nepal today are going in the right direction, or do you think they are going in the wrong direction? Please answer considering the overall as well as the specific social, economic, political, cultural, and physical (infrastructural) conditions of the country. (N = 6,393; N = 1,428)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, there were notable provincial differences in how respondents viewed the country's progress across various sectors. Respondents from Madhesh Province (31.0%), Sudurpaschim Province (33.9%), Lumbini Province (35.5%), and Gandaki Province (35.3%) were less likely to believe that the country was moving in the right direction socially, compared to respondents from Koshi Province (50.9%) and Bagmati Province (50.6%). Similarly, respondents from Gandaki Province (7.4%) and Koshi Province (13.7%) were less likely to consider that the country was heading in the right direction economically. By contrast, respondents from Madhesh Province (20.7%) and Karnali Province (19.2%) were comparatively more positive about the country's economic condition.

Among provincial respondents, about 86.2% from Gandaki Province and Koshi Province, followed by 85.8% from Bagmati Province, and 80.2% each from Lumbini and Sudurpaschim provinces, reported pessimism about the political situation of the country. The proportion of respondents who believed the country was moving in the wrong political direction was lowest in Karnali Province (69.2%).

Perceptions on physical infrastructure of the country also varied across provinces. About three-fifths of respondents from Koshi Province (63.2%), Bagmati Province (61.6%), and Gandaki Province (61.2%) were optimistic about the country's physical infrastructure development. Similarly, about half of the respondents from Karnali Province (50.8%), Lumbini Province (50.7%), and Sudurpaschim Province (48.2%) shared this view. In contrast, respondents from Madhesh Province were relatively less optimistic, with 39.7% believing that the country's physical infrastructure was moving in the right direction.

Direction of the Country, by Different Sectors and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Social	**Right direction**	40.8%	50.9%	31.0%	50.6%	35.3%	35.5%	40.2%	33.9%
	Neither right nor wrong	10.9%	5.8%	19.0%	8.5%	8.0%	7.7%	18.6%	13.4%
	DK/CS	1.8%	1.1%	3.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.9%	6.0%	1.3%
Cultural	**Right direction**	44.5%	53.2%	41.1%	54.7%	33.2%	35.5%	42.8%	38.7%
	Wrong direction	43.2%	38.5%	37.9%	37.5%	57.4%	54.3%	35.3%	47.4%
	Neither right nor wrong	10.6%	7.0%	17.2%	7.4%	8.7%	8.4%	17.1%	12.8%
	DK/CS	1.8%	1.3%	3.8%	0.4%	0.7%	1.8%	4.8%	1.1%
Economic	**Right direction**	16.3%	13.7%	20.7%	16.2%	7.4%	18.2%	19.2%	15.5%
	Wrong direction	72.9%	81.1%	57.9%	79.2%	84.2%	71.9%	58.9%	73.3%
	Neither right nor wrong	8.2%	3.5%	16.8%	3.8%	7.4%	5.7%	16.5%	9.9%
	DK/CS	2.6%	1.7%	4.6%	0.8%	0.9%	4.1%	5.4%	1.3%
Political	**Right direction**	8.1%	7.2%	11.2%	7.4%	4.2%	6.8%	12.6%	8.1%
	Wrong direction	80.7%	86.2%	71.3%	85.8%	86.2%	80.2%	69.2%	80.2%
	Neither right nor wrong	8.3%	4.4%	13.1%	5.8%	8.5%	8.3%	12.3%	9.2%
	DK/CS	2.9%	2.2%	4.5%	0.9%	1.1%	4.7%	6.0%	2.4%
Physical	**Right direction**	53.9%	63.2%	39.7%	61.6%	61.2%	50.7%	50.8%	48.2%
	Wrong direction	35.6%	31.4%	40.0%	32.1%	34.2%	41.0%	30.0%	36.8%
	Neither right nor wrong	8.7%	4.0%	16.0%	5.8%	4.1%	6.6%	15.0%	14.1%
	DK/CS	1.8%	1.3%	4.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.6%	4.2%	0.9%

Table 2.1.1: Q-B1b–f. *Do you think things in Nepal today are going in the right direction, or do you think they are going in the wrong direction? Please answer considering the overall as well as social, economic, political, cultural, and physical (infrastructural) conditions of the country. (N = 6,393)*

2.2 REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

The survey further asked the respondents who believed that the country was heading in the right direction to explain the reasons for their optimism. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the most frequently cited reasons were improved roads and trails (39.8%) and increased political participation of youth (38.1%), followed by the perception that the social situation of the country was good (26.4%) and the belief that things had improved overall (22.5%). Other commonly mentioned reasons included increased access to health services (21.1%), improvements in electricity supply (20.8%), greater access to education (17.6%), and improved drinking water services and facilities (17.3%). Respondents also pointed to other political factors contributing to their optimism, including recent political changes in the country (27.5%) and the perception that older political parties had become more aware and responsive (26.1%).

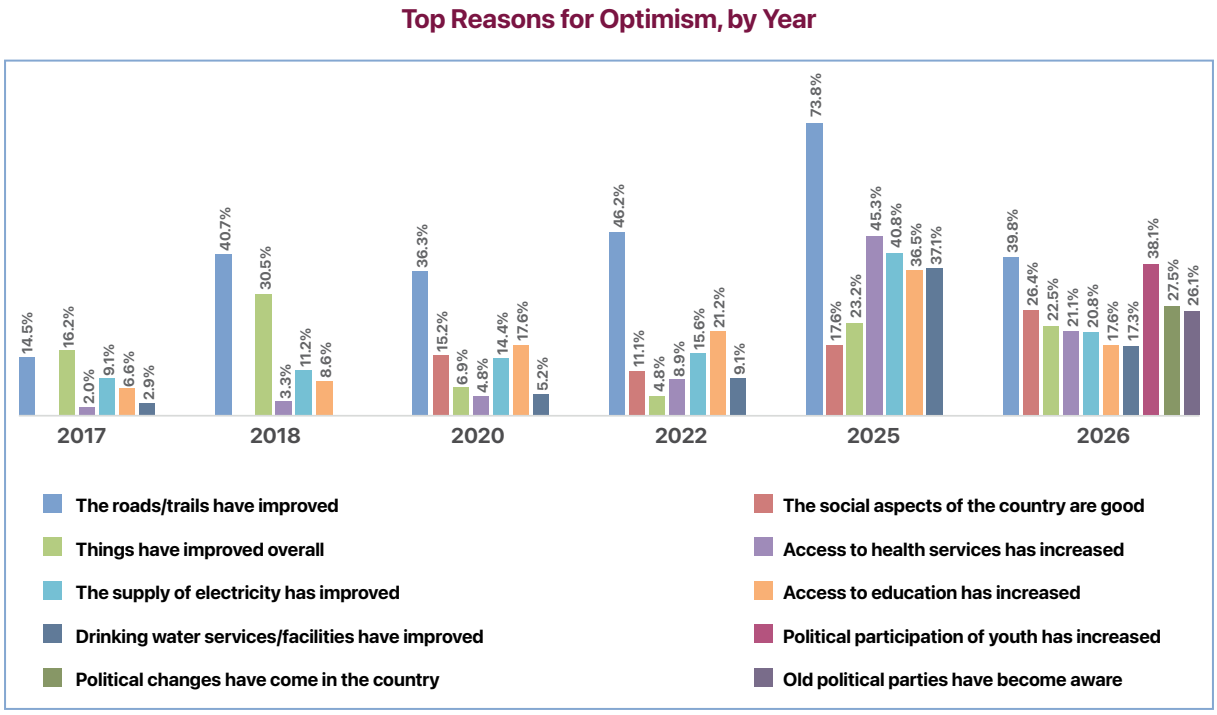


Figure 2.2.1: Q-B2. *[If answered "Nepal is going in the right direction" in B1] Why do you think Nepal is going in the right direction? (N = 1,518; N = 250; percentage based on multiple responses)*

There are notable differences in the reasons cited for optimism between the two survey periods—before and after the Gen Z Movement. Prior to the movement, a large majority (73.8%) of respondents identified improvements in roads and trails as the main reason for believing that the country was moving in the right direction. However, this share declined substantially to 39.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, the proportion of respondents citing increased access to health services declined by 24.2 percentage points, from 45.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 21.1% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. The share of respondents mentioning improvements in electricity supply fell by 20 percentage points, from 40.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 20.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Likewise, the proportion citing increased access to education declined by 18.9 percentage points, from 36.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 17.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

These findings suggest that although improvements in infrastructure and public services remain important reasons for optimism, their prominence has declined following the Gen Z Movement. At the same time, political factors have become more prominent drivers of optimism among respondents who believe the country is moving in the right direction. Nearly two-fifths (38.1%) of respondents pointed to increased political participation of youth, reflecting a perception that younger generations are becoming more actively engaged in public and political affairs. Others cited recent political changes in the country

(27.5%), suggesting that some citizens view ongoing developments as an opportunity for reform and renewal. In addition, some respondents indicated that older political parties have become more aware and responsive (26.1%), implying that recent events may have increased pressure on established political actors to address public concerns. Taken together, these responses indicate that optimism among this group is increasingly linked not only to improvements in services and infrastructure, but also to expectations of political change, greater youth engagement, and increased accountability within the political system.

There are notable variations in the reasons for optimism among Nepalis across the seven provinces in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Despite a 37.4 percentage-point difference between Bagmati Province (89.6%) and Sudurpaschim Province (52.2%), a majority of respondents in all provinces identified improvements in roads and trails as the main reason for believing that the country was moving in the right direction.

A large share of respondents in Bagmati Province (89.6%), followed by Karnali Province (78.8%) and Koshi Province (76.5%), regarded better roads as the most important factor contributing to the country's positive direction. This reason was also widely cited in Lumbini Province (71.1%), Madhesh Province (66.2%), and Gandaki Province (65.1%). Even in Sudurpaschim Province, where the proportion was lower, a majority (52.2%) still mentioned better roads as a key driver of optimism.

In Bagmati Province, other commonly mentioned reasons for optimism included increased access to health services (61.9%), improvements in electricity supply (59.8%), and better drinking water facilities (58.8%). In contrast, only 22.7% of the respondents from Madhesh Province identified improved drinking water facilities as a reason for the country's positive direction, compared to the overall average of 37.1%.

Similarly, while 43.5% of the respondents in Bagmati Province felt that "Things have improved overall," only 13.5% of the respondents in Madhesh Province and 12.3% in Sudurpaschim Province shared this sentiment. Fewer respondents from Gandaki Province (27.5%) and Madhesh Province (33.7%) cited increased access to health services as a reason for optimism, compared to 48.5% in Lumbini Province, 45.4% in Karnali Province, 43.7% in Koshi Province, and 43.5% in Sudurpaschim Province.

Regarding improvements in electricity supply, about two-fifths of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (42.7%), Karnali Province (41.8%), Lumbini Province (41.8%), and Koshi Province (41.6%) viewed it as a reason for the country's positive direction. In contrast, only 24.1% of the respondents from Madhesh Province and 26.6% from Gandaki Province shared this view.

Slightly less than one-fourth of respondents from Madhesh Province pointed to improvements in the condition of women (23.7%) and positive social aspects of the country (23.5%) as reasons for their optimism about the country's direction.

Other reasons cited as drivers of the country's positive direction included increased access to education (41.1% in Koshi Province, 40.0% in Bagmati Province, and 40.2% in Sudurpaschim Province), the promulgation of the new Constitution (24.4% in Sudurpaschim Province), and progress in freedom of expression and association (24.1% in Koshi Province).

Top Reasons for Optimism, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
The roads/trails have improved	73.8%	76.5%	66.2%	89.6%	65.1%	71.1%	78.8%	52.2%
Access to health services has increased	45.3%	43.7%	33.7%	61.9%	27.5%	48.5%	45.4%	43.5%
Supply of electricity has improved	40.8%	41.6%	24.1%	59.8%	26.6%	41.8%	41.8%	42.7%
Drinking water services/ facilities have improved	37.1%	30.6%	22.7%	58.8%	38.1%	33.8%	44.2%	37.3%
Access to education has increased	36.5%	41.1%	39.1%	40.0%	34.2%	26.1%	32.6%	40.2%
Things have improved overall	23.2%	15.4%	13.5%	43.5%	22.1%	26.5%	15.7%	12.3%
Condition of women has improved	19.3%	21.3%	23.7%	18.6%	10.7%	12.4%	20.7%	28.0%
Social aspects of the country are good	17.6%	12.5%	23.5%	13.1%	18.9%	20.3%	18.0%	18.2%
Security situation has improved	14.2%	10.4%	14.5%	14.1%	18.7%	16.5%	14.3%	14.3%
Progress in freedom of expression and freedom of association	13.3%	24.1%	6.7%	5.9%	15.0%	18.5%	11.4%	11.3%
The new Constitution has come forth in the country	12.8%	15.6%	19.5%	4.4%	19.3%	5.5%	13.0%	24.4%

Table 2.2.1: Q-B2. *[If answered "Nepal is going in the right direction" in B1] Why do you think that Nepal is going in the right direction? (N = 1,518; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Responses from Karnali Province and Sudurpaschim Province differed sharply from those in Bagmati Province on whether things had improved overall. Although social issues feature widely in development debates, social indicators such as "Conditions of women," "Relations between people," and "Access to education" were not cited by most respondents as the main reason for the country moving in the right direction.

Reasons for optimism were broadly similar across age groups. In every age group, most respondents identified improvements in roads and trails as the main reason for believing that the country was moving in the right direction. Younger respondents aged 18–24 were more likely to cite increased access to education (42.4%), while those aged 25–34 were more likely to cite increased access to health services (46.9%).

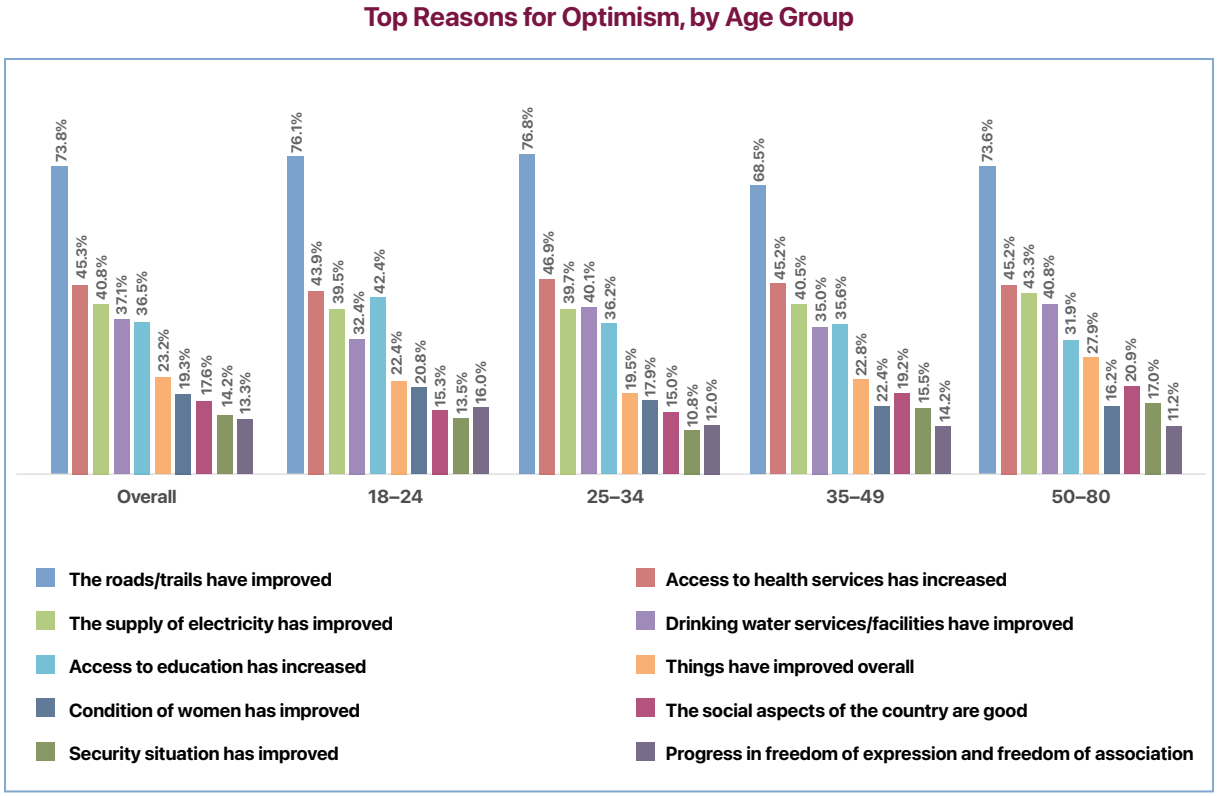


Figure 2.2.2: Q-B2. *[If answered "Nepal is going in the right direction" in B1] Why do you think that Nepal is going in the right direction? (N = 1,518; percentage based on multiple responses)*

2.3 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

The survey asked all respondents, regardless of whether they believed the country was moving in the right or wrong direction, to identify the most pressing problems facing Nepal. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the most frequently cited problems were increased corruption (63.4%), difficulty earning a living and finding work (54.5%), the country's deteriorating economic condition (40.5%), and rising prices of essential goods (32.9%). The same four issues also ranked highest in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, when 58.9% cited corruption, 46.2% cited difficulty earning a living and finding work, 36.1% cited the deteriorating economy, and 31.1% cited rising prices.

Concern increased between the two surveys for three of the four leading issues. The proportion citing corruption rose by 4.5 percentage points, while the proportion citing difficulty earning a living and finding work rose by 8.3 percentage points. Concern about the deteriorating economy increased by 4.4 percentage points. By contrast, concern about rising prices remained comparatively stable, increasing by 1.8 percentage points.

Overall, these findings indicated that economic hardship and governance-related concerns continued to dominate public perceptions of the country's most pressing challenges, with several of these issues becoming more pronounced in the Follow-up Survey 2026 compared to the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (Figure 2.3.1).

Biggest Problem in Nepal, by Pre- and Post-Gen Z Movement

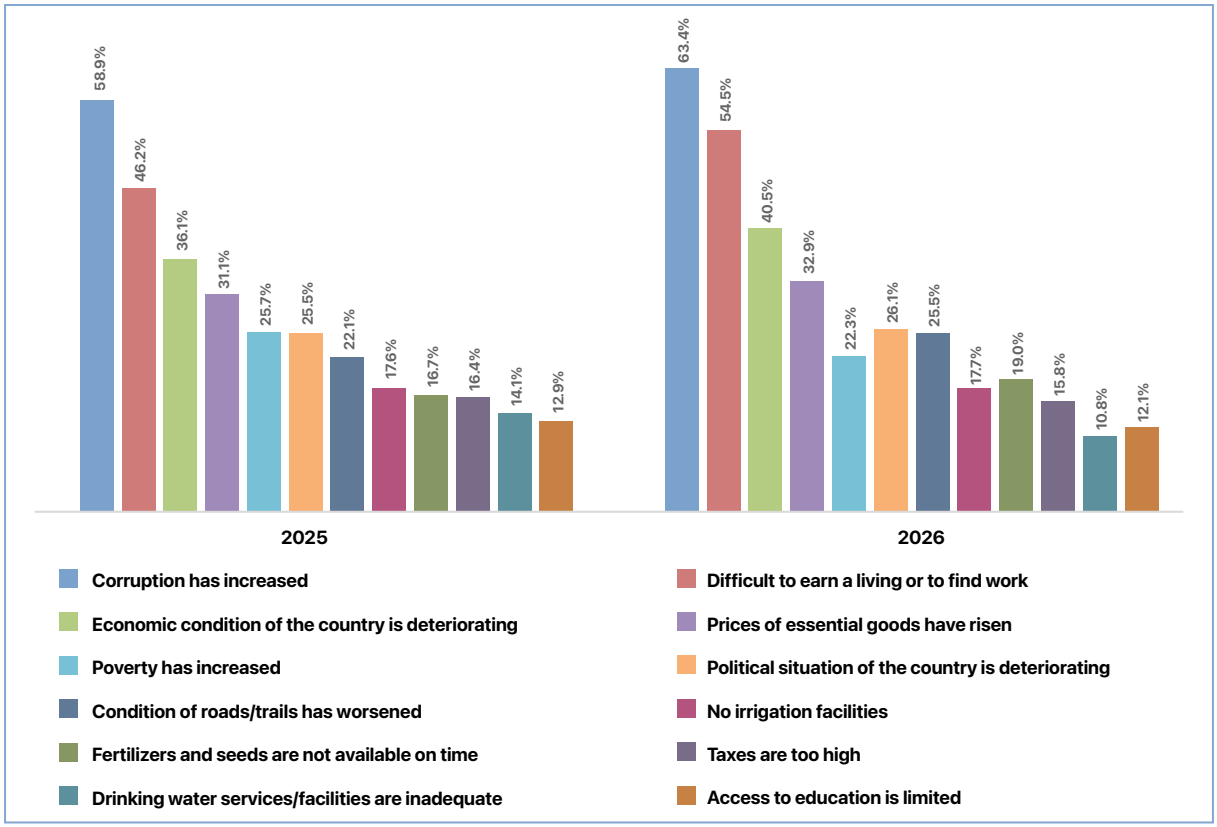


Figure 2.3.1: Q-B3. *In your view, what are the biggest problems facing Nepal as a whole? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Trends over time showed a significant shift in the public's perception of the country's most pressing problems. In 2017, only 8.9% of the respondents identified corruption as one of the country's biggest problems. This figure rose slightly to 10.6% in 2018, an increase of 1.7 percentage points. During those years, difficulty in finding work or maintaining livelihoods ranked highest among the perceived national challenges, with 28.9% citing it in 2017 and 38.0% in 2018. However, in 2020, the issue of corruption overtook unemployment as the top concern among the respondents. The proportion citing corruption as the country's biggest problem rose sharply to 47.0% in 2020. Although this share declined to 39.7% in 2022, concern about corruption increased substantially in the subsequent years, rising to 58.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 63.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, indicating growing public concern about governance and accountability (Figure 2.3.2).

Perceptions regarding difficulty in earning a living and finding work also shifted over time. While this issue ranked highest in 2017 and 2018, the proportion declined to 18.9% in 2022. However, concerns about livelihoods increased again in recent years, rising to 46.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 54.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, the share of respondents identifying rising prices of essential goods as a major problem increased gradually. This proportion remained relatively stable at 28.3% in 2020 and 28.6% in 2022, but rose to 31.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 32.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

There was also a notable rise in the share of respondents who believed that the country's economic condition was deteriorating. In 2017, 10.7% of the respondents expressed this view, which declined slightly to 8.4% in 2018. The proportion increased to 9.7% in 2020 and rose more noticeably to 15.3% in 2022. By 2025, this figure had more than doubled to 36.1%, and it increased further to 40.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Perceptions regarding poverty have also shifted over time. While this issue ranked lowest in 2017 and 2018, the proportion fell from 18.6% in 2020 to 8.2% in 2022, rose to 25.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and then fell to 22.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

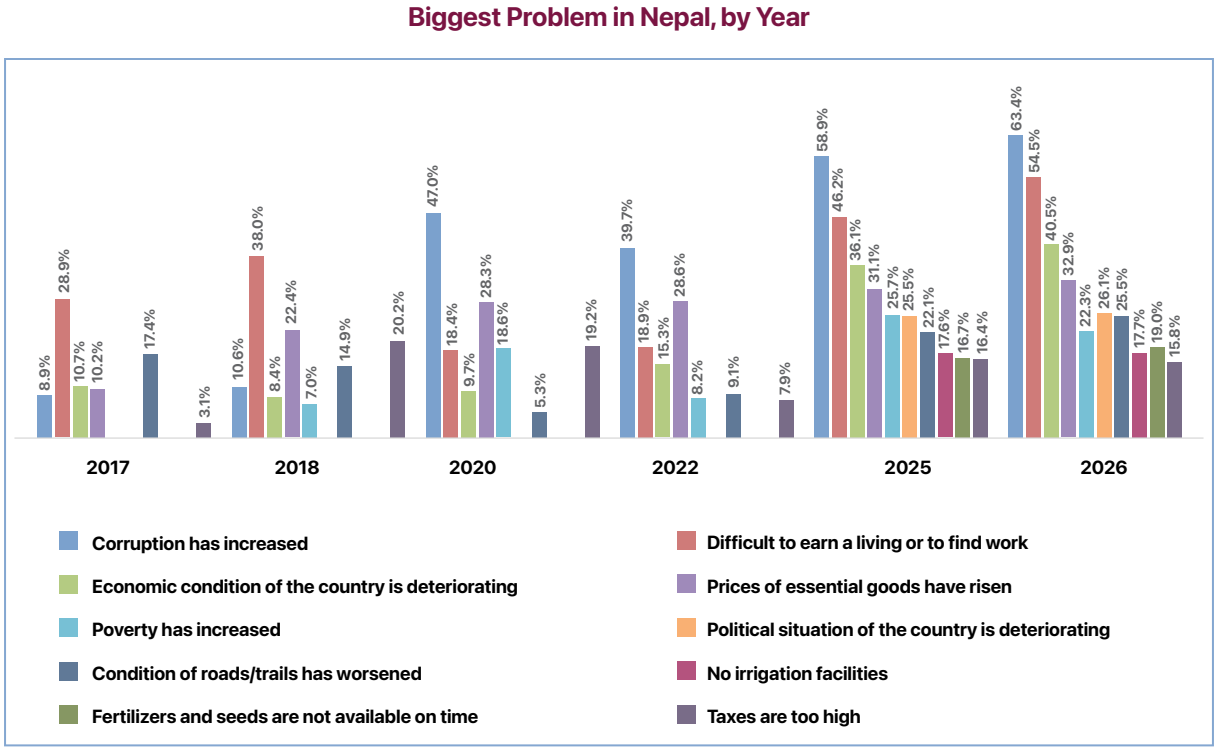


Figure 2.3.2: Q-B3. *In your view, what are the biggest problems facing Nepal as a whole? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Taken together, the findings suggested that since 2020, corruption and economic hardship increasingly dominated public concerns. The further rise in these concerns between 2025 and 2026, following the Gen Z Movement of September 2025, indicated growing public dissatisfaction with governance, economic opportunities, and the rising cost of living. These trends reflected a broader shift in public sentiment, with citizens placing greater emphasis on accountability, economic stability, and improved livelihoods as key national priorities.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest share of respondents from Madhesh Province (69.3%) considered corruption to be the major problem facing the country—10.4 percentage points higher than the national average of 58.9%. Compared to residents of other provinces, a larger proportion of the respondents from Madhesh Province (34.5%), followed by those from Lumbini Province (26.4%), identified the lack of irrigation facilities as a key national problem. Conversely, fewer people from Madhesh Province (25.3%) and Karnali Province (25.2%) viewed difficulty in earning a living and finding work as a major problem, compared to respondents from Lumbini Province (64.3%) and Bagmati Province (57.5%).

Similarly, half of the respondents from Lumbini Province (50.3%), followed by 45.2% from Bagmati Province, considered rising prices of essential goods as a pressing concern, while only 15.2% of the respondents from Madhesh Province shared this view. The highest share of respondents citing the unavailability of fertilizers and seeds on time as a major national problem was found in Lumbini Province (30.6%), followed by one-fourth (25.4%) in Madhesh Province.

Compared to the national average of 36.1%, a higher proportion of respondents from Koshi Province (44.4%) and Lumbini Province (43.1%) believed that the country's deteriorating economic condition was the biggest problem, whereas this proportion was much lower in Madhesh Province (22.5%). In contrast, a greater share of people from Sudurpaschim Province were concerned about rising poverty (45.5%) and increasing taxes (25.4%). About one-third of the respondents from Karnali Province (34.0%) and 28.2% from Sudurpaschim Province cited poor road and trail conditions as a major issue. Compared to other provinces, the highest share of respondents from Bagmati Province (41.2%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (28.5%), considered the deteriorating political situation to be the country's most serious problem, while this share was considerably lower in Madhesh Province (11.7%).

Biggest Problem in Nepal, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Corruption has increased	58.9%	53.2%	69.3%	61.8%	62.2%	42.5%	61.6%	67.0%
Difficult to earn a living or find work	46.2%	44.3%	25.3%	57.5%	47.5%	64.3%	25.2%	43.8%
Country's deteriorating economic condition	36.1%	44.4%	22.5%	34.2%	39.8%	43.1%	35.1%	38.0%
Increase in the price of essential goods	31.1%	21.9%	15.2%	45.2%	24.1%	50.3%	19.2%	25.5%
Poverty has increased	25.7%	19.0%	36.7%	11.8%	20.1%	32.3%	20.4%	45.5%
Deteriorating political situation of the country	25.5%	25.6%	11.7%	41.2%	19.7%	22.9%	23.3%	28.5%
Worse condition of roads/ trails	22.1%	15.8%	28.0%	15.5%	19.4%	25.0%	34.0%	28.2%
No irrigation facilities	17.6%	13.7%	34.5%	5.3%	5.9%	26.4%	14.3%	14.4%
Fertilizers and seeds are not available on time	16.7%	15.1%	25.4%	7.2%	5.8%	30.6%	6.1%	13.8%
Increase in taxes	16.4%	14.7%	18.2%	12.0%	16.9%	19.7%	8.3%	25.4%
Drinking water services/ facilities are inadequate	14.1%	9.5%	18.8%	12.2%	9.6%	13.7%	23.3%	17.8%
Access to education is limited	12.9%	11.0%	19.0%	7.9%	17.1%	11.2%	16.0%	12.3%
Access to health services is poor	11.9%	10.6%	15.2%	7.1%	12.4%	12.4%	16.4%	14.9%
The social condition of the country is deteriorating	10.4%	13.1%	7.0%	7.9%	12.6%	14.6%	8.0%	9.8%
Drain/Sewerage/Solid waste management is poor	8.9%	2.3%	21.0%	4.9%	2.7%	11.1%	3.0%	10.0%
All the political parties are not working together	8.0%	6.2%	4.6%	15.1%	7.2%	5.9%	6.5%	6.3%
There has been no improvement in electricity supply	7.9%	10.1%	6.6%	3.3%	6.6%	8.7%	21.2%	9.9%
There has been no improvement in government leadership	7.7%	7.4%	4.7%	13.1%	6.0%	5.1%	11.2%	6.0%
Unwanted foreign activity has increased	7.5%	13.4%	2.9%	5.7%	7.6%	3.5%	9.0%	17.4%
The conditions of women have not improved	6.1%	5.4%	5.4%	4.2%	8.6%	6.1%	5.5%	12.2%
Natural calamities like flood and landslides have hit various parts of the country	5.0%	2.8%	1.4%	10.0%	5.8%	4.6%	4.1%	5.3%

Table 2.3.1: Q-B3. *In your view, what are the two biggest problems facing Nepal as a whole? (N = 6,394; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Educated respondents were more likely to believe that corruption had increased and that the country's economic and political conditions were deteriorating. Among those with a bachelor's degree or higher, 65.7% considered corruption to be the major problem facing the country, while 50.4% identified the deteriorating economic condition and 48.9% pointed to the worsening political situation as major concerns.

By occupation, the highest share of respondents engaged in business (65.5%) considered corruption to be the main problem, followed by those whose primary occupation was agriculture. About 43.0% of the respondents involved in business or service jobs believed the country's economic condition was deteriorating, while around 37.0% from the same occupational group considered the political situation to be worsening.

Older respondents, particularly those aged 35 years and above, were comparatively more likely to view corruption, the deteriorating economic condition, rising prices of essential goods, and the worsening political situation as key national problems. Similarly, respondents residing in rural municipalities expressed greater concern about the lack of irrigation facilities and the unavailability of fertilizers and seeds compared to those living in urban areas. In addition, a higher proportion of male respondents than female respondents identified corruption, the economic condition, and the political situation as the country's main problems.

Biggest Problem in Nepal, by Age Group

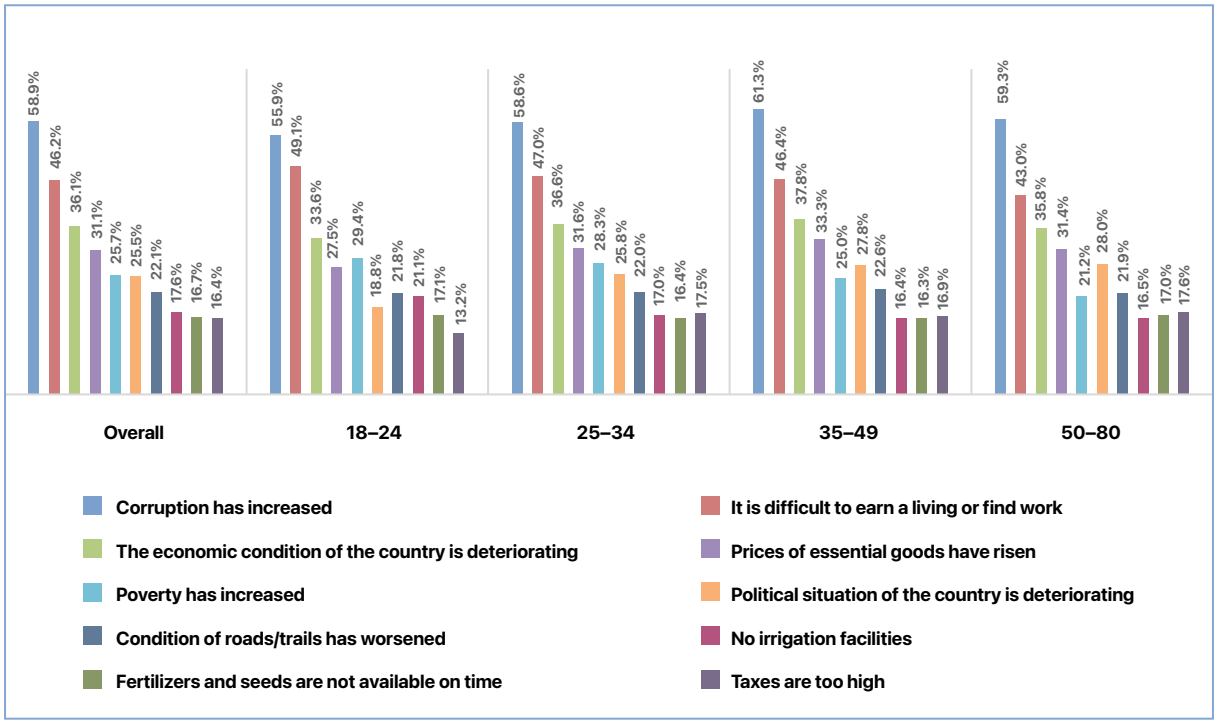


Figure 2.3.3: Q-B3. *In your view, what are the two biggest problems facing Nepal as a whole? (N = 6,394; percentage based on multiple responses)*

2.4 LOCAL CONDITIONS

The survey also explored respondents' perceptions of conditions in their local areas. All the participants were asked, "Do you think things in your area where you live and work most of the time are improving, getting worse, or staying the same?" For the purpose of this survey, "local conditions" refers to *the area where respondents live and work most of the time*.

Consistent with the declining optimism about the overall direction of the country, fewer Nepalis believed that the situation in their local area was improving, according to the Follow-up Survey 2026. While 17.5% of the respondents believed that the country was moving in the right direction, only 10.1% reported that conditions in their local area were improving. In contrast, about two-thirds of the respondents (68.4%) believed that conditions in their local area were neither improving nor deteriorating, while 20.0% felt that the situation in their locality was getting worse. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, while 23.7% of the respondents thought the country was heading in the right direction, more than half (54.4%) perceived that conditions in their local area were improving. However, this marked a decline of 16.0 percentage points compared to 2022, when 70.4% of the respondents expressed optimism about their local conditions. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 15.1% of the respondents were pessimistic about their local situation, while 29.6% believed that the conditions remained about the same.

Local Conditions, by Year

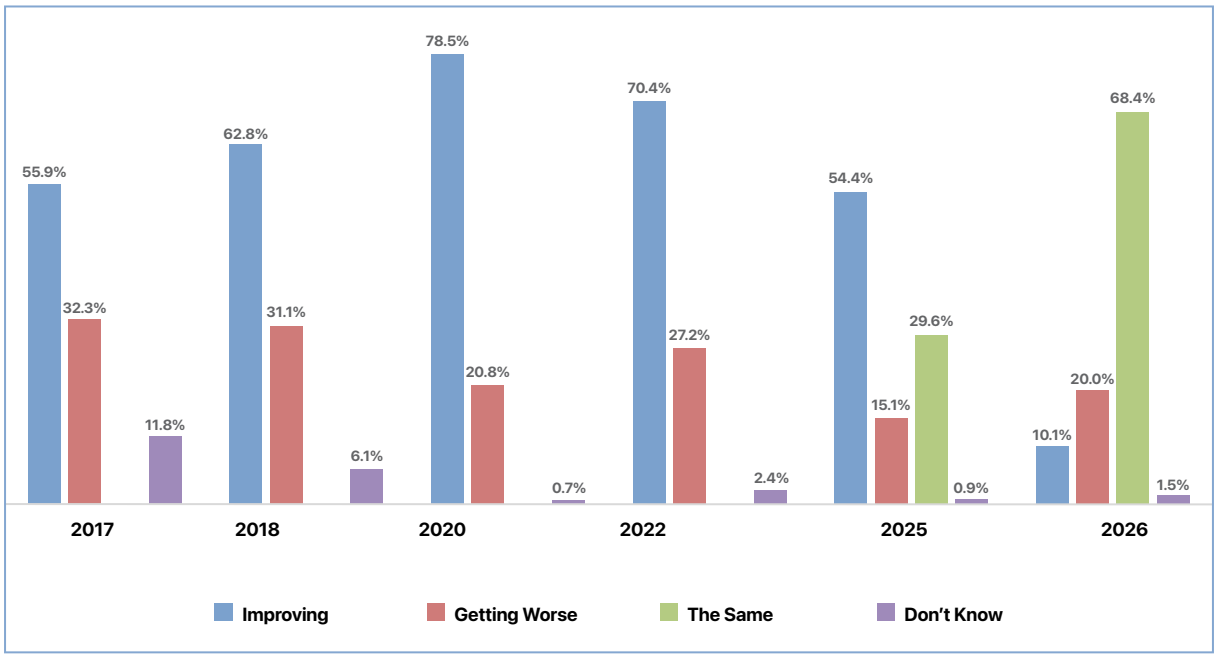


Figure 2.4.1: Q-B4. *Overall, [in terms of social, economic, political, religious, cultural, physical infrastructure] do you think things in your local area are improving, or do you think they are getting worse? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Looking at trends over time, optimism about local conditions had increased steadily in the earlier survey years. The proportion of the respondents who believed that conditions in their local area were improving rose from 55.9% in 2017 to 62.8% in 2018, and reached its highest level in 2020, when more than three-quarters of the respondents (78.5%) reported that conditions in their place of residence or work were improving. However, this upward trend reversed in subsequent years. In 2022, this optimism declined by 8.1 percentage points to 70.4%, and by 2025, the share of respondents reporting improvements in their local area fell sharply to 54.4%. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, this proportion declined even further to 10.1%, representing a 44.3 percentage-point drop compared to 2025.

Perceptions that local conditions were deteriorating have also shifted over time. The share of respondents expressing negative views about their local situation remained relatively stable between 2017 and 2018, declined to 20.8% in 2020, and then increased to 27.2% in 2022. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 15.1% of the respondents reported that conditions in their local area were getting worse, while 29.6% felt that the conditions were about the same. By 2026, the proportion reporting deterioration had increased to 20.0%, while the percentage of those stating that the conditions remained about the same rose substantially to 68.4%. Overall, the Follow-up Survey 2026 indicated a sharp decline in perceptions of improvement at the local level, with a growing proportion of respondents reporting stagnation rather than progress.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, respondents from Bagmati Province were more pessimistic (as compared to other provinces) with regard to the situation of their local area as well. Except in the case of Bagmati Province, there had been a general upward trend across all other provinces in the proportion of respondents who felt that their local conditions were improving between 2017, 2018, and 2020. In 2020, about four-fifths of the respondents from Koshi Province (79.5%), Bagmati Province (79.3%), and Lumbini Province (80.8%) expressed optimism about the situation in their local area. The highest shares were observed in Gandaki Province (89.5%) and Sudurpaschim Province (83.2%), indicating broad satisfaction at the local level during that period.

However, optimism declined across all provinces in 2022 compared to 2020, except for Koshi Province, which experienced only minimal change. The downward trend became more pronounced in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Compared to 2022, the proportion of respondents who believed that their local conditions were improving dropped by 29.8 percentage points in Sudurpaschim Province (from 72.8% in 2022 to 43.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025), by 27.2 percentage points in Lumbini Province (from 75.1% to 47.9%), and by 22.8 percentage points in Madhesh Province (from 59.7% to 36.9%). In contrast to this overall decline, Bagmati Province showed stability in optimism about the local conditions, with almost no change between 2022 (67.0%) and 2025 (67.7%) (Figure 2.4.2).

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, respondents from rural municipalities (56.0%) had slightly more positive assessments of their local conditions than those in urban municipalities (53.6%). Likewise, more respondents from the Mountain region (64.3%) and the Hill region (58.0%) believed that their local conditions were improving, compared to respondents from the Terai region (50.3%). Respondents with bachelor's and higher degrees (64.9%) had considerably more positive assessments of their local conditions than illiterate respondents (48.0%). Similarly, Hill Dalit (61.5%) and Mountain/Hill Janajati (60.9%) were more optimistic than Madhesi/Terai Dalit (33.6%) about the condition of their local area.

These trends indicated that although optimism about local conditions had grown steadily until 2020, perceptions began to weaken in subsequent years, with a particularly notable decline evident by 2025 across several provinces. At the same time, in some provinces, a growing proportion of respondents perceived that local conditions were deteriorating, suggesting a broader shift from earlier optimism toward greater perceptions of stagnation and, in certain areas, worsening local conditions.

Local Conditions, by Province and Year



Figure 2.4.2: Q-B4. *Overall, [in terms of social, economic, political, religious, cultural, physical infrastructure] do you think things in your local area are improving, or do you think they are getting worse? (N = 6,394)*

2.5 REASONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN LOCAL CONDITIONS

Since the first round of the *Survey of the Nepali People* in 2017, better roads, improved drinking water services and facilities, increased access to health services, improved supply of electricity, and increased access to education have consistently been cited as the main reasons for Nepalis' optimism about improvements in their local areas.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, following the Gen Z Movement, the share of respondents who believed that local conditions had improved showed a sharp decline to 10.1%. Among this smaller group, about two-thirds (65.6%) continued to identify better roads as the primary reason for improvement, although this proportion was lower compared to 2025. This was followed by improved drinking water services and facilities (35.9%), improved supply of electricity (35.3%), and increased access to health services (32.8%). Improved access to health services remained one of the key reasons for optimism, marking the second consecutive time it emerged as a prominent factor in the SNP series. Other frequently cited reasons included improvements in social aspects (30.4%), increased access to education (23.9%), and expanded transportation facilities (21.9%).

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more than half of the respondents (54.4%) reported that conditions in their local area were improving. Among these respondents, about three-quarters (75.2%) identified better roads as the primary reason for this improvement. This was followed by improved drinking water services and facilities (38.5%) and increased access to health services (34.6%). Other frequently cited reasons included improved supply of electricity (29.3%), increased access to education (23.1%), expanded transportation facilities (17.3%), and better social aspects (14.2%). Notably, for the first time in the SNP series, improved access to health services at the local level emerged as one of the key reasons for optimism in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

However, unlike in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the respondents' reasons for improved conditions at the local and national levels diverged in the Follow-up Survey 2026. While better roads remained the most frequently cited reason for improvements at the local level (65.6%), a much smaller share of respondents (39.8%) identified improved roads as the main reason for optimism at the national level. This indicated that tangible infrastructure development, particularly road connectivity, continued to shape perceptions of improvement locally, but national-level optimism appeared to be influenced by a broader set of factors following the Gen Z Movement.

Reasons for Optimism on Local Conditions, by Year

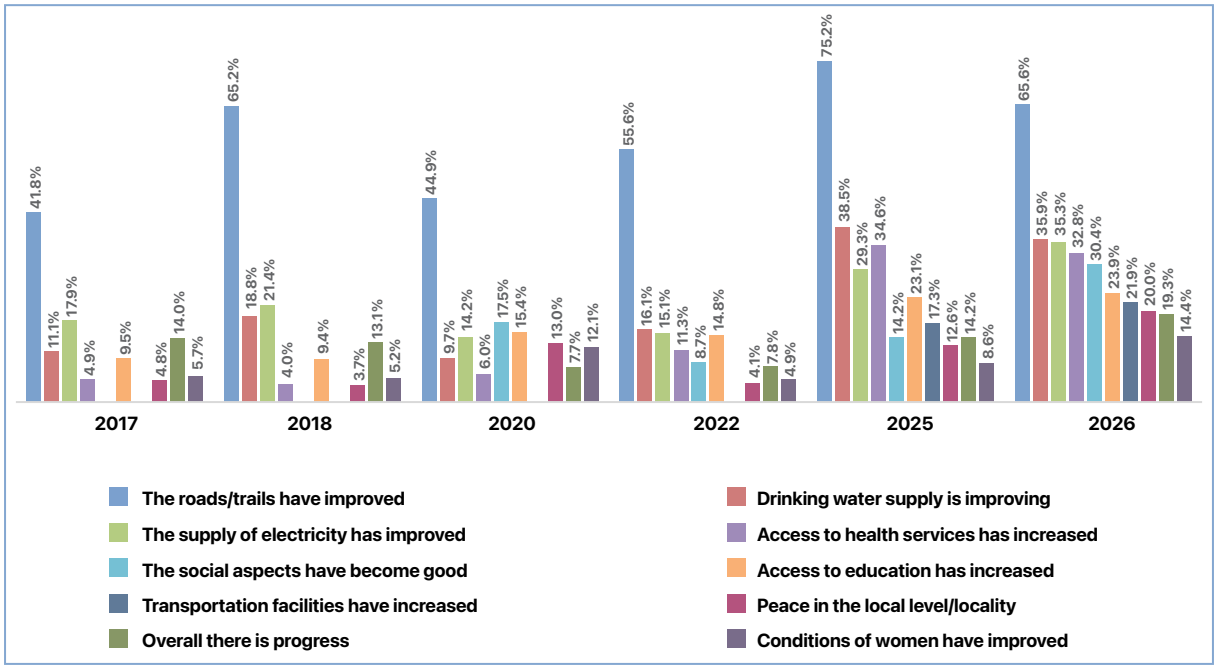


Figure 2.5.1: Q-B5. *In your view, what has improved in your area during the past year? (N = 3,478; N = 144; percentage based on multiple responses)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, although the reasons for optimism varied slightly across provinces, better roads remained the most consistent factor contributing to positive perceptions of improvement. A comparatively higher proportion of respondents in Bagmati Province (78.5%), Gandaki Province (78.4%), and Madhesh Province (78.3%) cited better roads as the main reason for improvement in their local areas. While this factor was common across all provinces, the share of respondents mentioning it was relatively lower in Karnali Province (68.8%) and Sudurpaschim Province (64.3%) compared to the national average (75.2%).

The proportion of respondents who reported that drinking water services and facilities had improved was notably higher in Gandaki Province (54.3%) and Karnali Province (45.1%), indicating that improvements in water services were a common source of optimism in these provinces.

Education and transportation also emerged as key reasons for optimism in some provinces. Sudurpaschim Province reported the highest share of respondents mentioning increased access to education (34.8%), followed by Madhesh Province (34.1%). Similarly, the highest proportion of respondents from Karnali Province (31.6%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (27.3%), cited increased transportation facilities as a reason for improvement in their locality.

In terms of social aspects, the highest share of respondents from Karnali Province (20.7%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (19.6%), felt that social conditions had improved in their area. About one-fifth of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (20.1%) and 14.7% from Karnali Province also mentioned improvements in the condition of women as a positive change.

Furthermore, Koshi Province (36.5%) and Lumbini Province (35.6%) had the largest shares of respondents noting improved electricity supply in their localities. Compared to other provinces, more respondents from Madhesh Province (16.6%), followed by Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces (16.0% each), considered increased peace at the local level as a reason for positive change. In contrast, a relatively higher proportion of respondents from Bagmati Province (30.3%) mentioned "Overall improvement in conditions" as the main reason for their optimism.

Reasons for Optimism about Local Conditions, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Roads/Trails have improved	75.2%	72.0%	78.3%	78.5%	78.4%	75.6%	68.8%	64.3%
Drinking water services/facilities have improved	38.5%	35.4%	28.3%	39.6%	54.3%	37.1%	45.1%	37.6%
Access to health services has increased	34.6%	36.3%	29.5%	29.2%	35.4%	44.7%	33.6%	38.8%
Supply of electricity has improved	29.3%	36.5%	22.8%	21.3%	31.0%	35.6%	34.0%	33.3%
Access to education has increased	23.1%	19.9%	34.1%	18.0%	20.1%	22.2%	27.1%	34.8%
Transportation facilities have increased	17.3%	22.9%	16.3%	10.8%	14.1%	15.6%	31.6%	27.3%
Social aspects have become good	14.2%	7.2%	17.3%	14.0%	14.2%	16.1%	20.7%	19.6%
Things have improved overall	14.2%	6.7%	3.5%	30.3%	13.3%	10.1%	7.3%	7.4%
Peace in the local level/locality	12.6%	13.5%	16.6%	8.8%	8.8%	14.5%	16.0%	16.0%
Condition of women has improved	8.6%	6.6%	12.3%	5.0%	6.5%	8.8%	14.7%	20.1%
Environmental conditions have improved	7.3%	8.7%	0.5%	10.0%	10.6%	4.2%	5.6%	8.4%
There is progress in the areas of freedom of expression and freedom of association	6.3%	10.2%	7.3%	1.6%	3.6%	9.4%	6.2%	9.0%

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Caste discrimination and untouchability have decreased in society	4.8%	3.1%	7.6%	1.8%	6.2%	7.2%	6.4%	8.6%
There has been a decrease in political disputes/conflicts	4.4%	5.0%	2.1%	4.9%	3.8%	3.2%	3.9%	9.1%
Reduction in incidences of violence	4.4%	6.0%	2.9%	4.6%	5.3%	2.4%	4.4%	5.7%
Relations between people of different groups/religions/ castes/ethnicities have improved	4.1%	4.3%	5.2%	2.3%	3.0%	4.4%	5.4%	8.6%
Corruption is comparatively low	3.7%	7.1%	1.4%	4.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	3.0%
Security situation has improved	3.2%	3.9%	0.8%	3.5%	2.5%	2.8%	4.8%	5.5%
Electronic governance has begun	3.2%	1.7%	2.9%	1.7%	3.8%	4.0%	9.9%	6.6%
It has become easier to earn a living or find work	3.0%	1.4%	3.8%	2.2%	4.7%	3.9%	2.4%	4.9%
The economic condition of the local people has improved	2.9%	3.1%	1.9%	2.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	4.7%
Extortion is comparatively low	2.7%	2.5%	1.3%	4.3%	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	3.1%
Representatives elected through the local elections have brought positive change	2.5%	3.7%	0.8%	4.0%	1.6%	0.8%	2.0%	1.7%
Local religious and cultural milieus have become stronger	2.5%	1.5%	5.5%	2.4%	2.7%	1.3%	0.9%	4.4%
There has been improvement in local government leadership	2.4%	3.0%	1.4%	2.4%	3.0%	0.7%	4.5%	4.1%
Poverty has reduced	1.9%	0.9%	6.1%	0.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.4%
People of different groups are celebrating festivals together	1.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%	3.9%	2.3%	5.0%
Political situation has become better	1.5%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.3%	3.2%	3.3%
The municipalities/rural municipalities established with more power have brought positive change	1.3%	2.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	2.5%	1.7%
Relations between people of different religions have improved	1.2%	0.3%	4.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%
All the political parties are working together now	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%
There is more meaningful participation of citizens in program formulation and budget allocation	0.3%	0.3%	–	0.2%	0.2%	–	0.8%	2.3%
Others	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%	2.4%	1.2%	0.8%	2.9%	1.1%
Don't know/Can't say	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	–

Table 2.5.1: Q-B5. *In your view, what has improved in your area during the past year? (N = 3,478; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Reasons given for improvements at the local level were broadly similar to those given for optimism at the national level. For instance, quite a high share of respondents regarded better roads as the most important development both nationally (73.8%) and locally (75.2%), but to a lesser degree in the case of Madhesh/ Terai Caste (64.5%), Madhesi Dalit (67.9%), the unemployed (68.7%), people with no education (69.8%), and those in the low-income group (69.1%). Respondents in foreign employment (86.8%) and other cultural groups (86.8%) were also more affirmative on the improvement of roads/trails in the community.

2.6 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, when asked about the biggest problems in their local area, more than half of the respondents (55.5%) identified difficulty in earning a living as the most pressing issue. This was followed by increasing prices of basic goods and necessities (33.3%) and the deteriorating condition of roads and trails (31.3%). About one-fourth of the respondents (26.0%) reported that irrigation, fertilizers, and seeds were not available on time, while a similar proportion (25.9%) considered rising poverty levels to be a major concern in their locality. In addition, 22.6% of the respondents regarded increased corruption at the local level as a significant problem. Other frequently mentioned issues included poor management of sewage disposal (20.8%), inadequate improvement in drinking water services and facilities (20.3%), and poor solid waste management (20.3%).

Meanwhile, high local taxes (18.2%), the perception that the security situation had deteriorated (14.1%), and an increase in political disputes or conflicts (13.4%) were identified by a comparatively smaller proportion of respondents as problems in their local area. Overall, the Follow-up Survey 2026 identified economic pressures, infrastructure challenges, and service delivery issues as the most prominent concerns at the local level.

Similarly, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, about two-fifths (40.1%) of the respondents identified difficulty in earning a living in their local area as a major concern. About one-third (33.9%) of the respondents mentioned that irrigation, fertilizers, and seeds were not available on time, while a similar proportion (33.0%) considered the deteriorating condition of roads/trails as a major local challenge. Likewise, 30.7% of the respondents pointed to the increasing prices of basic goods and necessities, followed by rising poverty levels (22.3%), as pressing issues in their locality. Around 20.6% of the respondents regarded an increase in corruption at the local level as a major problem. Other frequently cited issues included poor management of sewage disposal (19.5%), inadequate improvement in drinking water services/facilities (18.4%), and high local taxes (18.1%). Meanwhile, poor solid waste management (13.4%) and lack of transportation facilities (9.6%) were identified as relatively less pronounced problems at the local level in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Problems and Challenges at the Local Level, by Year

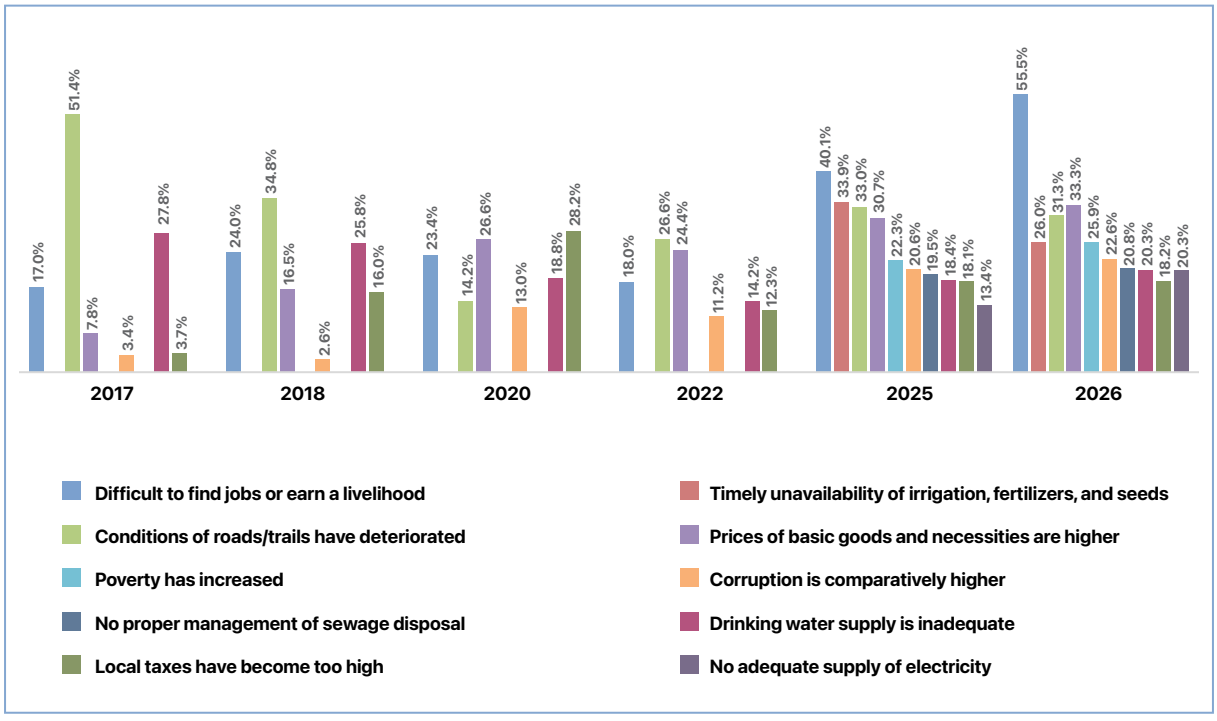


Figure 2.6.1: Q-B6. *In your view, what are the biggest problems in the area where you live and work most of the time? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Throughout the SNP series, Nepalis consistently identified increasing prices of basic commodities, poor road conditions, inadequate drinking water supply, and difficulty in earning a living as the most pressing problems in their localities. However, the intensity of these concerns varied across the survey years, with several issues becoming more pronounced in recent rounds.

Compared to previous survey rounds, a significantly higher proportion of respondents in the Follow-up Survey 2026 (55.5%) reported difficulty in earning a living, making it the most frequently cited local problem. The share of respondents mentioning this issue increased from 17.0% in 2017 to 24.0% in 2018, remained almost unchanged in 2020 (23.4%), and then declined to 18.0% in 2022. However, concern over employment rose sharply in the subsequent years, reaching 40.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and peaking at 55.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Similarly, concerns about the increasing prices of basic commodities grew steadily over time. The proportion of respondents citing this issue increased from 7.8% in 2017 to 16.5% in 2018, and further to 26.6% in 2020, before declining slightly to 24.4% in 2022. In more recent years, however, this concern has intensified again, rising to 30.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and reaching 33.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Perceptions regarding the deteriorating condition of roads and trails also remained a notable concern. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, about one-third of the respondents (33.0%) cited worsening road conditions in their locality. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, a slightly smaller share (31.3%) reported this issue. Earlier surveys showed some variation: 26.6% of the respondents in 2022 identified deteriorating roads as a problem, which was lower than the levels recorded in 2018 (34.8%) and 2017 (51.4%).

Concerns about local taxation also fluctuated over time. The share of respondents reporting that local taxes had become too high increased from 3.7% in 2017 to 16.0% in 2018, rising to 28.2% in 2020. This proportion declined to 12.3% in 2022, before rising again to 18.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and remaining almost unchanged at 18.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Over the earlier survey years, the proportion of respondents who regarded drinking water supply as a local problem showed a generally declining trend, falling from 27.8% in 2017 to 18.8% in 2020 and 14.2% in 2022. However, this concern increased slightly in recent years, reaching 18.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and 20.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Concerns about corruption at the local level also grew over time. Although the share of respondents citing corruption was relatively low in the earlier survey rounds—3.4% in 2017 and 2.6% in 2018—it increased to 13.0% in 2020, declined slightly to 11.2% in 2022, and then rose more sharply to 20.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, later rising to 22.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Finally, the share of respondents reporting the timely unavailability of irrigation, fertilizers, and seeds as a local problem declined in the Follow-up Survey 2026 (26.0%) compared to the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (33.9%), indicating a modest reduction in concerns related to agricultural inputs.

Overall, these trends suggested that while infrastructure and service-related issues remained important at the local level, economic pressures—particularly employment challenges and rising prices—became increasingly dominant concerns in recent years.

There were notable variations in respondents' perceptions of the biggest problems at the local level across the provinces. Nearly three-fifths (62.3%) of the respondents from Lumbini Province, followed by 43.1% from Bagmati Province, reported that it was difficult to earn a living in their local area—identifying it as the major local challenge they face. More than half of the respondents from Madhesh Province (52.8%), followed by those from Lumbini Province (51.0%), pointed out that irrigation, fertilizers, and seeds were not available on time—making it the biggest problem in their locality.

Similarly, a higher proportion of people from Lumbini Province (48.9%) considered the prices of basic goods and necessities to be high, which was about 18.2 percentage points above the overall national figure (30.7%). This view was shared by 42.0% of the respondents from Bagmati Province, whereas the proportion was considerably lower in Madhesh Province (15.4%) and Karnali Province (19.4%). The

highest share of respondents from Karnali Province considered the deteriorated condition of roads and trails (55.1%) and inadequate improvement in drinking water supply or facilities (37.3%) as the biggest problems in their local area. Regarding the latter, there was a substantial 27.7 percentage-point gap between Karnali Province (37.3%) and Madhesh Province (9.6%).

Compared to the national figure of 18.1% who believed local taxes had become too high, a relatively higher proportion of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (26.4%) and nearly a quarter (23.8%) from Gandaki Province and Lumbini Province shared this view, whereas this concern was lowest (9.4%) among the respondents from Karnali Province.

About 43.4% of people from Sudurpaschim Province, followed by 37.1% from Madhesh Province, reported that poverty had increased in their local area, whereas the lowest proportion (6.3%) was observed in Bagmati Province. Similarly, more respondents from Madhesh Province (32.4%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (29.2%), pointed out that corruption had increased at the local level.

Compared to respondents from other provinces, a greater proportion of people in Sudurpaschim Province (14.8%) and Karnali Province (14.3%) mentioned that natural calamities such as floods and landslides had severely affected their area, identifying them as the biggest local problems.

Problems and Challenges at the Local Level, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Difficult to earn a livelihood or to find jobs	40.1%	33.8%	27.2%	43.1%	40.9%	62.3%	25.1%	37.7%
Irrigation, fertilizer and seeds are not available on time	33.9%	31.2%	52.8%	15.8%	16.7%	51.0%	25.3%	30.9%
Conditions of roads and trails have deteriorated	33.0%	32.3%	34.0%	24.5%	27.2%	31.1%	55.1%	50.8%
Prices of basic goods and necessities are higher	30.7%	23.6%	15.4%	42.0%	27.4%	48.9%	19.4%	24.4%
Poverty has increased	22.3%	14.5%	37.1%	6.3%	14.7%	27.6%	21.3%	43.4%
Corruption has increased at the local level	20.6%	18.5%	32.4%	14.0%	19.9%	14.3%	19.8%	29.2%
No proper management of sewage disposal	19.5%	8.2%	41.0%	15.6%	6.5%	17.5%	5.4%	28.6%
No adequate improvement in the drinking water supply/facilities	18.4%	16.2%	9.6%	32.2%	15.0%	11.2%	37.3%	13.4%
Local taxes have become too high	18.1%	22.3%	13.8%	10.6%	23.8%	23.8%	9.4%	26.4%
No proper management of solid waste	13.4%	6.7%	27.4%	8.9%	6.2%	14.1%	5.7%	17.1%
No transportation facilities	9.6%	5.7%	6.4%	5.1%	10.0%	18.3%	19.8%	12.4%
Basic education is still not available	8.4%	9.7%	11.5%	4.7%	9.4%	7.1%	12.0%	8.0%
Disputes and fights in the community due to increase in alcohol consumption	8.3%	6.3%	11.0%	5.5%	6.9%	10.9%	10.2%	7.9%
Security situation has deteriorated	8.2%	5.7%	9.5%	4.8%	11.9%	9.7%	6.9%	12.6%
There has been an increase in political disputes/conflicts	8.1%	9.8%	8.1%	4.9%	11.5%	3.6%	6.7%	19.0%
Natural calamities like flood and landslide have hit the area	7.9%	9.1%	1.9%	8.5%	9.6%	6.6%	14.3%	14.8%

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
No adequate improvement in the supply of electricity in the area	7.3%	14.4%	3.0%	3.3%	6.6%	5.4%	30.4%	3.3%
Access to cheap and accessible healthcare facility is inadequate	7.0%	10.1%	3.8%	7.7%	7.0%	4.5%	11.5%	8.7%
No access to basic agriculture and animal health services at the local level	6.2%	8.1%	5.1%	3.1%	12.6%	4.6%	7.4%	9.6%
People still do not have access to basic healthcare facilities	5.4%	7.1%	5.3%	3.0%	8.3%	3.3%	8.7%	7.8%
Increase in incidences of violence	4.3%	4.2%	5.6%	3.3%	8.0%	3.1%	4.5%	2.8%
No improvement in the local government leadership	3.8%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.6%	1.4%	6.4%	3.9%
Extortion has increased at the local level	2.5%	3.1%	1.4%	3.0%	5.1%	2.2%	1.5%	1.1%
Caste discrimination and untouchability have been promoted in society	2.0%	0.8%	3.6%	0.2%	4.9%	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%
Environmental conditions have deteriorated due to roads being constructed without proper survey/assessment	1.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.6%	2.9%	1.2%	1.9%	3.7%
The economy, which has been hit hard by COVID, has not improved	1.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.3%	3.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%
Post-earthquake reconstruction has not yet moved ahead properly	0.4%	0.4%	–	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	1.6%
Others	3.0%	4.4%	1.9%	3.4%	2.2%	3.7%	2.9%	0.9%
Don't know/Can't say	0.8%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	2.2%	0.1%

***Table 2.6.1: Q-B6**. In your view, what are the biggest problems in the area where you live and work most of the time? (N = 6,394; percentage based on multiple responses)*

There were some regional differences in respondents' perceptions of the biggest local problems; however, disaggregating the responses by sex, age group, education, and income level did not reveal any significant variations.

Respondents from the Mountain region were more likely to mention deteriorating roads and trails (40.1%), increasing corruption (31.0%), and natural calamities such as floods and landslides (18.8%) as the main problems in their local areas. Those from the Hill region were more likely to cite difficulty finding work or earning a livelihood (40.9%), deteriorating roads and trails (35.8%), rising prices of basic goods and necessities (32.6%), and inadequate water supply (30.9%) as the major local issues. In contrast, respondents from the Terai region were more concerned about irrigation, fertilizers, and seeds not being available on time (45.2%), as well as about increasing poverty (30.5%).

Problems and Challenges at the Local Level, by Ecological Region

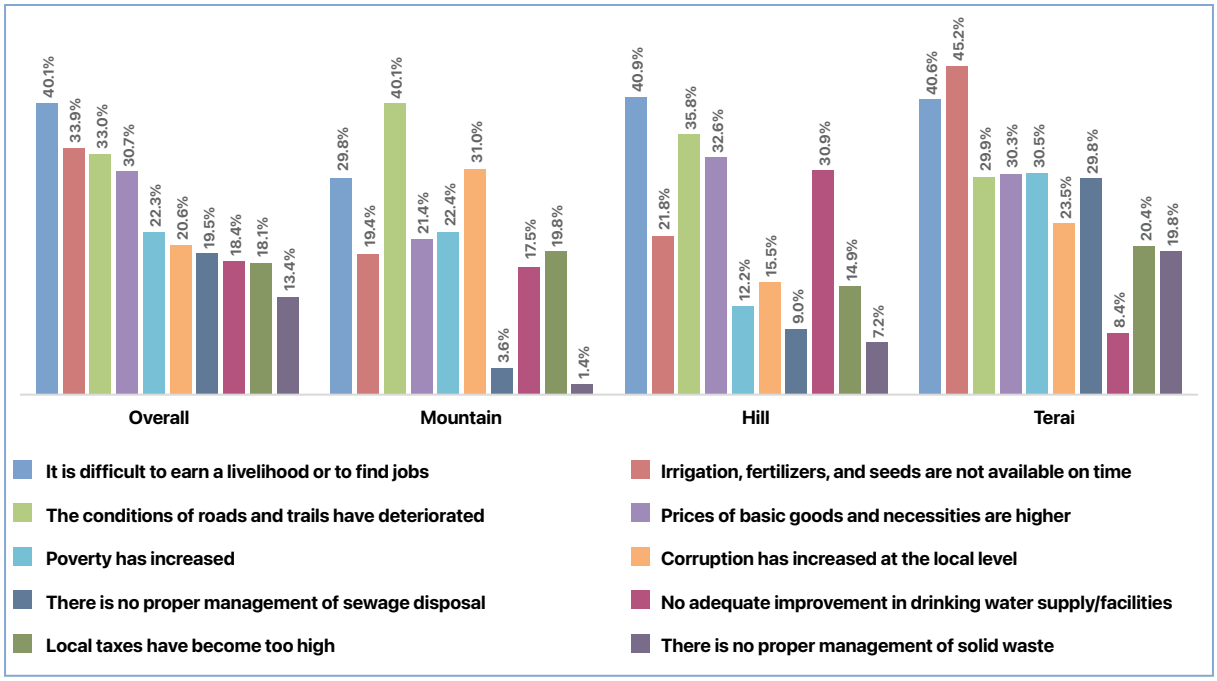


Figure 2.6.2: Q-B6. *In your view, what are the biggest problems in the area where you live and work most of the time? (N = 6,394; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Similarly, respondents residing in rural municipalities were more likely to report irrigation, fertilizers, and seeds not being available on time (44.8%) and deteriorating road and trail conditions (39.5%) as key local challenges, whereas those in urban municipalities were more likely to be concerned about rising prices of basic goods and necessities (32.5%).

Expected Changes in Locality

As in the preceding survey round, the Follow-up Survey 2026 also sought to understand the public's expectations regarding future changes in various sectors at the local level, including those related to social, economic, political, and cultural matters, as well as physical infrastructure, education, and the environment. Respondents could provide multiple responses, and interviewers did not read the response options aloud.

A comparison of results from the Follow-up Survey 2026 and the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 showed both continuity and some notable shifts in public expectations at the local level. In both survey rounds, the most frequently cited expectation was an increase in job opportunities, although the proportion rose substantially from 66.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 75.1% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, indicating growing concern about employment. Expectations related to the proper management of roads and trails remained prominent in both surveys, though the share declined from 51.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 38.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Improved drinking water facilities and better irrigation management were cited in both surveys, although less frequently in the Follow-up Survey 2026 than in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, issues related to corruption appeared more prominently in the Follow-up Survey 2026, with 29.1% of the respondents expecting corruption to be controlled and 16.9% calling for action against corrupt individuals, issues that were not among the major expectations reported in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Additionally, expectations regarding the proper management of schools (17.9%) and improved agricultural and livestock services (16.9%) were also highlighted in the Follow-up Survey 2026, though the latter was cited more frequently in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, at 24.2%. Overall, while employment generation continued to dominate public expectations, the 2026 results suggested increasing public attention to governance and corruption alongside infrastructure and service delivery at the local level.

Expected Changes at the Local Level, by Year

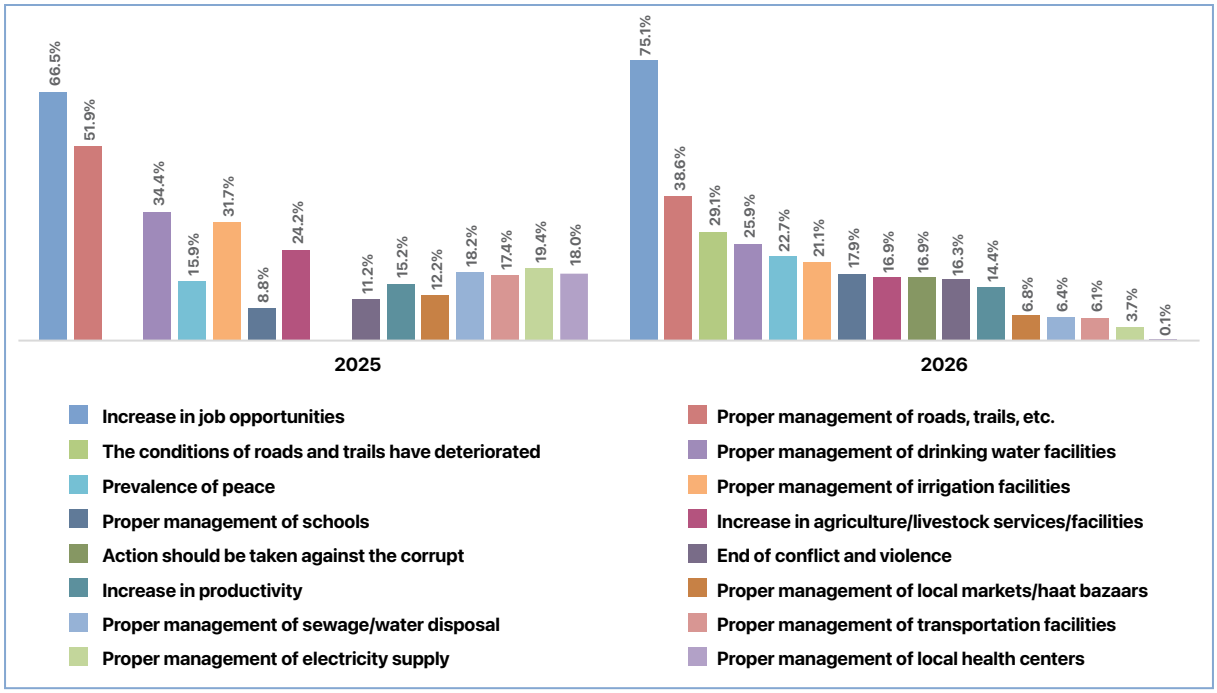


Figure 2.6.3: Q-B6A. *What changes do you expect in your locality or in the municipality/rural municipality where you are living with regard to social, economic, political, cultural, physical infrastructure, education, environment, and other sectors? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428; percentage based on multiple responses)*

Provincial Variations in Expectations for Local Development

People's expectations regarding changes and improvements in their local areas varied significantly across provinces. About four-fifths of the respondents from Lumbini Province (80.1%), followed by Bagmati Province (67.8%), Sudurpaschim Province (66.1%), and Koshi Province (63.2%), expected an increase in job opportunities in their locality. The expectation for job creation was comparatively lower in Karnali Province (56.7%) and Gandaki Province (58.1%), both below the national average of 66.5%. The proportion of respondents in Karnali Province expressing this expectation was 9.8 percentage points lower than the national average.

Around two-thirds of the respondents from Karnali Province (66.7%), followed by those from Madhesh Province (56.3%) and Lumbini Province (54.6%), expected better management of roads and trails in their local areas. In contrast, only 44.1% of the respondents from Bagmati Province expressed this expectation.

Expectations regarding improved drinking water facilities were highest in Karnali Province (47.8%), followed by Bagmati Province (43.1%) and Madhesh Province (34.5%). Similarly, compared to the national figure of 31.7%, more people from Madhesh Province (53.2%) and Lumbini Province (43.5%) expected better management of irrigation facilities in their local areas.

The expectation for an increase in agricultural and livestock services/facilities (28.3%) was also more pronounced in Lumbini Province, while the desire for better sewage and wastewater management (34.6%) was strongest in Madhesh Province. Likewise, a notable share of respondents in Lumbini Province (19.4%) expressed expectations for increased productivity in their localities.

In terms of infrastructure, 46.0% of the respondents from Karnali Province, followed by 22.2% from Koshi Province, expected better management of electricity supply in their communities. Similarly, the highest share of respondents expecting improved transportation facilities was recorded in Karnali Province (37.7%) and Sudurpaschim Province (27.0%). Furthermore, 29.0% of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province expressed expectations for greater protection and support for the elderly and persons with disabilities in their local area.

The findings suggested that people's expectations for local development were strongly shaped by the existing conditions of their provinces. Respondents from provinces such as Karnali, Lumbini, and Madhesh, where infrastructure and service delivery remained relatively weak, were more likely to emphasize the need for improvements in roads, irrigation, electricity, and water facilities. In contrast, residents of Bagmati and Lumbini tended to place greater emphasis on employment generation and economic opportunities. These variations highlighted how local contexts continued to influence public priorities and perceptions of development needs across Nepal's provinces.

Expectation of Changes at the Local Level, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Increase in job opportunities	66.5%	63.2%	62.7%	67.8%	58.1%	80.1%	56.7%	66.1%
Proper management of roads, trails, etc.	51.9%	50.2%	56.3%	44.1%	49.8%	54.6%	66.7%	53.6%
Proper management of drinking water facilities	34.4%	29.3%	34.5%	43.1%	25.3%	30.7%	47.8%	30.6%
Proper management of irrigation facilities	31.7%	25.9%	53.2%	13.6%	18.6%	43.5%	31.2%	30.9%
Increase in agriculture/livestock services/facilities	24.2%	25.2%	24.0%	18.5%	26.1%	28.3%	22.5%	28.2%
Proper management of electricity supply	19.4%	22.2%	18.4%	10.3%	16.9%	21.6%	46.0%	21.7%
Proper management of sewage/ water disposal should be ensured	18.2%	9.3%	34.6%	16.6%	8.7%	18.7%	2.9%	20.6%
Proper management of local hospitals, health service centers/ health posts	18.0%	23.7%	20.8%	12.6%	14.5%	19.7%	16.2%	15.7%
Proper management of transportation facilities	17.4%	11.8%	12.8%	12.6%	22.2%	21.3%	37.7%	27.0%
Prevalence of peace	15.9%	14.2%	18.6%	10.9%	17.6%	15.4%	16.7%	25.2%
Increase in productivity	15.2%	11.1%	17.3%	12.8%	15.1%	19.4%	13.4%	17.0%
Proper management of local markets and haat bazaars	12.2%	15.5%	9.5%	8.5%	14.6%	17.5%	10.2%	9.5%
End of conflict and violence	11.2%	9.0%	12.7%	6.3%	14.4%	10.4%	13.6%	21.5%
Protection of the elderly and disabled	9.3%	6.2%	5.3%	8.5%	13.9%	6.8%	7.3%	29.0%
Positive change through elected local representatives	9.2%	9.0%	6.0%	15.1%	9.4%	9.3%	4.6%	4.6%
Proper management of schools leading to higher passing rates, and higher ranks for the students	8.8%	9.2%	12.3%	7.3%	8.2%	6.0%	11.3%	8.5%
Proper management of disaster	7.0%	4.5%	5.0%	4.7%	7.9%	9.4%	9.7%	15.4%
Protection of community places	6.8%	4.8%	3.5%	5.7%	9.5%	11.0%	4.9%	10.8%
Improvement in local government leadership	3.8%	5.3%	2.9%	4.0%	3.4%	3.1%	4.5%	3.6%
Municipality/rural municipality provides transportation fare, school dress, and other school-related expenses	3.8%	2.8%	4.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Stability in local government	3.5%	3.9%	5.3%	2.2%	4.2%	1.9%	4.7%	3.4%
Proper management of telecommunication facilities	3.4%	2.0%	1.9%	2.5%	5.3%	3.4%	10.4%	6.1%

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Preservation of religious places/ sites	3.3%	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	5.3%	1.7%	2.3%	8.6%
Consolidation of local religious and cultural aspects	2.1%	3.0%	1.9%	1.1%	5.6%	1.1%	1.4%	2.3%
Investment in local cultural activities by the local government	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	1.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Carrying out of transitional justice	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%
Others	2.2%	1.9%	1.1%	3.7%	2.1%	2.0%	3.8%	1.3%
Don't know/Can't say	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	–	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%

Table 2.6.2: Q-B6A. *What changes do you expect in your locality or in the Municipality/Rural Municipality where you are living with regard to social, economic, political, cultural, physical infrastructure, education, environment and other sectors? (N = 6,394; percentage based on multiple responses)*

2.7 SITUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD

In all rounds of the SNP, respondents were asked to assess different aspects of their household and community life using a three-point scale: whether their situation was better, the same, or worse than the previous year. These aspects included the financial situation of the household, the physical condition of the dwelling, the health and well-being of family members, relations with other people in the community, relations with local government and authorities, and access to electricity, drinking water, markets, and public transport.

Across the SNP series, the proportion of respondents reporting improvements ("better") in these aspects reached its peak in 2020, reflecting a period of relatively strong optimism about household and community conditions. However, this trend began to weaken in the subsequent years. By 2025, the share of respondents reporting improvements had already declined considerably, and findings from the 2026 survey indicated a further drop in the proportion of respondents who perceived improvements in their household situation.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, most respondents reported that their household situation had remained more or less the same as the previous year across all nine aspects (Table 2.7.1). At the same time, the proportion of respondents reporting improvements ("better") declined substantially compared to earlier survey rounds. This decline was particularly evident in perceptions of the financial situation of the household, where the share of respondents reporting improvement decreased from 41.8% in 2020 to 28.6% in 2022, 27.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 10.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. A similar pattern was observed in the physical condition of the dwelling, where the proportion reporting improvement declined from 30.5% in 2020 to 25.7% in 2022, 18.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 9.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Likewise, perceptions of improvements in the health and well-being of family members declined from 32.7% in 2020 to 26.8% in 2022, 17.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 9.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

A comparable decline was also observed in social and institutional relations. The proportion of respondents reporting improved relations with other people in the community decreased from 39.2% in 2020 to 30.3% in 2022, 24.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 7.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, perceptions of improved relations with local government and authorities declined from 32.2% in 2020 to 23.4% in 2022, 16.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 6.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Declining trends were also evident in respondents' perceptions of access to basic services and facilities. The share of respondents reporting improved access to electricity fell from 48.7% in 2020 to 30.2% in 2022, 19.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 6.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, improvements in access to drinking water declined from 28.1% in 2020 to 22.5% in 2022, 19.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 5.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Perceptions of improved access to markets also decreased from 22.8% in 2022 to 17.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement

Survey 2025, and to 4.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while improvements in access to public transport declined from 25.3% in 2022 to 22.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 5.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

At the same time, there was a steady increase in the proportion of respondents reporting that their situation had remained "the same" as the previous year. For instance, the share of respondents stating that the physical condition of their dwelling remained unchanged increased from 66.7% in 2020 to 76.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and further to 87.7% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Similarly, those reporting no change in relations with local government and authorities increased from 66.5% in 2020 to 79.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 93.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. The proportion reporting no change in access to drinking water rose from 63.0% in 2020 to 67.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and sharply to 92.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. A similar pattern was observed in the health and well-being of family members, increasing from 57.7% in 2020 to 65.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 85.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, and in relations with other people in the community, rising from 59.9% in 2020 to 72.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 91.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Situation of the Household, by Year

	Year	Better	Same	Worse	DK/CS
Financial situation of your household	2017	31.8%	55.8%	12.4%	–
	2018	29.2%	63.0%	7.8%	–
	2020	41.8%	51.4%	6.7%	–
	2022	28.6%	60.4%	11.0%	–
	2025	27.4%	60.4%	12.2%	–
	2026	10.5%	82.9%	6.5%	–
Physical conditions of your house/dwelling	2017	20.0%	71.5%	8.5%	–
	2018	19.2%	77.2%	3.6%	–
	2020	30.5%	66.7%	2.8%	–
	2022	25.7%	69.5%	4.8%	–
	2025	18.6%	76.4%	5.0%	–
	2026	9.0%	87.7%	3.3%	–
Health/well-being of your family members	2017	21.4%	63.9%	14.6%	–
	2018	19.1%	70.6%	10.1%	–
	2020	32.7%	57.7%	9.6%	–
	2022	26.8%	61.3%	11.9%	–
	2025	17.4%	65.0%	17.5%	–
	2026	9.0%	85.5%	5.5%	–
Relations with other people in the community	2017	30.0%	68.0%	1.9%	–
	2018	25.2%	73.4%	1.2%	–
	2020	39.2%	59.9%	0.9%	–
	2022	30.3%	67.5%	2.2%	–
	2025	24.7%	72.6%	2.6%	0.1%
	2026	7.3%	91.8%	0.9%	–
Relations with local government and authority	2017	20.2%	72.9%	2.7%	–
	2018	17.7%	79.3%	3.0%	–
	2020	32.2%	66.5%	1.3%	–
	2022	23.4%	74.1%	2.5%	–
	2025	16.2%	79.4%	3.7%	0.7%
	2026	6.4%	93.2%	0.4%	–

	Year	Better	Same	Worse	DK/CS
Access to electricity	2017	34.1%	50.5%	14.8%	–
	2018	34.3%	59.6%	6.2%	–
	2020	48.7%	48.5%	2.7%	–
	2022	30.2%	64.8%	5.0%	–
	2025	19.0%	64.9%	16.0%	0.1%
	2026	6.6%	92.3%	1.0%	–
Access to drinking water	2017	15.8%	63.1%	20.4%	–
	2018	22.1%	69.6%	8.3%	–
	2020	28.1%	63.0%	8.9%	–
	2022	22.5%	68.2%	9.3%	–
	2025	19.5%	67.6%	12.5%	0.5%
	2026	5.2%	92.8%	2.1%	–
Access to markets	2022	22.8%	72.6%	4.6%	–
	2025	17.4%	78.0%	4.5%	0.1%
	2026	4.9%	94.0%	1.1%	–
Access to public transport	2022	25.3%	68.8%	5.9%	–
	2025	22.4%	72.7%	4.9%	0.1%
	2026	5.4%	94.0%	0.7%	–

Table 2.7.1: Q-B7. *Compared to last year, would you say that the situation of your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to the following? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Across the survey years, the proportion of respondents reporting that their situation had worsened generally remained relatively small. In 2020, no more than 9.6% of the respondents overall reported worsening conditions, with as few as 0.9% reporting worse relations with other members of the community. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this proportion increased in certain areas, reaching 17.5% for the health and well-being of family members, while remaining as low as 2.6% for relations with other community members. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the share of respondents reporting worsening conditions declined again in most aspects, with the highest proportion observed in the financial situation of households (6.5%), while the lowest was recorded in relations with local government and authorities (0.4%).

Over time, some specific problems showed long-term improvement. For example, the share of respondents reporting worsening access to drinking water declined from 20.4% in 2017 to 12.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and further to 2.1% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, perceptions of worsening physical conditions of houses or dwellings declined from 8.5% in 2017 to 5.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 3.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Overall, although fewer respondents reported improvements in their household situation in the Follow-up Survey 2026, the majority perceived their circumstances as largely unchanged, and the share of respondents reporting worsening conditions generally declined compared to previous survey rounds. Some fluctuations remained evident in specific areas, such as access to electricity (5.0% reporting worsening in 2022, increasing to 16.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and declining to 1.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026) and health and well-being of family members (11.9% in 2022, 17.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and 5.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026), indicating that perceptions of household conditions continued to evolve across the survey years.

When analyzing the situation of households by province in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, regional differences became evident. Slightly less than two-fifths of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (38.3%) reported that their household's financial situation was better than in the previous year. In contrast, a larger share of respondents from Gandaki Province (72.2%) reported that their financial situation remained the same as the previous year, while respondents from Madhesh Province (19.4%) were more likely to say that their financial situation had worsened compared to last year.

Reporting on the physical condition of the house or dwelling also showed variation across provinces. The highest proportion of respondents reporting improvement was again observed in Sudurpaschim Province (34.2%), while a large majority from Bagmati Province (89.9%), followed by Gandaki Province (83.0%), stated that the physical condition of their house remained the same. Meanwhile, a comparatively higher proportion of respondents from Madhesh Province (10.2%) reported that their dwelling's condition had worsened over the past year.

Regarding the health and well-being of family members, about one-fourth of the respondents from Lumbini Province (25.8%), Sudurpaschim Province (25.3%), and Madhesh Province (25.2%) stated that their family's health and well-being had improved compared to last year. Around three-fourths of the respondents from Gandaki Province (77.3%) and Bagmati Province (74.2%) said their situation remained the same, whereas 26.8% in Koshi Province and 20.1% in Karnali Province reported that their family's health had worsened since last year.

In terms of relations with other people in the community, about one-third of Nepalis residing in Lumbini Province (35.5%), Karnali Province (32.1%), Madhesh Province (30.3%), and Sudurpaschim Province (30.0%) reported improvements—higher than the overall national figure of 24.7%. On the other hand, respondents from Bagmati Province (86.2%) and Gandaki Province (85.3%) were more likely to express that their community relationships remained unchanged compared to last year.

As for access to drinking water, compared to the national average of 19.5%, a larger proportion of people from Gandaki Province (30.1%) reported that access to drinking water had improved over the past year. In contrast, about one-fifth of the respondents from Karnali Province (19.2%) indicated that drinking water access had deteriorated compared to the previous year.

Situation of the Household, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Financial situation of your household	**Better**	27.4%	27.2%	32.7%	21.0%	17.5%	28.1%	31.3%	38.3%
	The Same	60.4%	57.7%	47.8%	69.4%	72.2%	63.8%	56.9%	54.7%
	Worse	12.2%	15.1%	19.4%	9.6%	10.3%	8.1%	11.7%	7.0%
Physical conditions of your house/ dwelling	**Better**	18.6%	17.6%	25.1%	7.5%	13.5%	20.8%	19.8%	34.2%
	The Same	76.4%	78.4%	64.7%	89.9%	83.0%	76.0%	70.3%	62.6%
	Worse	5.0%	4.0%	10.2%	2.6%	3.5%	3.1%	9.9%	3.3%
Health/well-being of your family members	**Better**	17.4%	11.0%	25.2%	7.7%	12.6%	25.8%	18.3%	25.3%
	The Same	65.0%	62.1%	59.5%	74.2%	77.3%	60.2%	61.4%	58.7%
	Worse	17.5%	26.8%	15.3%	18.1%	10.1%	14.0%	20.1%	16.1%
Relations with other people in the community	**Better**	24.7%	23.1%	30.3%	13.3%	12.9%	35.5%	32.1%	30.0%
	The Same	72.6%	72.5%	63.5%	86.2%	85.3%	63.4%	65.8%	68.7%
	Worse	2.6%	4.4%	6.0%	0.6%	1.8%	1.0%	2.1%	1.1%
Relations with local government and authorities	**Better**	16.2%	16.2%	23.3%	7.4%	11.0%	21.4%	17.4%	16.5%
	The Same	79.4%	78.4%	68.8%	91.9%	86.4%	73.9%	76.9%	79.0%
	Worse	3.7%	4.0%	6.6%	0.8%	2.7%	4.2%	4.5%	3.6%
Access to electricity	**Better**	19.0%	17.4%	27.0%	10.4%	21.8%	20.6%	19.2%	20.0%
	The Same	64.8%	57.9%	61.4%	71.4%	63.4%	65.9%	59.5%	72.2%
	Worse	16.1%	24.7%	11.2%	18.2%	14.9%	13.6%	20.7%	7.8%
Access to drinking water	**Better**	19.5%	22.1%	22.2%	12.8%	30.1%	18.0%	18.6%	18.4%
	The Same	67.5%	62.6%	58.4%	76.1%	66.7%	71.4%	61.9%	72.7%
	Worse	12.5%	15.3%	17.3%	11.0%	3.2%	10.4%	19.2%	8.8%

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Access to markets	**Better**	17.4%	22.4%	22.2%	7.4%	22.5%	16.5%	19.8%	17.3%
	The Same	78.0%	70.9%	72.5%	91.5%	75.5%	78.9%	71.2%	74.7%
	Worse	4.5%	6.7%	5.0%	1.1%	2.0%	4.6%	8.4%	7.9%
Access to public transport	**Better**	22.4%	31.7%	26.2%	10.5%	26.5%	22.9%	21.9%	20.8%
	The Same	72.7%	62.4%	69.3%	87.6%	71.3%	70.8%	68.2%	70.6%
	Worse	4.8%	5.9%	4.2%	1.9%	2.1%	6.3%	9.6%	8.7%

Table 2.7.2: Q-B7. *Now I would like you to think about the situation of your household. Compared to last year, would you say that the situation of your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to the following? (N = 6,394)*

When the household situation in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 was examined across ecological regions, caste/ethnic groups, education levels, and occupation, notable variations emerged. Compared to residents of the Mountain (31.6%) and Terai (31.9%) regions, a smaller share of respondents from the Hill region (21.1%) reported that their financial situation had improved over the past year. Similarly, respondents with non-formal education (23.9%) were less likely to report financial improvement compared to those with a bachelor's degree or higher (31.4%).

Across caste and ethnic categories, Terai Janajati (34.4%) and Madhesh/Terai Caste (34.4%) respondents were more likely to say that their financial situation had improved than Hill Dalit (20.9%) respondents.

Regarding physical conditions of their house or dwelling, one-fourth of the respondents from the Terai (25.1%) stated that their housing conditions were better than last year, whereas this proportion dropped to 10.4% among those residing in the Hill region. Once again, Terai Janajati (27.7%) and Madhesh/Terai Caste (25.0%) respondents were more likely to mention improvements in housing compared to other caste or ethnic groups.

In terms of the health and well-being of family members, only 10.7% of the Hill residents reported improvement, compared to 22.9% of the respondents from the Terai. Similarly, Terai Janajati (27.3%) respondents were more likely to express improvements in family health and well-being compared to Hill Janajati (10.6%) respondents.

When considering relations with other people in the community, about one-third of the respondents from the Mountain (32.2%) and Terai (31.9%) regions said that their relations had improved, while only 14.6% of the respondents from the Hill region reported the same. Occupational differences were also notable: respondents engaged in agriculture (26.6%) were more likely to perceive improvement in community relations than those involved in business (15.3%).

Across ecological regions, respondents from the Hill region (13.4%) were less likely to report improvements in access to electricity than those from the Terai (23.5%). Meanwhile, within caste and ethnic categories, Hill Dalit respondents were more likely to report that access to drinking water (25.4%), markets (20.4%), and public transportation (24.5%) had improved compared to the previous year—figures that were above the national average for these indicators.



3 PERSONAL SAFETY AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Photo: Dr. Dhiraj Giri

3 PERSONAL SAFETY AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

3.1 HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE, CRIME, AND JUSTICE

Overall, 95.8% of the respondents in the Follow-up Survey 2026 reported that neither they nor their family members had experienced any of the listed criminal or violent activities during the past year. Findings from the Follow-up Survey 2026 indicated that, compared to previous survey rounds, there was a notable decline in the reported incidence of theft, while only minor fluctuations were observed in other forms of crime, such as physical assault, assault with weapons, cheating in lending or borrowing or other transactions, burglary, motor vehicle theft, livestock theft, murder, sexual violence or gender-based violence (GBV), and human trafficking. Except for being a victim of some kind of violence during the Gen Z Movement, the proportion of respondents reporting other types of crime or violent activities in the Follow-up Survey 2026 was lower than in the previous rounds of the SNP survey.

The question on being a victim of violence during the Gen Z Movement was introduced in the 2026 survey. Among the listed forms of crime or violence, this category was the most frequently reported in the Follow-up Survey 2026, with 1.5% of the respondents stating that they had experienced such violence. In comparison, the proportion of respondents reporting cheating in lending, borrowing, or transactions declined substantially. While 5.6% of the respondents reported experiencing such incidents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this share decreased to 1.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. In earlier rounds, the share had gradually increased—from 2.6% in 2020 to 2.8% in 2022, before reaching 5.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (Table 3.1.1).

Experience of Violence and Crime in the Past Year,[6] by Year

	2017	2018	2020	2022	2025	2026
Theft	3.9%	3.9%	3.6%	3.2%	3.3%	0.7%
Physical assault/beating	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	–
Assault with weapon	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	–
Cheating in lending/borrowing or transactions	–	–	2.6%	2.8%	5.6%	1.4%
Burglary/Breaking and entering/Looting	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
Extortion	1.5%	2.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Motor vehicle theft/property taken from vehicle or vehicle parts stolen	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	–
Livestock theft	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Experienced any form of violence during a political rally, protest, or bandh	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Kidnapping	0.2%	0.1%	–	0.1%	–	–
Murder/murder attempt	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Sexual violence	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	–
Human trafficking	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	–	–
Gender-based violence	–	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%
Physical exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	–	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Sexual exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	–	0.2%	–	0.1%	–	–
Financial exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	–	2.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%
Fraud in the name of cooperative	–	–	–	–	2.6%	0.3%

6 In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and earlier surveys, most questions referred to respondents' experiences during the preceding one year, whereas in the Follow-up Survey 2026, most questions referred to their experiences during the preceding six months or at the time of the survey.

	2017	2018	2020	2022	2025	2026
Being a victim of any kind of violence in the Gen Z Movement	–	–	–	–	–	1.5%
Others	–	–	–	–	–	0.4%

Table 3.1.1: Q-C3A–S. *Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of the following types of violence or criminal acts in the past year? (N = 6,394)*

Likewise, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, overall 87.4% of the respondents stated that neither they nor their family members had experienced any of the listed criminal or violent activities in the past year. The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 results indicated that, compared to the previous survey rounds, there was no significant change in the reported incidence of theft, and only minor fluctuations in other forms of crime such as physical assault, assault with weapons, burglary, motor vehicle theft, livestock theft, murder, sexual violence or GBV, and human trafficking.

Among all the reported types of violence or crime, cheating in lending/borrowing or transactions remained the most frequently experienced, with 5.6% of the respondents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 stating that they had been victims of such cheating. In comparison, 3.3% of the respondents reported having been affected by theft. Overall, 2.6% reported having experienced fraud in the name of cooperatives during the past one year. This question was added only in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025; therefore, it does not have any comparative findings with earlier rounds of the SNP.

Except for cheating in lending and borrowing or transactions, the proportion of respondents who reported experiencing other types of crimes and violent activities in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 was lower than in the previous rounds of the SNP.

Similarly, the incidence of theft showed a decline in the Follow-up Survey 2026. In earlier survey rounds up to 2025, there had been no significant change in the reported incidence of theft, with 3.3% of the respondents reporting such incidents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. However, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, this share decreased to 0.7%. Likewise, the proportion of respondents reporting fraud in the name of cooperatives declined from 2.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 0.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Compared to the earlier rounds of the survey, several other forms of crime also showed a declining trend over time. For instance, the share of respondents reporting financial exploitation during foreign employment declined from 2.1% in 2018 to 1.2% in 2020, 0.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and further to 0.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, the proportion reporting extortion decreased from 2.9% in 2018 to 0.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 0.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Overall, the findings suggested that reported experiences of most types of crime and violence remained relatively low and showed a general decline in the Follow-up Survey 2026 compared to the previous survey rounds, with the exception of violence related to the Gen Z Movement, which was newly captured in this year's survey.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, experiences of criminal and violent activities varied notably across provinces. The most commonly reported offense nationwide was cheating in borrowing, lending, or financial transactions (5.6%). Residents of Koshi Province (9.4%), followed by Gandaki and Lumbini provinces (5.7% each), reported higher rates of such financial fraud in the past year.

Compared to the national average of 3.3%, a higher proportion (4.9%) of the respondents from Koshi Province reported being victims of theft in the past year. Similarly, 4.6% of the respondents from Gandaki Province and 4.0% from Sudurpaschim Province experienced theft, while only 1.7% of the respondents from Lumbini Province reported the same.

Fraudulent cooperatives and financial exploitation during foreign employment emerged as key concerns, particularly in Koshi, Bagmati, and Gandaki provinces. The highest share of respondents reporting cooperative fraud came from Koshi Province (4.9%), followed by Bagmati Province (4.4%). Additionally, 2.5% of the respondents from Koshi Province reported having faced financial exploitation during foreign employment. (For details, see Table 3.1.2.)

Experience of Violence and Crime in the Past Year, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Theft	3.3%	4.9%	2.9%	3.1%	4.6%	1.7%	2.4%	4.0%
Physical assault/beating	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Assault with weapon	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	–	0.3%	0.2%
Cheating in lending/borrowing or transactions	5.6%	9.4%	2.5%	5.4%	5.7%	5.7%	6.9%	4.5%
Burglary/breaking and entering/ Looting	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.4%	–	0.4%
Extortion	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	2.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Motor vehicle theft/property taken from vehicle or vehicle parts stolen	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	–	–
Livestock theft	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Experienced any form of violence during a political rally, protest, or bandh	0.1%	0.2%	–	–	0.4%	–	–	–
Kidnapping	–	–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Murder/murder attempt	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	–	–	–	0.2%
Sexual violence	0.1%	0.1%	–	0.1%	–	0.1%	0.3%	–
Human trafficking	–	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gender-based violence	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%		0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Physical exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	–	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	–
Sexual exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	–	–	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Financial exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	0.9%	2.5%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%
Fraud in the name of cooperative	2.6%	4.9%	0.7%	4.4%	2.8%	0.4%	2.7%	1.6%
Others	–	–	0.2%	–	–	0.1%	–	–

Table 3.1.2: Q-C3A–S. *Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of the following types of violence or criminal acts in the past year? (N = 6,394)*

Experiences of criminal and violent activities also varied by settlement type, ecological region, and caste/ethnicity. Compared to 5.0% of the rural population, a slightly higher 5.9% of the respondents from urban areas reported having been victims of theft in the past year. By ecological region, respondents from the Hill and Terai areas (3.4% each) were more likely to report being victims of theft than those from the Mountain region (1.5%).

Across caste and ethnic groups, Madhesh/Terai Caste respondents (4.4%), followed by Hill Caste respondents (3.5%), reported a higher incidence of theft. Cheating in lending, borrowing, or financial transactions appeared to be more prevalent among people living in the Mountain region, where 8.4% of the respondents stated that they had been cheated during financial dealings. Similarly, a slightly higher proportion of respondents from urban municipalities (5.9%) than from rural municipalities (5.0%) reported having experienced such financial fraudulence.

In comparison to the overall national average of 5.6%, Hill Caste respondents (6.8%) and Terai Janajati respondents (6.2%) were more likely to report experiences of cheating in financial transactions. Additionally, respondents from Lumbini Province (0.8%) reported a higher incidence of GBV in the past year, including cases of domestic violence, *chhaupadi*[7] practices, and accusations of witchcraft.

7 Chhaupadi is a tradition enforced on girls and women in Nepal during menstruation. During this time, women are kept isolated in a shed, or *chhau goth*, for 13 days during their first period and for five to seven days of each month during menstruation for the rest of their lives.

3.2 JUSTICE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey included questions on whether the respondent or a member of their family sought dispute resolution through any institution or official, as well as their experiences related to dispute resolution and access to justice during the past year.[8] Respondents were asked about up to seven types of disputes (five in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and seven in the Follow-up Survey 2026: land disputes; borrowing or debt-related disputes; domestic violence; other forms of violence or crime; defamation or false accusations; theft and robbery; and arson or attempted arson). It should be noted that the questions on *"Theft and robbery"* and *"Arson or attempted arson"* were introduced for the first time in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Findings of the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 indicated a shift in respondents' preferences for dispute resolution mechanisms. Across various dispute categories, including those related to land, debt, domestic violence, and other crimes, respondents increasingly preferred to seek resolution through local institutions or local persons, rather than formal judicial or governmental channels. In the year preceding the survey, more than two-fifths of Nepalis had been involved in some form of dispute. Survey findings revealed that 44.8% of the respondents or their family members had experienced a dispute over land, while 44.9% had encountered a dispute over borrowing or debt. Similarly, 42.2% reported having been victims of domestic violence disputes, 42.0% had experienced other types of violence or crimes, and 40.7% had been victims of defamation or false accusation disputes. As shown in Table 3.2.1, the majority of respondents stated that they had never approached any institution or official for the resolution of the five types of disputes listed in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Those who did seek resolution did so in cases of land disputes (2.3%) and financial or debt-related disputes (1.4%), compared with domestic violence (0.2%). On the other hand, the share of respondents who experienced a dispute but did not report it was highest in the case of borrowing or debt-related disputes (43.5%), followed by land disputes (42.5%) and domestic violence (42.0%).

Findings from the Follow-up Survey 2026 suggested that a relatively small proportion of respondents had been involved in disputes during the past six months. Overall, 1.6% of the respondents reported experiencing other types of violence or crime, while 1.5% reported disputes related to borrowing or debt. Similarly, 1.0% of the respondents or their family members reported disputes over land. A smaller proportion reported other types of disputes, including domestic violence (0.1%), defamation or false accusations (0.2%), theft and robbery (0.8%), and arson or attempted arson (0.3%). As shown in Table 3.2.1, most respondents reported that they had not approached any institution or official to resolve the disputes listed in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Those who sought such assistance approached an institution or official in cases of land dispute (0.6%), followed by financial or debt-related disputes (0.2%), while a smaller share did so for other forms of violence or crime (0.1%). At the same time, the proportion of respondents who experienced a dispute but did not seek resolution through any institution or official was highest for other forms of violence or crime (1.6%), followed by debt-related disputes (1.3%).

Seeking Help for Dispute Resolution, by Year

	Year	Yes	No	Not applicable
Land	2020	2.4%	37.0%	60.6%
	2022	2.6%	48.9%	48.5%
	2025	2.3%	42.5%	55.2%
	2026	0.6%	0.4%	99.0%
Borrowing/Debt	2020	1.1%	37.5%	61.4%
	2022	1.1%	49.5%	49.4%
	2025	1.4%	43.5%	55.2%
	2026	0.2%	1.3%	98.5%

8 In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and earlier surveys, the questions referred to respondents' experiences during the preceding one year, whereas in the Follow-up Survey 2026, the questions referred to their experiences during the preceding six months or at the time of the survey.

	Year	Yes	No	Not applicable
Domestic violence	2020	0.3%	36.7%	62.9%
	2022	0.5%	47.9%	51.6%
	2025	0.2%	42.0%	57.8%
	2026	–	0.1%	99.9%
Other violence or crimes	2020	0.5%	37.1%	62.4%
	2022	0.4%	48.2%	51.4%
	2025	0.3%	41.7%	58.0%
	2026	0.1%	1.6%	98.4%
Defamation/False accusation	2022	0.4%	47.6%	52.0%
	2025	0.3%	40.4%	59.3%
	2026	–	0.2%	99.8%
Theft and robbery	2026	–	0.8%	99.2%
Arson or attempted arson	2026	–	0.3%	99.7%

Table 3.2.1: Q-C8A–E. *In the past one year, have you or the members of your family been to any institution, official, or person to seek help for dispute resolutions? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 indicated that the proportion of respondents who approached any institution or official for the resolution of the five[9] types of disputes listed in the survey was higher than in 2020, but lower than in 2022.

Across previous survey rounds, the proportion of respondents who approached any institution or official for dispute resolution remained relatively stable between 2020 and 2025. However, the findings from the Follow-up Survey 2026 indicated a decline in the share of respondents seeking such assistance. This suggested that while the use of formal or semi-formal mechanisms for dispute resolution increased compared to earlier survey years, reliance on these mechanisms appeared to have declined slightly in the most recent round.

The Follow-up Survey 2026 findings also indicated a shift in respondents' preferences regarding dispute resolution mechanisms. Across various dispute categories—including those related to land, borrowing or debt, and other crimes—respondents appeared to be more inclined to seek resolution through local institutions or trusted individuals within the community, rather than through formal judicial or government channels. This pattern suggested an increasing reliance on local and informal mechanisms for resolving disputes.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more than 90% of the respondents from Karnali Province reported that questions related to disputes—such as over land, borrowing or debt, domestic violence, other violence or crimes, and defamation or false accusations—were not applicable (NA) to them. In contrast, Gandaki Province had the lowest proportion (34.5%) of respondents who mentioned that the question related to land disputes was not applicable. Similarly, about one-third of the respondents from both Gandaki (35.6%) and Koshi (35.5%) provinces reported that the question related to borrowing or debt disputes was not applicable to them, while one-third of the respondents from Gandaki Province (35.8%) and Koshi Province (38.5%) said the same about domestic violence. Furthermore, Gandaki Province had the lowest proportion of respondents reporting that questions related to other violence or crime (36.3%) and defamation or false accusations (37.2%) were not applicable to them.

9 The questions on theft, robbery, and arson or attempted arson were introduced for the first time in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

The highest proportion of respondents from Madhesh Province (3.7%) reported that they had visited an institution, official, or person for land dispute resolution. Similarly, 2.2% of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province had sought help from an institution, official, or person to resolve disputes over borrowing or debt, while 0.5% of the respondents from Madhesh Province sought assistance for domestic violence. In contrast, about three-fifths of the respondents from Gandaki and Koshi provinces reported that they had not visited any institution, official, or person to resolve any of the five types of disputes mentioned in the survey.

Seeking Help for Dispute Resolution, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Dispute over land	**Yes**	2.3%	2.0%	3.7%	2.8%	2.3%	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%
	No	42.5%	57.7%	25.6%	50.9%	63.2%	41.2%	9.0%	30.3%
	NA	55.2%	40.3%	70.7%	46.3%	34.5%	57.4%	90.1%	68.4%
Dispute over borrowing/Debt	**Yes**	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	2.2%
	No	43.4%	62.6%	26.2%	50.6%	63.5%	42.3%	10.5%	28.0%
	NA	55.2%	35.5%	73.3%	47.5%	35.6%	56.7%	88.6%	69.8%
Domestic violence	**Yes**	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	–	0.2%	–	0.2%
	No	42.0%	61.4%	28.1%	50.0%	64.2%	38.1%	5.4%	21.7%
	NA	57.8%	38.5%	71.4%	49.8%	35.8%	61.8%	94.6%	78.2%
Other violence or crime	**Yes**	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	–	–	0.2%
	No	41.7%	58.8%	29.2%	50.5%	63.3%	36.7%	5.4%	23.1%
	NA	58.0%	40.9%	70.1%	49.2%	36.3%	63.3%	94.6%	76.7%
Dispute over defamation/False accusation	**Yes**	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	–	–	–	0.2%
	No	40.4%	58.1%	24.0%	51.4%	62.8%	35.3%	5.1%	22.4%
	NA	59.3%	41.5%	75.1%	48.4%	37.2%	64.7%	94.9%	77.4%

Table 3.2.2: Q-C8A–E. *In the past one year, have you or the members of your family been to any institution, official, or person to seek help for dispute resolutions? (N = 6,394)*

The SNP 2025 findings also revealed that, across ecological belts, respondents from the Terai region were more likely to seek help from an institution, official, or person for dispute resolution compared to those from other regions. Conversely, a higher proportion of respondents from the Mountain region reported not visiting any institution, official, or person for dispute resolution, even when disputes had occurred. Moreover, compared to respondents from the Terai and Hill regions, fewer people from the Mountain region stated that the questions related to seeking help for dispute resolution were not applicable to them.

Across caste and ethnicity, respondents from the Madhesh/Terai Caste group were more likely to visit an institution, official, or person to seek help for dispute resolution. In contrast, Hill Janajati respondents were less likely to visit any institution, official, or person for dispute resolution, even when they faced disputes.

Overall, these patterns suggested that access to and confidence in formal or semi-formal dispute resolution mechanisms remained uneven across provinces, ecological belts, and social groups. While respondents from the Terai and Madhesh communities appeared more proactive in seeking institutional support, those from the Mountain and Hill regions continued to rely less on such mechanisms, reflecting possible differences in awareness, accessibility, or perceived effectiveness of local justice systems.

Institutions Approached for Dispute Resolution

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, among the respondents (0.6%) who approached an institution, official, or person to resolve a land dispute, ward chairpersons or ward members were approached most frequently (56.8%), followed by the mayor or rural municipality chair (37.8%), and the Nepal Police (31.9%). Likewise, for disputes related to borrowing or debt, respondents who sought assistance approached the Nepal Police (46.0%), followed by the court (27.4%) and village or municipal assembly members (21.4%). For disputes related to other forms of violence or crime, almost all respondents who sought resolution reported approaching the Nepal Police. In contrast, for disputes related to defamation or false accusations, respondents primarily approached ward chairpersons or ward members for assistance in resolving the issue.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 2.3% of the respondents reported that they had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve disputes related to land. Among them, ward chairpersons/members were the most frequently approached (36.5%), followed by the land revenue office (21.8%) and the court (21.4%); other institutions or officials included the Nepal Police (18.8%), the mayor/rural municipality chair (14.1%), and members of the district coordination committee (8.0%).

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, respondents demonstrated varying preferences regarding the institutions and officials they approached to resolve land-related disputes. Of the total respondents who had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve land-related disputes, the highest share of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (36.0%) preferred the Nepal Police for land dispute resolution, while a larger proportion from Karnali Province (47.0%) turned to the mayor or rural municipality chair for assistance. In Lumbini Province, nearly half of the respondents (47.7%)—followed by 43.2% from Koshi Province and 37.1% from Madhesh Province—reported that they preferred to seek help from ward chairpersons or ward members. Similarly, about one-third of the respondents from Bagmati Province (33.5%) and Gandaki Province (34.6%) mentioned the ward chairperson or ward members as their primary choice for resolving land disputes. The land revenue office served as the second-most preferred institution for respondents from Bagmati (32.4%) and Gandaki (26.0%) provinces. Meanwhile, a comparatively larger share of respondents from Karnali Province (32.9%) and Madhesh Province (26.4%) sought help from the courts. The Nepal Police also emerged as a third preference in Karnali Province (25.6%) and Lumbini Province (18.3%) for resolving land disputes. Likewise, in Koshi Province, of the total respondents who had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve land-related disputes, 37.5% preferred to visit the Nepal Police, while 21.4% sought help from the court. Similarly, in Bagmati Province, 21.4% of the respondents reported that they preferred to approach the Nepal Police to resolve disputes over land.

For disputes over borrowing or debt, only 1.4% of the respondents said they had sought help from any dispute resolution institution, official, or person in the past year. Among these respondents, the largest share (41.0%) approached the ward chairperson/members, followed by the police (35.7%) and the court (12.2%). Similarly, 8.5% sought help from the mayor/rural municipality chair, while 7.5% turned to a traditional justice mechanism.

Of the total respondents who had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve disputes related to borrowing or debt, the highest share of respondents from Madhesh Province (88.1%), Sudurpaschim Province (67.4%), Karnali Province (52.1%), and Gandaki Province (32.9%) preferred to visit the Nepal Police for assistance. In Lumbini Province, the highest proportion (45.4%) of respondents sought help from the court, followed closely by 41.6% who approached ward chairpersons or ward members. Likewise, about two-fifths of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (41.1%) and Karnali Province (39.3%), as well as around one-third from Madhesh Province (37.9%) and Gandaki Province (32.9%), reported that ward chairpersons or members were their second-preferred option for resolving disputes over borrowing or debt. In Koshi Province, of the total respondents who had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve disputes related to borrowing or debt, 59.0% sought help from ward chairpersons or ward members, while 29.8% from Bagmati Province sought help from ward chairpersons or ward members. Similarly, about one-third of the respondents from Koshi Province (34.9%) and nearly one-fourth from Bagmati Province (23.9%) mentioned the Nepal Police as their second choice for resolving borrowing or debt disputes.

Regarding domestic violence disputes, only 0.2% of the respondents reported approaching any institution, official, or person for help. Among them, the majority (81.4%) approached the police, followed by the court (22.9%) and the mayor/rural municipality chair (17.1%). In addition, 12.5% said they approached the deputy mayor of the municipality or vice-chairperson of the rural municipality, as well as the ward chairperson/ward members and members of the provincial assembly.

In the case of disputes related to other violence or crimes, only 0.3% of the respondents reported approaching an institution, official, or person to help resolve the issue. Among them, nearly three-fourths (73.2%) had approached the Nepal Police, while 31.4% had contacted the ward chairperson/ward members, followed by the mayor/rural municipality chair (16.0%), the court (14.8%), and the deputy mayor or vice-chairperson of the rural municipality (11.9%).

Similarly, for disputes related to defamation or false accusation, 0.3% of the respondents said they had sought help from an institution, official, or person. Among them, 71.3% reported approaching the Nepal Police, 33.1% mentioned the court, and 29.3% said they approached the ward chairperson/ward members. Additionally, 19.4% contacted members of the District Coordination Committee, and 13.5% each sought help from the mayor/rural municipality chair and the deputy mayor or vice-chairperson of the rural municipality.

Overall, these findings suggested that local-level representatives—particularly ward chairpersons and municipal officials—remained the most accessible and trusted points of contact for resolving community disputes, while the police and courts played a more prominent role in cases involving violence, crime, or defamation. When compared across the survey years, the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 findings indicated a moderate increase in the proportion of respondents seeking institutional or official help for dispute resolution compared to 2020, yet it was a decline from 2022, when the highest level of institutional engagement was recorded. This suggested that while people's willingness to seek formal or semi-formal mechanisms for resolving disputes strengthened since 2020, it was not sustained at the level observed in 2022. The gradual shift toward local institutions and community representatives, as seen in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—particularly ward offices and municipal leaders—also reflected a growing reliance on accessible, localized dispute resolution pathways, rather than on more formal legal or judicial institutions.

This shift also suggested growing trust in local governance mechanisms. Respondents appeared to prefer ward offices, municipal leaders, and the police as the first point of contact when seeking justice, which may reflect both greater accessibility and familiarity with the local authorities. However, the comparatively lower engagement with formal judicial institutions such as the courts and land revenue offices indicated that barriers to formal justice—such as cost, distance, and procedural complexity—may still persist. The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 pattern therefore highlighted a dual reality: while confidence in localized dispute resolution appeared to be strengthening, systemic access to formal justice mechanisms remained limited, especially among rural and marginalized populations.

Justice from the Chosen Dispute Resolution Avenue

The survey also sought to assess respondents' level of satisfaction with the dispute resolution mechanisms they approached. Respondents were asked to evaluate the outcomes of five types of disputes—land disputes, borrowing or debt-related disputes, domestic violence, other forms of violence or crime, and defamation or false accusations—using a three-point scale: "Yes" (received justice), "No" (did not receive justice), and "It is in process."

According to the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among those who had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve land disputes, 33.1% reported that they had eventually received justice, while 34.9% said their cases were still in process. Similarly, among those who sought help for financial disputes involving lending and borrowing, 27.7% said they had received justice through their chosen institutions, whereas one-fourth (25.2%) mentioned that their cases were still in process.

However, the proportion of respondents reporting that they had received justice showed a decline in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 compared to the earlier rounds. In 2020, 42.8% of the respondents said they received justice in land disputes, which increased to 50.5% in 2022, but fell sharply to 33.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Likewise, in borrowing or debt disputes, 27.7% of the respondents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 said they received justice—down from 55.3% in 2020 and 44.9% in 2022. A similar decline was observed in disputes related to crimes, where the share of respondents who said they had received justice dropped from 60.1% in 2022 to 40.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, among the respondents who had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve land disputes, about 45.5% reported that they had received justice, while 19.6% indicated that their cases were still in process. Similarly, among those who sought assistance for financial disputes related to lending or borrowing, 21.4% stated that they had received justice through the institutions they approached, whereas 13.1% reported that their cases were still in process.

When compared across the survey rounds, the Follow-up Survey 2026 results showed a decline in the proportion of respondents seeking assistance from institutions or officials for dispute resolution compared to the peak observed in 2022, when the highest level of institutional engagement was recorded. This pattern suggested that although institutional mechanisms remained available, a large share of disputes may still be managed informally or within local community networks, reflecting the continued reliance on locally trusted actors and informal channels for resolving conflicts.

Justice from the Chosen Dispute Resolution Avenue, by Year

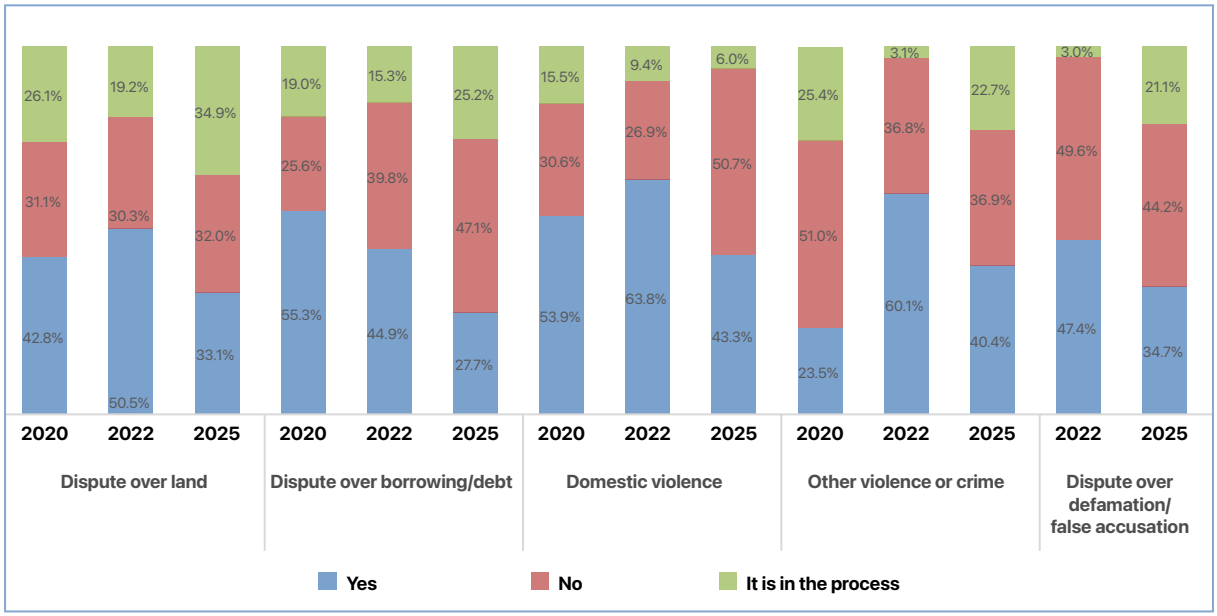


Figure 3.2.1: Q-C8a2–e2. *The share of people who got justice from the approached dispute resolution mechanism in the past one year. (N = 146)*

Overall, ward chairpersons or ward members and municipal officials remained the most commonly approached and accessible actors for resolving disputes, especially those related to land and local community matters. At the same time, formal institutions such as the police and courts tended to be approached more frequently in cases involving violence, crime, or financial disputes, thereby highlighting their continued importance in addressing more serious or legally complex issues.

4 IDENTITY



Photo: Sujan Shrestha

4 IDENTITY

4.1 IDENTITY: MOTHER TONGUE

The concept of identity in Nepal is shaped by multiple intersecting dimensions, including language, caste and ethnicity, gender, and prevailing social values. Understanding these aspects provides valuable insights into how Nepalis perceive their social belonging and status in everyday life.

Of the total respondents surveyed across the country in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 46.7% considered Nepali as their mother tongue,[10] while a slightly lower share (45.3%) reported a mother tongue other than Nepali. Among these, Maithili (12.2%), Tharu (6.9%), and Bhojpuri (6.7%) emerged as the most commonly spoken native languages. Over the past survey years, the proportion of those citing Nepali as their mother tongue has fluctuated—declining from 55.6% in 2017 to 49.0% in 2018, 45.4% in 2020, and rebounding to 51.7% in 2022, before declining to 46.7% in 2025.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, significant regional and ecological variations were evident. The Hill (67.9%) and Mountain (51.4%) populations were more likely to report Nepali as their mother tongue, whereas in the Terai region, a large majority (70.8%) spoke other native languages. A striking 94.3% of the respondents identifying as Madhesi reported a mother tongue other than Nepali.

At the provincial level, Madhesh Province recorded the highest share (94.5%) of respondents citing a mother tongue other than Nepali, followed by Sudurpaschim (90.4%) and Lumbini (47.3%). In contrast, Karnali Province stood out, where 95.5% of the respondents reported Nepali as their mother tongue. Similarly, the majority in Gandaki Province (78.2%), Bagmati Province (60.0%), and Koshi Province (59.0%) also identified Nepali as their native language.

Within provinces, linguistic diversity remained pronounced. In Koshi Province, Nepali (59.0%) was most common, followed by Maithili (10.6%), Yakthung/Limbu (4.9%), and Tharu (4.8%). In Madhesh Province, the linguistic landscape was dominated by Maithili (51.8%), Bhojpuri (22.4%), and Bajjika (12.8%). Bagmati Province showed a mix of Nepali (60.0%), Nepalbhasa/Newari (21.8%), and Tamang (12.4%), while Gandaki Province featured Nepali (78.2%), Gurung (7.0%), and Magar Dhut (5.8%). In Lumbini Province, Nepali (52.6%) led, followed by Awadhi (16.6%), Tharu (13.8%), and Bhojpuri (12.5%). Lastly, in Sudurpaschim Province, a quarter (24.5%) cited Tharu, followed by Doteli (21.8%), Baitadeli (10.2%), and Nepali (9.6%) as their mother tongue.

4.2 PERCEPTIONS OF DISADVANTAGES DUE TO MOTHER TONGUE

Among those who reported a mother tongue other than Nepali (45.3% of the total respondents), the survey further explored whether they experienced disadvantages due to not being able to use their native language in six key areas of daily life: at the workplace; when reporting problems at a police station; while obtaining public services from government offices; when accessing health services; in educational institutions; and at public events or programs.

The findings revealed that those Nepalis who did not speak Nepali as their mother tongue were most likely to feel disadvantaged at their workplace when interacting and communicating with others; 6.2% of such respondents reported feeling disadvantaged in work-related communication, while a large majority (83.1%) said that language posed no difficulty in their workplace interactions. The remaining 10.7% stated that the situation was not applicable to them.

Similarly, 3.6% of the respondents reported experiencing inconvenience when interacting with the police to report a problem, and 5.6% expressed difficulty when communicating with government employees to obtain public services. Likewise, 3.3% said they faced disadvantages due to language barriers while studying in schools or universities, and 3.9% reported challenges when attending or participating in public events or programs.

10 According to the 2011 census, Nepali is spoken as mother tongue by 44.6% of the total population. But the latest census data with regard to mother tongue is not available in the preliminary findings of the 2021 census.

Overall, while Nepali remained the dominant medium in formal and public spaces, only a small proportion of non-Nepali speakers reported feeling linguistically disadvantaged—suggesting that most were able to effectively navigate public and institutional interactions despite linguistic diversity.

Mother Tongue as a Disadvantage, by Province and Year

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
To interact with other people	**2017**	32.8%	22.7%	45.9%	20.2%	6.9%	37.2%	2.5%	22.5%
	2018	19.9%	7.1%	29.0%	7.8%	10.5%	32.1%	–	13.6%
	2020	18.2%	7.3%	27.8%	11.8%	10.9%	21.6%	–	12.0%
	2022	13.0%	8.3%	20.0%	3.4%	0.8%	16.7%	–	8.8%
	2025	6.2%	7.9%	5.4%	0.9%	3.2%	12.0%	–	7.6%
To report a problem in police station	**2017**	27.6%	21.6%	38.4%	16.0%	4.7%	28.9%	5.9%	17.0%
	2018	12.2%	3.5%	22.7%	1.6%	11.0%	11.3%	–	4.3%
	2020	16.6%	3.7%	29.3%	7.6%	14.5%	15.6%	–	11.9%
	2022	13.2%	1.3%	20.0%	1.8%	–	18.2%	–	9.9%
	2025	3.6%	1.5%	4.6%	–	0.8%	7.8%	–	3.4%
To obtain services in a government office	**2017**	28.6%	20.8%	39.9%	16.9%	10.3%	32.9%	2.6%	18.9%
	2018	16.5%	6.7%	25.8%	4.3%	9.9%	25.4%	–	11.1%
	2020	16.7%	5.5%	25.1%	11.6%	12.9%	22.3%	–	9.3%
	2022	13.1%	7.1%	21.8%	2.3%	1.6%	14.6%	–	8.9%
	2025	5.6%	6.8%	5.5%	–	1.6%	12.1%	–	5.6%
To access health services in a hospital/health post	**2017**	25.8%	18.9%	37.6%	14.9%	7.6%	27.0%	2.4%	16.5%
	2018	15.4%	4.5%	21.3%	6.8%	8.9%	25.3%	–	11.6%
	2020	15.7%	4.5%	22.6%	11.1%	9.2%	24.5%	–	7.5%
	2022	11.7%	4.5%	19.0%	3.2%	0.8%	14.5%	–	8.3%
	2025	5.1%	5.9%	4.4%	0.2%	0.8%	12.0%	–	5.4%
To study at a school or a university	**2017**	18.6%	16.2%	31.1%	14.2%	2.2%	24.5%	–	11.2%
	2018	10.5%	3.8%	13.8%	2.4%	11.0%	20.7%	–	9.1%
	2020	11.6%	3.4%	19.2%	9.5%	9.1%	13.0%	–	6.0%
	2022	8.3%	4.7%	16.1%	0.5%	–	7.2%	–	5.6%
	2025	3.3%	5.5%	3.7%	–	0.8%	5.5%	–	2.4%
When attending public events	**2022**	10.4%	5.3%	16.4%	0.9%	–	14.6%	–	7.7%
	2025	3.9%	5.5%	3.9%	–	0.8%	7.8%	–	4.0%

Table 4.2.1: Q-D2a–e. *[If answered "No, Nepali is not my mother tongue" in D1] Do you feel disadvantaged because you cannot use your mother tongue, instead of Nepali, in the following situations? (N = 3,406)*

Over time, the proportion of respondents reporting disadvantages due to their mother tongue declined markedly across all public interaction settings, suggesting a gradual improvement in linguistic inclusivity. In 2017, as many as 32.8% of the respondents said they faced difficulties while interacting with people at work; this figure dropped to 13.0% in 2022 and further declined to just 6.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Similarly, the proportion of those who reported feeling disadvantaged when lodging a complaint at a police station declined sharply—from 27.6% in 2017 to 12.2% in 2018, briefly rising to 16.6% in 2020, before falling again to 13.2% in 2022 and to 3.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

A similar downward trend was observed in respondents with regard to feeling disadvantaged when obtaining services in government offices—falling from 28.6% in 2017 to 13.1% in 2022, and then sharply to 5.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Likewise, those who reported language-related disadvantages when accessing health services decreased steadily from 25.8% in 2017 to 15.4% in 2018, 11.7% in 2022, and further to 5.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

The share of respondents who felt disadvantaged while studying at schools or universities also declined over time—from 18.6% in 2017 to 10.5% in 2018, fluctuating slightly to 11.6% in 2020, before falling to 8.3% in 2022 and to 3.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Across the provinces, the proportion of respondents who felt disadvantaged for not being able to use their mother tongue in different situations declined markedly over the years (Table 4.2.1). Respondents from Madhesh Province and Lumbini Province remained the most likely to report such disadvantages, although both provinces showed substantial improvement. In Madhesh Province, the share of respondents who felt disadvantaged when interacting with other people decreased from 45.9% in 2017 to 27.8% in 2020, and sharply down to 5.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, in Lumbini Province, this share fell from 37.2% in 2017 to 21.6% in 2020, and further declined to 12.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, such trends fluctuated over time. The proportion dropped from 20.2% in 2017 to 7.8% in 2018, then rose slightly to 11.8% in 2020, before sharply declining to 3.4% in 2022 and to 0.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Gandaki Province, the share increased from 6.9% in 2017 to 10.9% in 2020, then dropped to 0.8% in 2022, and slightly rose again to 3.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, the share fell sharply from 22.7% in 2017 to 7.1% in 2018 and has changed little since (7.3% in 2020, 8.3% in 2022, and 7.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025).

Regarding difficulties in obtaining services in a government office, Madhesh Province again showed notable improvement, with the proportion dropping from 39.9% in 2017 to 25.1% in 2020, 21.8% in 2022, and finally to 5.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, this share fell from 20.8% in 2017 to 6.7% in 2018, fluctuating slightly thereafter (5.5% in 2020, 7.1% in 2022, and 6.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025). In Bagmati Province, only a negligible proportion of respondents reported language-related difficulties in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, compared to 2.3% in 2022 and 4.3% in 2018.

Similarly, in Koshi Province, respondents who felt disadvantaged while accessing health services due to their language decreased from 18.9% in 2017 to 5.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, despite minor fluctuations between 2018 and 2022 when the proportion remained around 4.5%.

Across the scenarios mentioned in the survey, respondents with Tharu, Bhojpuri, and Maithili languages as their mother tongue reported disadvantages, especially while interacting with people at work (Tharu, 10.0%; Bhojpuri, 5.2%; and Maithili, 3.8%); when obtaining public services (Tharu, 10.7%; Bhojpuri, 5.2%; and Maithili, 5.0%); and when accessing health services (Tharu, 9.3%; Bhojpuri, 4.3%; and Maithili, 3.8%).

Overall, the survey findings clearly demonstrated a strong and continuing decline in the share of people experiencing language-related disadvantages across provinces—indicating that public communication, service delivery, and social participation became more linguistically inclusive over time. Compared to other regions, more respondents from urban areas and the Terai reported being at a disadvantage for having a mother tongue other than Nepali. The numbers were also higher among Madhesi Dalits, Muslims, and Madhesh/Terai Caste respondents.[11]

Among the respondents with a mother tongue other than Nepali, markers such as educational background, income level, gender, and age had major implications for whether or not they reported being at a disadvantage. For example, women were more likely to report being disadvantaged than men. Except in the field of education, the number of the disadvantaged appeared to increase with age. Respondents with little or no education and those who fell under the lower income bracket were more likely to report being at a disadvantage for not having Nepali as their first language.

11 According to the 2011 census, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has categorized the Madhesi Caste into two groups based on socioeconomic status. Brahman-Terai, Rajput, and Kayastha, etc. have been categorized as Madhesi Caste Socioeconomic Level-1, while Yadav, Teli, Koiri, Kurmi, and Dhanuk, etc. are Madhesi Caste Socioeconomic Level-2.

Mother Tongue as a Disadvantage, by Ecological Region

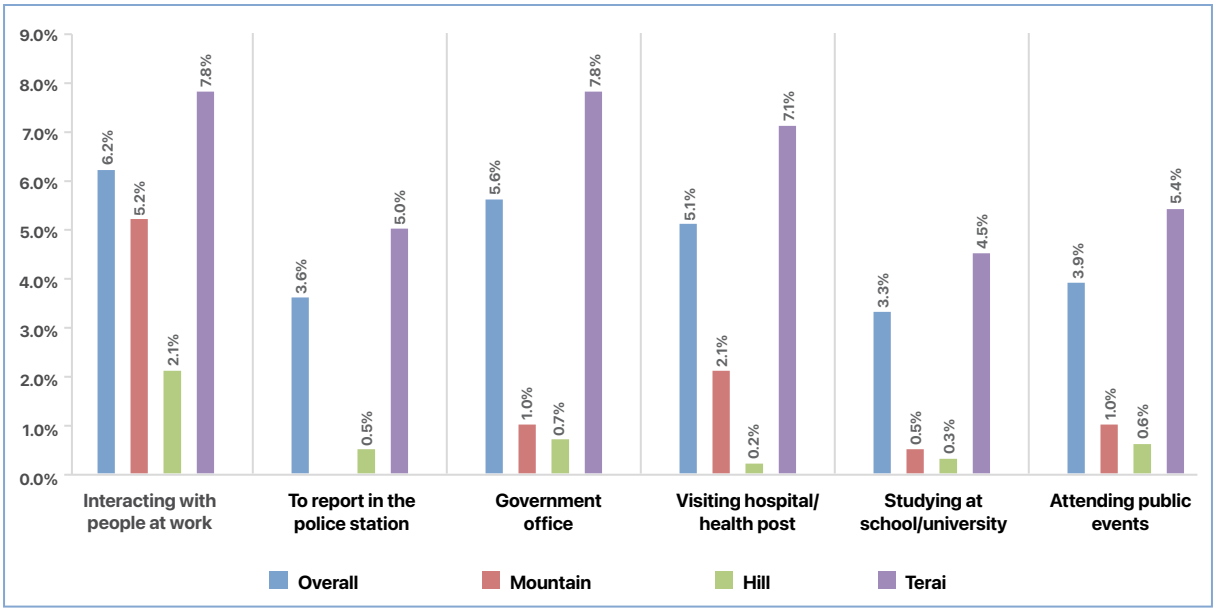


Figure 4.2.1: Q-D2a–f. *[If "No, Nepali is not my mother tongue" in D1] Do you feel disadvantaged because you cannot use your mother tongue, instead of Nepali, in the following situations? (N = 3,406)*

4.3 PERCEPTIONS OF DISADVANTAGE DUE TO CASTE/ETHNICITY

Similar to previous rounds, the 2025 Survey of the Nepali People asked respondents whether their caste or ethnicity posed a disadvantage[12] in five different scenarios: interacting at their workplace; approaching the police with a problem; visiting government offices for public services; accessing health services; and studying at a school or university.

Overall, 2.7% of Nepalis reported that their ethnic identity was a disadvantage in at least one of these situations. The findings revealed that only a small proportion (0.7%–1.4%) of Nepalis considered their caste or ethnicity to be a disadvantage in various social and institutional settings. Of the total respondents who were part of the survey, 1.4% reported feeling disadvantaged in work-related communication, while a large majority (89.0%) said their caste or ethnicity did not pose any difficulty in workplace interactions. The remaining 9.6% stated that the situation was not applicable to them.

Similarly, 0.7% of the respondents reported experiencing inconvenience when interacting with the police to report a problem, and 1.2% expressed difficulty in obtaining public services. Likewise, 1.1% said their caste or ethnicity placed them at a disadvantage when accessing services in a hospital or health post, while 0.7% reported such disadvantages in educational settings such as schools or universities. The highest share of respondents (39.6%) mentioned that the question regarding interaction with the police to report a problem was not applicable to them.

Overall, while caste and ethnicity remained dominant themes in public and policy discourse, only a small proportion of respondents reported feeling disadvantaged in practice—suggesting that most Nepalis were able to navigate public and institutional interactions effectively despite being in an ethnically diverse setting.

Over time, the proportion of respondents reporting caste or ethnicity-based disadvantages declined markedly across all public interaction settings, which reflected gradual progress toward social inclusion and equality. In 2017, as many as 7.8% of the respondents said they faced difficulties while interacting with people at work due to their caste or ethnicity; this figure dropped to 2.6% in 2022 and further declined to just 1.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

12 This particular question in 2017 was addressed to measure whether or not Nepalis felt disadvantaged by caste/ethnicity/religion. In 2018, 2020, and 2022, the query was limited to caste/ethnicity.

Similarly, those who reported feeling disadvantaged when reporting a problem at a police station decreased from 4.8% in 2017 to 3.0% in 2018, rose briefly to 4.4% in 2020, but fell again to 2.2% in 2022 and to 0.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

A similar downward trend was observed among respondents regarding the feeling of being disadvantaged when obtaining services from government offices—falling from 5.9% in 2017 to 2.1% in 2022, and further to 1.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Likewise, those who reported caste- or ethnicity-related disadvantages when accessing health services decreased from 5.3% in 2017 to 3.1% in 2018, 1.8% in 2022, and to 1.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

The share of respondents who felt disadvantaged while studying at schools or universities also declined steadily—from 4.1% in 2017 to 3.0% in 2018, 2.4% in 2020, 1.5% in 2022, and only 0.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Across the provinces, the proportion of respondents who felt disadvantaged due to their caste and ethnicity in different situations declined markedly over the years (Table 4.3.1). Respondents from Lumbini Province and Madhesh Province remained the most likely to report such disadvantages, although both provinces demonstrated substantial improvement over time. In Lumbini Province, the share of respondents who felt disadvantaged while interacting with others in their workplace due to their caste and ethnicity decreased from 11.9% in 2017 to 6.2% in 2020, and fell sharply to 1.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, in Madhesh Province, this share dropped from 9.5% in 2017 to 4.1% in 2022, and further declined to 1.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, such trends fluctuated over time—the proportion fell from 4.5% in 2017 to 1.0% in 2018, rose slightly to 3.0% in 2020, and then declined sharply to 0.2% in 2022 and to 0.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Caste/Ethnicity as a Disadvantage, by Year and Province

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
To interact with other people	**2017**	7.8%	6.8%	9.5%	4.5%	4.5%	11.9%	7.0%	5.6%
	2018	5.1%	2.5%	10.0%	1.0%	3.3%	6.5%	5.3%	7.1%
	2020	4.9%	2.3%	9.3%	3.0%	2.0%	6.2%	3.5%	5.3%
	2022	2.6%	0.9%	4.1%	0.2%	1.3%	4.9%	4.6%	3.8%
	2025	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	0.1%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%
To report a problem in police station	**2017**	4.8%	5.0%	5.9%	2.8%	2.0%	7.9%	5.9%	2.8%
	2018	3.0%	1.6%	6.3%	1.0%	2.6%	3.7%	4.8%	1.1%
	2020	4.4%	2.1%	9.9%	1.3%	3.2%	5.8%	1.1%	3.2%
	2022	2.2%	0.5%	4.2%	0.3%	1.0%	3.5%	2.1%	2.9%
	2025	0.7%	0.4%	1.4%	–	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%
To obtain services in a government office	**2017**	5.9%	6.0%	7.4%	3.3%	3.9%	9.1%	5.9%	3.5%
	2018	3.4%	1.6%	8.1%	0.9%	1.7%	3.8%	6.0%	2.4%
	2020	4.2%	1.9%	8.2%	3.0%	2.1%	5.5%	2.1%	2.9%
	2022	2.1%	1.0%	4.4%	0.3%	0.7%	3.6%	1.9%	1.7%
	2025	1.2%	2.1%	1.1%	–	1.2%	2.1%	0.6%	1.8%
To access health services in a hospital/health post	**2017**	5.3%	5.1%	6.2%	2.5%	3.4%	9.0%	3.6%	3.6%
	2018	3.1%	1.7%	6.8%	0.9%	1.7%	4.3%	3.6%	2.2%
	2020	3.6%	1.5%	7.2%	2.3%	1.1%	5.4%	1.7%	2.4%
	2022	1.8%	0.8%	3.8%	–	0.9%	3.2%	1.8%	1.5%
	2025	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	–	1.1%	1.8%	0.6%	2.0%

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
To study at a school or a university	**2017**	4.1%	4.9%	3.7%	2.3%	2.2%	8.0%	2.9%	2.7%
	2018	3.0%	1.7%	5.2%	0.5%	3.3%	4.6%	3.2%	3.6%
	2020	2.4%	1.3%	4.8%	2.0%	1.1%	2.5%	1.0%	2.0%
	2022	1.5%	0.5%	3.4%	0.2%	0.9%	2.3%	0.8%	1.9%
	2025	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.3%	1.3%

Table 4.3.1: Q-D3a–e. *Do you feel that your caste or ethnicity is a disadvantage in the following situations? (Response as "Don't Know" and "Refused to Answer" are excluded) (N = 6,394)*

A similar pattern of variation was observed in Gandaki Province, where the share decreased from 4.5% in 2017 to 2.0% in 2020, declined further to 1.3% in 2022, and rose slightly again to 2.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, the share fell from 6.8% in 2017 to 2.5% in 2018 and remained relatively stable thereafter (2.3% in 2020 and 1.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025).

Regarding difficulties in obtaining services in government offices due to caste and ethnicity, Lumbini Province again showed notable improvement. The proportion decreased from 9.1% in 2017 to 5.5% in 2020, 3.6% in 2022, and finally to 2.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, this share declined from 6.0% in 2017 to 1.6% in 2018, fluctuating slightly thereafter—1.9% in 2020, 1.0% in 2022, and 2.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, only a negligible proportion of respondents reported caste- and ethnicity-related difficulties in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, compared to 3.3% in 2017 and 3.0% in 2020.

Similarly, in Lumbini Province, the share of respondents who felt disadvantaged while accessing health services due to their caste and ethnicity decreased from 9.0% in 2017 to 1.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, despite minor fluctuations in 2018 (4.3%) and 2022 (3.2%).

In all five situations, the highest share of respondents from the Terai region indicated that they believed their caste or ethnicity could be a drawback. Nepalis residing in rural municipalities of the Terai region were more inclined to report that their caste/ethnicity might become a drawback in such situations. Across the various scenarios captured in the survey, the respondents identifying as Hill Dalit and Terai Dalit continued to report relatively higher levels of disadvantage—particularly in workplace interactions (Hill Dalit, 3.6%; and Terai Dalit, 3.9%); when obtaining public services (Hill Dalit, 1.2%; and Terai Dalit, 3.5%); and when accessing health services (Hill Dalit, 1.4%; and Terai Dalit, 3.5%).

Overall, the findings indicated a steady and encouraging reduction in caste- and ethnicity-based disadvantages across all provinces and public interaction settings over time. Although Lumbini and Madhesh provinces continued to report relatively higher levels of disadvantage compared to others, the magnitude of such experiences declined substantially since 2017. Provincial patterns revealed that institutional and social inclusion strengthened, especially in workplaces and government service delivery milieus. Nonetheless, Dalit groups—both Hill and Terai—remained more likely than others to encounter subtle forms of exclusion, underscoring the persistence of structural barriers even amid broader improvements.

4.4 PERCEPTIONS OF DISADVANTAGE DUE TO GENDER

Nepali women continued to report experiencing gender-based disadvantages, though the proportions declined steadily over the years. Women respondents were asked whether their gender created any disadvantage while interacting with colleagues or clients at work, reporting a problem at a police station, obtaining public services from a government office, accessing health services at a health post or hospital, studying at a school or university, traveling in public transport, and—since 2020—roaming or walking in public places.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, a small proportion (5.1%) of women respondents reported that their gender put them at a disadvantage in the situations mentioned above. Although this represented a continued decline compared to earlier years, 3.2% of the women still felt disadvantaged when traveling on public transport, 2.4% when roaming or walking in public places, and 1.2% when interacting with colleagues or clients at work. Similarly, 0.8% reported feeling disadvantaged when visiting a government office for public services (such as obtaining a citizenship or marriage certificate, or registering birth/death) or when accessing services at a health post or hospital. Meanwhile, 0.7% felt disadvantaged when reporting a problem at a police station or studying at a school or university (Table 4.4.1).

Over time, the share of women who reported gender as a disadvantage in workplace interactions steadily fell—from 8.4% in 2017 to 6.5% in 2018 and 2020, to 3.0% in 2022, and further to 1.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, those who felt disadvantaged when reporting a problem at a police station rose to 8.3% in 2020 (up from 6.9% in 2017 and 4.6% in 2018), before dropping sharply to 3.8% in 2022 and 0.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The proportion of respondents feeling disadvantaged in educational institutions fluctuated slightly between 2017 and 2020 (4.3%, 3.6%, and 4.1%, respectively) but declined notably to 1.4% in 2022 and 0.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Regarding access to health services, a sharp decline was observed—from 5.1% in 2017 and 5.7% in 2020 to 0.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The proportion of women who felt disadvantaged while using public transport remained almost unchanged between 2018 (9.9%) and 2020 (10.3%), before decreasing to 5.5% in 2022 and 3.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The newly added question in 2020 on feeling disadvantaged while roaming or walking in public places also showed improvement, as the proportion dropped from 8.7% in 2020 to 3.5% in 2022 and 2.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Across provinces, the experiences of gender-based disadvantage varied slightly. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest share of women feeling disadvantaged when traveling on public transport was reported from Koshi Province (5.2%), followed by Karnali Province (5.0%), Sudurpaschim Province (3.8%), and Bagmati Province (3.3%). Likewise, 3.5% of the women in Koshi Province reported disadvantages while roaming in public spaces, followed by respondents from Bagmati, Gandaki, and Sudurpaschim (2.7% each). In Sudurpaschim, 2.4% of the respondents felt disadvantaged while interacting at work, reporting problems at the police station, or visiting government offices for public services, and 2.1% felt disadvantaged when visiting health facilities.

Gender as a Disadvantage, by Year and Province

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
To interact with other people at work	**2017**	8.4%	4.7%	11.6%	4.9%	3.6%	13.6%	13.1%	7.9%
	2018	6.5%	2.9%	14.8%	0.4%	1.4%	10.0%	8.9%	6.3%
	2020	6.5%	2.1%	19.6%	0.8%	1.9%	6.3%	5.7%	3.9%
	2022	3.0%	1.2%	6.9%	1.1%	0.7%	2.3%	6.1%	3.6%
	2025	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%	0.3%	1.7%	1.0%	1.7%	2.4%
To report a problem in police station	**2017**	6.9%	4.4%	7.9%	3.7%	3.5%	13.0%	15.0%	9.5%
	2018	4.6%	1.6%	10.5%	1.0%	1.9%	6.7%	10.5%	–
	2020	8.3%	2.9%	25.7%	0.3%	2.0%	6.7%	4.1%	10.7%
	2022	3.8%	1.6%	8.0%	2.3%	0.8%	3.7%	3.4%	2.4%
	2025	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	–	0.7%	1.6%	0.6%	2.4%
To obtain a government service	**2017**	7.0%	4.5%	9.7%	3.9%	6.1%	9.1%	13.4%	7.1%
	2018	5.2%	2.2%	15.3%	0.8%	1.0%	4.7%	10.4%	2.1%
	2020	6.5%	1.7%	20.9%	1.9%	0.4%	6.2%	3.7%	4.3%
	2022	2.6%	1.1%	7.2%	1.0%	0.4%	2.0%	2.5%	1.5%
	2025	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	–	0.7%	1.4%	–	2.4%
To access health services	**2017**	5.1%	4.1%	6.5%	2.3%	3.8%	7.8%	7.9%	4.8%
	2018	4.5%	2.2%	11.9%	1.3%	1.3%	5.0%	7.6%	1.1%
	2020	5.7%	1.6%	17.9%	1.3%	0.3%	5.8%	3.8%	2.5%
	2022	2.4%	1.1%	6.7%	0.8%	0.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.4%
	2025	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.6%	2.1%
To study at a school or a university	**2017**	4.3%	3.5%	4.0%	2.2%	4.4%	6.9%	7.2%	4.9%
	2018	3.6%	0.9%	10.2%	0.5%	0.8%	5.3%	5.8%	1.6%
	2020	4.1%	2.0%	14.1%	1.5%	1.2%	3.6%	2.3%	1.5%
	2022	1.4%	1.3%	3.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%
	2025	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	–	0.3%
To travel in public transport	**2017**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2018	9.9%	10.9%	14.0%	2.1%	4.9%	16.3%	13.2%	7.8%
	2020	10.3%	5.3%	16.1%	8.8%	4.4%	13.4%	5.7%	12.1%
	2022	5.5%	6.3%	6.9%	5.6%	1.8%	8.1%	3.5%	1.4%
	2025	3.2%	5.2%	1.8%	3.3%	2.7%	2.1%	5.0%	3.8%
To roam/walk around in public places	**2017**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2020	8.7%	5.0%	17.0%	6.2%	3.4%	10.9%	2.8%	7.6%
	2022	3.5%	3.2%	5.8%	3.0%	1.1%	4.2%	4.0%	1.4%
	2025	2.4%	3.5%	1.5%	2.7%	2.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.7%

Table 4.4.1: Q-D4a–g. *Do you feel that your gender is a disadvantage in the following situations? (N = 3,371; asked only to female respondents) (Response as "Don't Know"and "Refused to Answer" are excluded)*

In Madhesh Province, gender-based disadvantage showed dramatic changes across the survey years. The proportion of respondents who felt disadvantaged at work increased continuously from 11.6% in 2017 to 14.8% in 2018, rising to 19.6% in 2020, before falling sharply to 6.9% in 2022 and further to 1.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar pattern was observed in other domains, such as reporting problems at police stations, obtaining government services, accessing healthcare, studying, and traveling. For instance, the share of women who felt disadvantaged when reporting a problem to the police rose from 7.9% in 2017 to 25.7% in 2020, then dropped to 8.0% in 2022 and to only 0.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, the proportion feeling disadvantaged in obtaining government services climbed from 9.7% in 2017 to 20.9% in 2020, before decreasing to 7.2% in 2022 and to 0.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

More women respondents from the Terai region reported their gender as a disadvantage in the given circumstances than those from other ecological regions. Women from lower income households and from the Madhesi Dalit community were more likely to regard their gender as a disadvantage. The proportion of Madhesi Dalit women respondents who reported their gender as a disadvantage was higher than that of other groups. For instance, 5.1% of the Madhesi Dalit women respondents reported that their gender was a disadvantage while interacting in their workplace, 7.1% while obtaining public services, and 6.4% while accessing health services.

Overall, these findings reflected steady progress toward gender equality in Nepal. The declining proportions across nearly all provinces and indicators showed that women's social participation and access to services improved over time. However, small yet persistent differences across provinces highlighted the need for continued efforts to ensure free and equal engagement of women in all aspects of public life.

4.5 SOCIAL VALUES

Marriage between Castes/Ethnic Groups

Of the total respondents interviewed, 0.8% declined to answer when asked whether they would accept their son or daughter marrying someone from a different caste or ethnic group. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more than three-fourths (76.0%) of Nepalis reported that they would accept such a marriage, indicating a high level of openness toward intercaste and interethnic unions. Trends over time revealed both fluctuations and a gradual broadening of acceptance. Approval of intercaste marriage had increased from 72.6% in 2017 to 76.1% in 2018, signaling a progressive social outlook during that period. However, this share declined slightly to 73.6% in 2020, marking a temporary pause in the upward trajectory. The proportion rose again to 74.1% in 2022 and reached 76.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—returning to almost the same level of acceptance observed in 2018.

Conversely, the proportion of respondents expressing disapproval of intercaste marriage steadily decreased. In 2017, 26.4% of the respondents said they would not accept their son or daughter marrying outside their caste or ethnic group. This figure remained nearly constant at around one-fourth between 2018 (22.9%) and 2022 (22.8%), but fell notably to 18.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The reduction in resistance over time illustrated a gradual erosion of rigid caste-based boundaries in personal and family decisions (Figure 4.5.1).

Approval of Marriage between Different Castes/Ethnicities, by Year

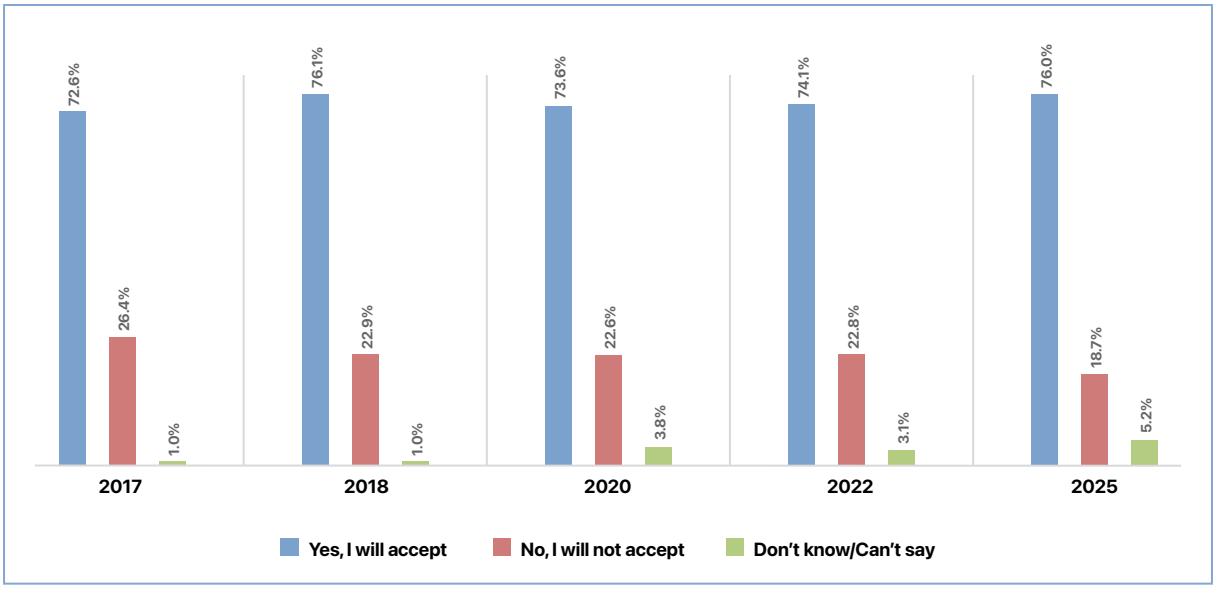


Figure 4.5.1: Q-D9. *Would you accept your son or daughter marrying someone from a different caste or ethnic group? (N = 6,344) (Response as "Not Applicable" and "Refused to Answer" are excluded)*

Overall, the data pointed to a slow but steady transformation in social values concerning marriage. Although occasional fluctuations suggested that traditional attitudes persisted in some segments of society, the long-term trend reflected growing intercaste and interethnic tolerance. The rising acceptance of such marriages—coupled with declining disapproval—signaled an ongoing shift toward more inclusive and egalitarian social norms in Nepal, aligning with broader national trends toward modernization and social cohesion.

Provincial-level data showed that attitudes toward intercaste and interethnic marriage varied considerably across Nepal, with notable fluctuations over time. In Koshi Province, acceptance levels oscillated throughout the survey years. In 2017, 80.2% of the respondents expressed support for their son or daughter marrying someone from a different caste or ethnic group. This proportion rose to 86.5% in 2020, declined to 80.1% in 2022, and then increased slightlyagain to 83.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, indicating general openness with minor variability.

A similar pattern of fluctuation was observed in Bagmati Province, where 77.0% of the respondents accepted such alliances in 2017. This share increased significantly to 84.8% in 2018, fell to 77.2% in 2020, and then climbed again to 86.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest level recorded for the province. In contrast, Gandaki Province experienced a steady decline in acceptance levels over the years—from 82.7% in 2017 to 78.9% in 2020 and further down to 75.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—suggesting a gradual tightening of attitudes toward intercaste marriages.

In Lumbini Province, acceptance rates initially declined from 75.2% in 2017 to 69.4% in 2020, but the trend reversed after that, increasing to 73.8% in 2022 and to 75.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, acceptance levels remained relatively stable across the survey years—79.6% in 2017, 80.8% in 2018, 82.9% in 2020, and 83.7% in 2022—before dipping slightly to 80.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, indicating steady support with minor shifts. Sudurpaschim Province also displayed modest fluctuations—78.3% in 2017, 76.6% in 2018, a small rebound to 78.9% in 2020, followed by a gradual decline to 73.6% in 2022 and to 70.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In contrast to these regions, Madhesh Province consistently showed the lowest acceptance of intercaste marriage across all the survey rounds. In 2017, only 47.9% of the respondents said they would accept such marriages. This proportion rose to 59.0% in 2018, fell to 55.6% in 2020, decreased slightly to 54.6% in 2022, and rose again to 58.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Approval of Marriage between Different Castes/Ethnicities, by Province and Year

	Year	I will accept	I will not accept	DK/CS
Koshi Province	**2017**	80.2%	19.1%	0.7%
	2018	85.9%	13.2%	0.9%
	2020	86.5%	11.5%	2.0%
	2022	80.1%	17.6%	2.3%
	2025	83.5%	13.6%	2.9%
Madhesh Province	**2017**	47.9%	51.3%	0.8%
	2018	59.0%	40.0%	1.0%
	2020	55.6%	35.2%	9.2%
	2022	54.6%	42.3%	3.1%
	2025	58.8%	29.7%	11.5%
Bagmati Province	**2017**	77.0%	22.1%	0.9%
	2018	84.8%	13.5%	1.7%
	2020	77.2%	19.1%	3.7%
	2022	85.0%	8.5%	6.5%
	2025	86.6%	8.0%	5.4%
Gandaki Province	**2017**	82.7%	16.6%	0.7%
	2018	82.8%	16.3%	0.8%
	2020	78.9%	20.4%	0.7%
	2022	77.5%	20.3%	2.2%
	2025	75.7%	23.2%	1.1%
Lumbini Province	**2017**	75.2%	23.6%	1.2%
	2018	70.0%	28.9%	1.1%
	2020	69.4%	27.0%	3.6%
	2022	73.8%	23.7%	2.5%
	2025	75.9%	20.7%	3.3%
Karnali Province	**2017**	79.6%	19.7%	0.7%
	2018	80.8%	18.7%	0.5%
	2020	82.9%	15.8%	1.2%
	2022	83.7%	15.3%	1.0%
	2025	80.2%	15.2%	4.6%
Sudurpaschim Province	**2017**	78.3%	19.1%	2.5%
	2018	76.6%	23.3%	0.1%
	2020	78.9%	21.0%	0.1%
	2022	73.6%	26.1%	0.3%
	2025	70.8%	25.5%	3.6%

Table 4.5.1: Q-D9. *Would you accept your son or daughter marrying someone from a different caste or ethnic group? (N = 6,344) (Response as "Not Applicable" and "Refused to Answer" are excluded)*

Acceptance of intercaste marriage varied considerably across social groups and geographic regions in Nepal. Respondents from the Mountain and Hill regions exhibited the highest levels of acceptance (81.6%), well above the national average of 76.0%. Acceptance was also particularly high among specific caste and ethnic groups—Hill Dalit (90.1%), Hill Adibasi/Janajati (87.6%), and Terai Janajati (82.8%)—suggesting that historically marginalized and Indigenous communities may be more open to intercaste unions, which probably reflects not only their own experiences of social exclusion but also their evolving perspectives on equality.

In contrast, disapproval was much higher among Madhesi Caste (33.2%) and Religious/Linguistic respondents (44.2%), roughly two to two-and-a-half times the national average of 18.7%. This highlighted persistent social conservatism in some cultural and regional settings, particularly in the Madhesh region, where traditional norms around caste and marriage remained more deeply entrenched.

Education also played a decisive role in shaping attitudes toward intercaste marriage. Disapproval was highest among uneducated respondents (28.2%), while it dropped sharply among those with higher education—only 10.1% of the respondents with a bachelor's degree opposed such marriages. This clear gradient underscored how greater educational attainment correlated with more progressive social attitudes and acceptance of diversity in marital choices.

Overall, while acceptance of intercaste marriage was widespread across Nepal, it remained uneven. Higher levels of education, exposure, and urbanization appeared to drive greater openness, whereas traditional and caste-based attitudes continued to influence disapproval in certain communities and regions. Taken together with the provincial patterns, these findings suggested that Nepal's social fabric was gradually evolving toward inclusion and pluralism where caste boundaries, though still present, were slowly losing their hold on personal and familial decisions.

4.6 THE POSITION OF NEPALI WOMEN IN SOCIETY

To assess public attitudes toward the position of women, gender equality, and gender roles in Nepal, the respondents were presented with eight statements reflecting traditional and contemporary gender norms. They were asked to indicate their level of agreement: strongly agree; somewhat agree; somewhat disagree; or strongly disagree. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, two of these statements were slightly modified to better capture underlying perceptions of household power dynamics: the statement *"If a wife does not obey her husband, he has the right to punish her"* was rephrased as *"The husband should be supercilious in the family,"* and *"Male members of the family other than the husband have the right to punish the daughter-in-law if she disobeys them"* was revised to *"Male members in the family should be supercilious."*

Across all statements, wide variations in responses revealed the evolving yet uneven nature of gender attitudes. A strong majority of the respondents disagreed[13] with traditional patriarchal ideas—85.3% rejected the notion that sons are more important than daughters. Similarly, overwhelming proportions disagreed that women should not work outside the home (92.7%), should not pursue political careers (92.0%), or that men should be given preference for jobs when opportunities are limited (91.9%).

Despite this broad rejection of restrictive gender roles, a considerable minority continued to hold conservative views. About 20.6% of the respondents agreed that women should not have control over their own income, mobility, and decision-making. Likewise, 11.9% agreed that the husband should be "supercilious" within the family, and 11.1% still thought male members in the family should be supercilious, whereas 14.9% believed it was a man's responsibility to fulfill the financial needs of his family, and 14.5% believed it was more important for a family to have a son than a daughter.

These findings collectively illustrated a society in transition—where traditional gender hierarchies were steadily losing legitimacy, yet deep-rooted patriarchal beliefs persisted among a notable share of the population. The data underscored both the progress made in gender equality and the continuing need for social and educational efforts to challenge enduring stereotypes and promote equitable gender relations in Nepal's households and public life.

13 Combined figure for "strongly disagree" and "somewhat disagree."

Views on Gender Roles and Gender Equality, by Year

	Year	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
It is more important for a family to have a son than a daughter.	**2017**	2.8%	11.5%	36.5%	49.2%
	2018	2.9%	9.6%	34.8%	52.7%
	2020	4.0%	7.9%	13.7%	74.3%
	2022	4.3%	9.2%	11.5%	74.9%
	2025	3.8%	10.7%	15.4%	69.9%
Women should not be encouraged to work outside the home.	**2017**	3.5%	6.8%	33.4%	56.1%
	2018	3.4%	6.9%	44.2%	45.2%
	2020	1.6%	5.2%	14.4%	78.7%
	2022	2.5%	5.2%	16.4%	75.7%
	2025	1.6%	5.5%	20.9%	71.8%
It is not suitable for women to engage in politics.	**2017**	9.1%	10.4%	31.7%	48.2%
	2018	7.1%	13.3%	40.9%	38.2%
	2020	1.5%	4.7%	14.9%	78.7%
	2022	2.5%	4.8%	17.7%	74.9%
	2025	1.9%	5.9%	20.3%	71.7%
Women should not have control over their income, movement, and other decision-making processes.	**2018**	18.5%	31.1%	34.1%	15.5%
	2020	14.3%	13.1%	12.8%	59.7%
	2022	9.9%	11.1%	14.4%	64.4%
	2025	8.6%	12.0%	18.5%	60.5%
If a wife does not obey her husband, he has the right to punish her. The husband should be supercilious in the family.	**2018**	5.7%	22.6%	35.9%	35.2%
	2020	3.9%	9.3%	14.9%	71.8%
	2022	3.9%	13.0%	17.3%	65.7%
	2025	2.9%	9.0%	19.5%	68.4%
When job opportunities are limited, men should have more right to a job.	**2018**	5.4%	19.8%	39.0%	34.3%
	2020	3.0%	8.8%	14.4%	73.5%
	2022	3.1%	8.8%	18.3%	69.5%
	2025	1.3%	6.0%	19.7%	72.2%
It is a man's responsibility to fulfill the financial needs of his family.	**2018**	18.8%	34.3%	28.1%	18.5%
	2020	8.2%	17.0%	13.1%	61.6%
	2022	6.1%	10.2%	17.8%	65.8%
	2025	4.0%	10.9%	19.3%	65.7%
Male members in the family should be supercilious.	**2020**	2.1%	5.4%	13.4%	79.0%
	2022	2.7%	8.6%	19.0%	69.6%
	2025	2.9%	8.2%	20.1%	68.7%

Table 4.6.1: Q-D10a–m. *Would you please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Don't Know" is not presented and "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

A review of trends in responses between 2017 and 2025 highlighted notable shifts toward more egalitarian attitudes, though some patriarchal beliefs remained resilient. In 2018, a relatively large share of people expressed traditional views on family responsibilities, with many agreeing that it was a man's duty to fulfill the financial needs of his household. However, this sentiment declined steadily over time—from 25.2% in 2020 to 16.3% in 2022 and further down to 14.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, signaling a gradual but meaningful redefinition of gendered economic roles.

Similarly, the belief that women should not have control over their own income, mobility, and decision-making eroded sharply. In 2018, nearly half of the respondents (49.6%) endorsed this restrictive notion. By 2020, the proportion had fallen dramatically to 27.4%, and by 2025, it dropped further to 20.6%, illustrating a steady advancement in women's assertion of autonomy and agency.

Perceptions regarding women's participation in politics also showed significant improvement. The share of people who felt it was inappropriate for women to engage in politics peaked at 20.4% in 2018, but then fell sharply to 6.2% in 2020, with a modest rise to 7.3% in 2022 and 7.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. This overall downward trend suggested that political participation of women was becoming increasingly normalized and accepted.

In contrast, a more conservative view concerning household hierarchy showed mild persistence. In 2020, 7.5% of the respondents agreed that male members of the family should be "supercilious." This share increased to 11.3% in 2022 and remained nearly constant at 11.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, implying that while gender norms were shifting in most areas, traditional expectations around male authority in family life continued to hold sway for a small but steady segment of respondents (Table 4.6.1).

Overall, these findings portrayed an ongoing transformation in respondents' perspectives—one marked by expanding gender equality in the economic, political, and personal spheres, yet tempered by enduring beliefs in male dominance within the household. This gradual reconfiguration of attitudes reflected the complex interplay between modernization, education, and cultural tradition in shaping Nepal's gender landscape.

The 2025 survey results revealed notable provincial variations in gender-related attitudes across Nepal, reflecting differing levels of adherence to traditional gender norms. Respondents from Sudurpaschim Province expressed the strongest preference for sons, with 21.2% agreeing that it was more important for a family to have a son than a daughter. In contrast, the lowest shares were found in Gandaki Province (10.6%) and Lumbini Province (10.8%), suggesting comparatively more gender-balanced views in these regions. Moderate levels of preference for sons were observed in Koshi (16.7%), Madhesh (16.5%), Bagmati (13.3%), and Karnali (13.2%) provinces.

Views on Gender Roles and Gender Equality, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
It is more important for a family to have a son than a daughter.	**Agree**	**14.6%**	16.7%	16.5%	13.3%	10.6%	10.8%	13.2%	21.2%
	Disagree	**85.3%**	83.1%	83.1%	86.6%	89.2%	89.1%	86.8%	78.8%
	DK/CS	**0.2%**	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	–	–
Women should not be encouraged to work outside the home.	**Agree**	**7.1%**	6.4%	10.1%	1.0%	3.1%	12.5%	6.9%	11.2%
	Disagree	**92.7%**	93.6%	89.1%	98.9%	97.0%	87.6%	93.1%	88.8%
	DK/CS	**0.2%**	0.1%	0.7%	–	–	–	–	–
It is not suitable for women to engage in politics.	**Agree**	**7.8%**	7.1%	12.8%	0.8%	2.3%	13.5%	7.2%	9.5%
	Disagree	**92.1%**	92.7%	86.4%	99.2%	97.7%	86.4%	92.5%	90.4%
	DK/CS	**0.2%**	0.2%	0.8%	–	–	–	0.3%	–
Women should not have control over her income, movement, and other decision-making processes.	**Agree**	**20.6%**	29.3%	23.5%	10.9%	12.8%	17.3%	21.1%	35.3%
	Disagree	**79.1%**	70.4%	74.7%	89.1%	87.2%	82.8%	78.6%	64.7%
	DK/CS	**0.4%**	0.2%	1.8%	–	–	–	0.3%	–
The husband should be supercilious in the family.	**Agree**	**11.8%**	12.8%	22.9%	3.9%	10.8%	9.9%	12.0%	9.5%
	Disagree	**88.1%**	87.0%	76.8%	96.1%	89.2%	89.8%	87.9%	90.5%
	DK/CS	**0.1%**	0.2%	0.3%	–	–	0.3%	–	–

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
When job opportunities are limited, men should have more right to a job.	**Agree**	**7.3%**	4.9%	15.4%	2.5%	5.3%	6.6%	7.5%	8.5%
	Disagree	**92.0%**	94.7%	81.5%	97.2%	94.7%	93.3%	92.2%	91.3%
	DK/CS	**0.8%**	0.4%	3.2%	0.1%	–	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
It is a man's responsibility to fulfill the financial needs of his family.	**Agree**	**14.8%**	17.9%	24.8%	7.9%	12.2%	13.5%	14.7%	9.2%
	Disagree	**85.1%**	82.1%	74.8%	92.0%	87.8%	86.6%	85.2%	90.8%
	DK/CS	**0.1%**	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	–	–	–	–
Male members in the family should be supercilious.	**Agree**	**11.1%**	7.8%	24.5%	2.7%	6.7%	12.8%	10.2%	10.2%
	Disagree	**88.8%**	92.1%	75.0%	97.3%	93.3%	87.2%	89.7%	89.9%
	DK/CS	**0.1%**	0.1%	0.5%	–	–	–	–	–

Table 4.6.2: Q-D10a–m. *Would you please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements? (N = 6,388) (Response as "Don't Know" is not presented and "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Regarding the statement "Women should not be encouraged to work outside the home," respondents from Lumbini Province (12.5%), Sudurpaschim Province (11.2%), and Madhesh Province (10.1%) showed higher agreement, whereas only 1.0% of the respondents from Bagmati Province agreed—indicating a strong progressive stance in the capital region.

Views toward women's political participation follow a similar pattern. About 13.5% of the respondents from Lumbini Province and 12.8% from Madhesh Province considered it unsuitable for women to engage in politics, while this opinion was held by less than 1% (0.8%) in Bagmati Province, again underscoring its relatively egalitarian attitudes.

Beliefs concerning women's autonomy remained concerning in several provinces. Over one-third of the respondents from Sudurpaschim (35.3%) and more than one-fourth from Koshi (29.3%) believed that the women should not have control over their income, movement, and other decision-making processes. Substantial shares also held this view in Madhesh Province (23.5%) and Karnali Province (21.1%), whereas Bagmati Province reported the lowest proportion (10.9%).

Patriarchal family structures were particularly endorsed in Madhesh Province, where 22.9% of the respondents agreed that the husband should be supercilious in the family—the highest among all provinces. This view was least supported in Bagmati Province (3.9%). Similarly, Madhesh Province recorded the highest proportion of respondents who believed that men should have more right to a job when opportunities are limited (15.4%), that it is a man's responsibility to fulfill the family's financial needs (24.8%), and that male members in the family should be supercilious (24.5%). In sharp contrast, Bagmati Province again reflected the lowest agreement rates for each of these statements—2.5%, 7.9%, and 2.7%, respectively.

Overall, these provincial variations underscored persistent regional disparities in gender attitudes. While Bagmati Province continued to emerge as a center of progressive views and gender equality, Madhesh and Sudurpaschim provinces exhibited stronger adherence to patriarchal norms. The data suggested that modernization, education, and urban exposure were contributing to gradual attitudinal shifts toward gender equity, though traditional gender hierarchies remained deeply rooted in several provinces.

While gender-disaggregated responses revealed no major differences in overall attitudes, notable variations emerged across ecological regions—Mountain, Hill, and Terai—indicating how geography continued to shape social perceptions of gender roles in Nepal. Respondents from the Terai region consistently demonstrated more conservative views compared to those from the Hill region. For instance, 10.5% of people in the Terai agreed that women should not be encouraged to work outside the home, more than three times higher than the 3.1% of the respondents in the Hills. Similarly, 12.0% of Terai respondents

believed it was unsuitable for women to engage in politics, compared to only 2.4% in the Hills. When it came to employment priorities, 10.1% of the people in the Terai thought men should have more right to a job when opportunities are limited, while only 3.5% of Hill residents shared this view.

Perceptions of male authority within families also varied considerably. The belief that male members in the family should be supercilious was most pronounced in the Terai (15.8%), followed by the Mountain region (12.5%), with the Hill (4.9%) region expressing this sentiment least often. Similarly, the idea that a husband should be supercilious in the family found stronger support in the Mountain (18.1%) and the Terai (15.2%) regions, compared to a much smaller 6.7% in the Hill region.

Traditional views on financial responsibility also followed a similar pattern. A relatively high 24.4% of Mountain respondents believed that it was a man's responsibility to fulfill the financial needs of his family, compared to 18.2% in the Terai and only 9.2% in the Hill region.

The pattern continued with regard to women's autonomy. About one-third (32.7%) of the people in the Mountain and one-quarter (25.4%) in the Terai regions thought that women should not have control over their own income, mobility, or decision-making, whereas this view was far less common in the Hill (12.8%) region.

Taken together, these regional differences suggested that gender conservatism remained more deeply rooted in the Terai and Mountain regions, while the Hill region appeared to exhibit greater acceptance of gender equality and women's autonomy. The persistence of traditional views in certain areas underscored the need for regionally tailored gender awareness and empowerment initiatives that take into account local social structures and cultural dynamics.

Attitudes toward gender roles also differed notably across caste and ethnic groups, reflecting how traditional hierarchies continued to influence perceptions of authority, responsibility, and women's autonomy in Nepal. Respondents from Religious/Linguistic groups expressed the strongest support for patriarchal norms. Nearly 28.6% of them agreed that male members in the family should be supercilious, followed by Madhesi/Terai Dalit (25.7%) and Madhesh/Terai Caste (22.6%) respondents. In contrast, only 4.2% of the respondents from the Mountain/Hill Janajati community shared this view.

A similar pattern appeared in perceptions of financial responsibility. Around 31.0% of the Religious/Linguistic respondents, 27.3% of the Madhesh/Terai Dalit, and 24.6% of the Madhesh/Terai Caste respondents believed that it was a man's duty to fulfill the family's financial needs, compared to far lower proportions among the Hill Caste (10.7%) and Mountain/Hill Janajati (10.9%) respondents. When it came to employment, Madhesh/Terai Dalit (14.9%) and Madhesh/Terai Caste (14.3%) respondents were more likely to assert that men should have more right to a job when opportunities are limited, compared to only 3.6% of the Mountain/Hill Janajati and 4.9% of the Terai Janajati respondents.

Views on household hierarchy further reinforced these divisions. The belief that the husband should be supercilious in the family was held by 25.9% of the Religious/Linguistic respondents, 24.0% of the Madhesh/Terai Dalit, and 23.0% of Madhesh/Terai Caste respondents, while far fewer Mountain/Hill Janajati (6.5%) and Hill Caste (8.7%) respondents agreed.

Women's autonomy remained another area of contrast. A significantly higher proportion of the Religious/Linguistic (28.5%) respondents, Terai Janajati (28.8%), Madhesh/Terai Dalit (24.8%), and Madhesh/Terai Caste (24.0%) respondents believed that women should not have control over their own income, movement, or decisions, compared to only 14.1% of the Mountain/Hill Janajati respondents.

Political participation reflected a similar divide. About 24.1% of the Religious/Linguistic respondents, 19.4% of the Madhesh/Terai Dalit, and 12.8% of the Madhesh/Terai Caste respondents considered it unsuitable for women to engage in politics, while the same belief was held by only 3.4% of Hill Dalit and 3.3% of Mountain/Hill Janajati respondents.

Overall, these findings illustrated that traditional and patriarchal attitudes were more prevalent among Religious/Linguistic, Madhesi, and Dalit groups from the Terai, while the Hill and Janajati communities generally showed more progressive gender attitudes. The persistence of such disparities underscored the intersection between caste, ethnicity, and gender, highlighting how deeply embedded social hierarchies continued to shape gender norms and expectations in Nepali society.

4.7 VIEWS ON LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

To assess public attitudes toward leadership roles, respondents were asked whether they thought a man, a woman, or someone capable regardless of gender would be better suited for 11 different leadership positions. These positions spanned the state's executive and legislative branches at the federal, provincial, and local levels, as well as leadership roles in private entities, civil society organizations, and political bodies that operate outside the formal government structure.

Findings from the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and the Follow-up Survey 2026 revealed a strong preference for capability over gender across all 11 leadership positions. More than three-quarters of the respondents chose someone capable regardless of their gender, reflecting a growing belief in merit-based leadership. However, compared to 2018, the share of respondents explicitly accepting women in leadership positions declined sharply, suggesting that while gender neutrality was gaining traction, acceptance of women leaders in particular weakened.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more respondents were inclined toward accepting women in leadership positions in communities and organizations, such as chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives (15.4%), president (14.9%), ward member (13.5%), chairperson of various user groups (13.3%), and mayor or municipal chairperson (12.0%). In the Follow-up Survey 2026, although these roles continued to be viewed as the positions most suitable for women, the share of respondents expressing this view declined slightly, with 13.9% accepting a woman as chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives, 11.6% as president, 11.7% as ward member, 11.9% as chairperson of various user groups, and 10.5% as mayor or municipal chairperson.

In contrast, men were more frequently perceived as suitable for higher political and governmental positions, and this perception strengthened in the Follow-up Survey 2026. For instance, the share of respondents who considered men more suitable for the role of president increased from 7.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 11.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while the proportion favoring men as prime minister rose from 11.7% to 13.7%, and as chief minister from 10.4% to 12.7%. Similarly, the share preferring men as chairperson of political parties increased from 9.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 12.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while preferences for men as ward chairperson increased from 11.6% to 14.1%, and as ward member from 7.7% to 11.1%.

Views on Leadership Positions, by Sex

	In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025								
	Overall			Response of Female			Response of Male		
	Women	Men	Capable Person	Women	Men	Capable Person	Women	Men	Capable Person
President	14.9%	7.3%	77.0%	19.4%	6.0%	73.5%	9.8%	8.8%	80.9%
Prime Minister	10.9%	11.7%	76.5%	14.2%	10.3%	74.2%	7.3%	13.3%	79.1%
Chief Minister	8.7%	10.4%	80.0%	11.4%	9.4%	78.0%	5.8%	11.5%	82.2%
Mayor/Municipal Chairperson	12.0%	10.7%	77.0%	15.9%	10.0%	73.6%	7.6%	11.5%	80.8%
Ward Chairperson	11.7%	11.6%	76.5%	15.5%	10.4%	73.9%	7.4%	12.9%	79.6%
Ward Member	13.5%	7.7%	78.7%	17.5%	6.5%	75.8%	9.1%	9.0%	81.8%
Chairperson of Political Party	7.7%	9.9%	81.8%	10.0%	9.3%	79.7%	5.1%	10.5%	84.1%
Chairperson of User Groups	13.3%	8.4%	77.5%	16.9%	7.7%	74.2%	9.4%	9.3%	81.1%
Chairperson of Saving and Credit Cooperatives	15.4%	8.1%	75.9%	19.1%	7.1%	73.0%	11.3%	9.4%	79.1%
Chairperson of School Management Committee	11.4%	10.9%	77.2%	14.3%	10.4%	74.6%	8.1%	11.5%	80.2%
CEO of Private Company/ Organization	8.5%	10.4%	80.5%	11.2%	9.8%	78.0%	5.4%	11.1%	83.2%

	In the Follow-up Survey 2026								
	Overall			Response of Female			Response of Male		
	Women	Men	Capable Person	Women	Men	Capable Person	Women	Men	Capable Person
President	11.6%	11.3%	76.7%	16.3%	8.4%	74.6%	6.3%	14.6%	79.1%
Prime Minister	10.3%	13.7%	75.7%	14.5%	10.3%	74.6%	5.7%	17.4%	76.9%
Chief Minister	9.1%	12.7%	77.9%	11.8%	10.6%	77.0%	6.1%	15.0%	78.9%
Mayor/Municipal Chairperson	10.5%	12.7%	76.6%	14.1%	10.4%	75.1%	6.4%	15.3%	78.3%
Ward Chairperson	10.5%	14.1%	75.2%	13.4%	12.2%	74.0%	7.3%	16.2%	76.5%
Ward Member	11.7%	11.1%	77.0%	14.4%	9.3%	75.9%	8.6%	13.1%	78.3%
Chairperson of Political Party	7.6%	12.2%	79.7%	10.3%	10.1%	78.8%	4.6%	14.6%	80.8%
Chairperson of User Groups	11.9%	10.7%	77.0%	15.7%	8.6%	74.9%	7.7%	13.0%	79.3%
Chairperson of Saving and Credit Cooperatives	13.9%	10.6%	75.2%	17.5%	8.8%	73.1%	9.9%	12.6%	77.5%
Chairperson of School Management Committee	9.8%	12.8%	77.1%	12.5%	11.4%	75.5%	6.8%	14.3%	78.9%
CEO of Private Company/ Organization	9.2%	12.8%	77.6%	12.5%	11.1%	75.6%	5.5%	14.5%	79.9%

Table 4.7.1: Q-D11a–l. *Thinking about leadership positions, please tell me, who would be more acceptable as leaders in the following organizations/institutions? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428) (Response as "Don't Know" is not presented and "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Compared to the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the Follow-up Survey 2026 showed a slight decline in the proportion of respondents who explicitly supported women in leadership positions, while the share favoring men in leadership roles showed a marginal increase. At the same time, gender-neutral attitudes toward leadership appeared to have become more prominent, indicating a growing preference for merit-based evaluation rather than leadership determined by gender. Gender-wise differences remained evident in the 2025 survey, with women respondents demonstrating stronger support for women across all 11 leadership positions, whereas male respondents were more selective in endorsing women leaders, primarily favoring them in positions such as chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives (11.3%) and president (9.8%). Overall, the findings suggested a nuanced shift in public perception: although the broader idea of equal capability and merit-based leadership strengthened, explicit endorsement of women's leadership weakened somewhat compared to the previous survey round. This indicated that deep-rooted gender norms continued to influence public attitudes toward women's roles in leadership, particularly in political and executive spheres.

More than three-fourths (75% and above) of the respondents believed that both men and women were equally capable of leading different institutions and organizations, from government to the private sector and community groups. The findings over the years showed that an increasing share of respondents believed that leadership was determined by an individual's capabilities and not by gender. In 2018, more respondents preferred women as chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives (47.6%) and chairperson of user groups (40.3%), whereas in 2020 these shares dropped to 21.2% and 18.0%, respectively. In contrast, the proportion of respondents who chose someone capable regardless of gender for chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives and chairperson of user groups increased remarkably—from 32.8% in 2018 to 72.1% in 2020 and from 34.9% in 2018 to 73.9% in 2020. Since 2020, the proportion of respondents opting to choose someone capable regardless of their gender in all the mentioned leadership positions showed little variation, remaining largely stable through 2022 and 2025 (Table 4.7.2).

Views on Leadership Positions, by Year

	Year	Women	Men	Capable Person
President	**2025**	14.9%	7.3%	77.0%
	2026	11.6%	11.3%	76.7%
Chief Executive Position of Federal Government (Prime Minister)	**2018**	30.2%	32.3%	37.5%
	2020	13.8%	11.7%	74.5%
	2022	11.2%	8.8%	78.1%
	2025	10.9%	11.7%	76.5%
	2026	10.3%	13.7%	75.7%
Chief Executive Position of Provincial Government (Chief Minister)	**2018**	28.7%	32.7%	38.6%
	2020	11.3%	12.1%	76.6%
	2022	9.7%	8.9%	79.4%
	2025	8.7%	10.4%	80.0%
	2026	9.1%	12.7%	77.9%
Chief Executive Position of Local Government (Mayor/Municipal Chairperson)	**2018**	31.6%	30.4%	38.0%
	2020	12.3%	10.1%	77.6%
	2022	10.8%	8.6%	79.3%
	2025	12.0%	10.7%	77.0%
	2026	10.5%	12.7%	76.6%
Ward Chairperson	**2018**	33.9%	30.4%	35.7%
	2020	14.5%	11.2%	74.3%
	2022	12.4%	9.4%	77.9%
	2025	11.7%	11.6%	76.5%
	2026	10.5%	14.1%	75.2%
Ward Member	**2025**	13.5%	7.7%	78.7%
	2026	11.7%	11.1%	77.0%
Chairperson of Political Party	**2018**	25.8%	34.7%	39.5%
	2020	10.4%	11.4%	78.2%
	2022	9.5%	10.1%	79.6%
	2025	7.7%	9.9%	81.8%
	2026	7.6%	12.2%	79.7%
Chairperson of User Groups	**2018**	40.3%	24.8%	34.9%
	2020	18.0%	8.1%	73.9%
	2022	13.1%	7.5%	78.3%
	2025	13.3%	8.4%	77.5%
	2026	11.9%	10.7%	77.0%
Chairperson of Saving and Credit Cooperatives	**2018**	47.6%	19.5%	32.8%
	2020	21.2%	6.7%	72.1%
	2022	14.8%	6.9%	77.2%
	2025	15.4%	8.1%	75.9%
	2026	13.9%	10.6%	75.2%
Chairperson of School Management Committee	**2018**	32.0%	31.6%	36.3%
	2020	12.3%	11.1%	76.6%
	2022	10.6%	8.6%	80.2%
	2025	11.4%	10.9%	77.2%
	2026	9.8%	12.8%	77.1%
CEO of Private Company/Organization	**2018**	27.0%	34.5%	38.5%
	2020	10.7%	10.2%	79.2%
	2022	8.9%	8.6%	80.9%
	2025	8.5%	10.4%	80.5%
	2026	9.2%	12.8%	77.6%

Table 4.7.2: Q-D11a–l. *Thinking about leadership positions, please tell me, who would be more acceptable as leaders in the following organizations/institutions? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428) (Response as "Don't Know" is not presented and "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

A majority of the respondents from all provinces expressed a preference for capable individuals—regardless of gender—to assume leadership positions across the state's executive and legislative branches at the federal, provincial, and local levels, as well as in private entities, civil society organizations, and political bodies outside formal government structures. Compared to other provinces, respondents from Koshi Province showed relatively stronger support for women in leadership roles. The highest proportion of respondents in favor of a capable person regardless of sex as president was observed in Sudurpaschim Province (82.3%) and Bagmati Province (82.1%). In Koshi Province, 64.5% preferred a capable person, while 23.8% favored a woman and 7.3% favored a man for the presidency.

Similarly, 62.7% of the respondents in Koshi preferred a capable person as prime minister, though 21.2% favored a male candidate. About four in five respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (81.4%), Bagmati Province (80.6%), and Lumbini Province (80.3%) strongly advocated for a capable person regardless of sex for the post of prime minister, while in Madhesh Province, 4.5% favored a woman and 14.3% favored a man for the position.

For the chief minister, 85.1% of the respondents from Bagmati Province, 84.8% from Sudurpaschim Province, and 84.6% from Lumbini Province preferred a capable person, compared to 67.1% in Koshi Province, where 13.4% favored a woman and 18.6% favored a man. Likewise, Bagmati Province (86.4%), Lumbini Province (85.7%), Sudurpaschim Province (84.5%), and Madhesh Province (83.5%) showed strong preference for capable leadership regardless of gender in political party chairpersonship, while in Koshi Province, 70.6% favored a capable person, 17.2% a man, and 11.0% a woman.

Overall, these findings underscored a strong and consistent national commitment to merit-based leadership, where gender was becoming less of a determining factor in public perceptions of capability. However, the slightly higher openness toward women leaders in certain provinces, particularly Koshi, reflected a gradual cultural shift toward gender inclusivity and broader acceptance of women's leadership potential. This growing recognition of competence over gender marked a positive transition in Nepal's social values—providing a meaningful bridge from identity-based perspectives toward more equitable governance ideals.

Views on Leadership Positions, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
President	**Women**	14.9%	23.8%	8.8%	12.5%	19.8%	14.4%	15.9%	12.5%
	Men	7.3%	11.1%	9.8%	4.9%	7.1%	5.5%	6.0%	5.2%
	Capable	77.0%	64.5%	79.2%	82.1%	72.9%	79.7%	77.2%	82.3%
	DK/CS	0.8%	0.6%	2.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	–
Prime Minister	**Women**	10.9%	15.7%	4.5%	12.4%	14.0%	10.4%	12.0%	9.6%
	Men	11.7%	21.2%	14.3%	6.3%	10.6%	9.0%	9.3%	9.0%
	Capable	76.5%	62.7%	79.1%	80.6%	75.2%	80.3%	77.2%	81.4%
	DK/CS	0.8%	0.5%	2.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	1.5%	–
Chief Minister	**Women**	8.7%	13.4%	4.7%	7.9%	12.6%	7.1%	10.8%	8.9%
	Men	10.4%	18.6%	12.2%	6.4%	9.4%	8.0%	10.2%	6.0%
	Capable	80.0%	67.1%	81.1%	85.1%	77.9%	84.6%	77.5%	84.8%
	DK/CS	0.9%	0.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	1.5%	0.4%
Mayor/Municipal Chairperson	**Women**	12.0%	19.3%	7.4%	10.8%	15.2%	10.1%	15.6%	9.0%
	Men	10.7%	17.6%	12.0%	9.4%	8.3%	8.4%	6.6%	6.5%
	Capable	77.0%	62.9%	79.6%	79.8%	76.4%	81.2%	76.9%	84.3%
	DK/CS	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	–	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Ward Chairperson	**Women**	11.7%	19.5%	7.2%	8.7%	16.6%	10.6%	14.5%	9.9%
	Men	11.6%	18.0%	11.9%	12.9%	9.6%	7.6%	8.1%	6.7%
	Capable	76.5%	62.3%	80.8%	78.4%	73.8%	81.6%	76.8%	83.2%
	DK/CS	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	–	–	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%
Ward Member	**Women**	13.5%	22.6%	10.3%	12.1%	19.0%	9.0%	15.0%	9.0%
	Men	7.7%	11.6%	9.6%	4.6%	7.1%	7.5%	5.7%	6.0%
	Capable	78.7%	65.6%	80.0%	83.3%	73.9%	83.5%	78.4%	84.8%
	DK/CS	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	–	–	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%
Chairperson of Political Party	**Women**	7.7%	11.0%	5.1%	6.2%	11.7%	6.8%	10.2%	7.0%
	Men	9.9%	17.2%	10.4%	6.9%	9.9%	7.2%	7.8%	8.3%
	Capable	81.8%	70.6%	83.5%	86.4%	78.2%	85.7%	80.5%	84.5%
	DK/CS	0.7%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	1.5%	0.2%
Chairperson of user Groups	**Women**	13.3%	17.9%	11.2%	10.6%	20.2%	10.4%	14.7%	13.9%
	Men	8.4%	14.6%	7.7%	7.4%	6.9%	7.9%	6.6%	4.5%
	Capable	77.5%	66.7%	78.9%	81.8%	72.9%	81.3%	77.8%	81.4%
	DK/CS	0.8%	0.8%	2.3%	0.2%	–	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Chairperson of Saving and Credit Cooperatives	**Women**	15.4%	18.4%	12.6%	12.4%	21.8%	14.9%	17.1%	17.2%
	Men	8.2%	13.9%	7.6%	7.8%	6.5%	7.9%	5.1%	2.9%
	Capable	75.9%	67.3%	78.5%	79.3%	71.7%	76.8%	76.9%	79.7%
	DK/CS	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	–	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Chairperson of School Management Committee	**Women**	11.4%	18.5%	5.9%	10.6%	17.2%	9.3%	12.0%	9.7%
	Men	10.9%	15.7%	12.1%	10.9%	9.4%	8.4%	7.2%	7.6%
	Capable	77.2%	65.1%	81.1%	78.2%	73.3%	82.2%	79.9%	82.5%
	DK/CS	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%

Table 4.7.3: Q-D11a–l. *Thinking about leadership positions, please tell me, who would be more acceptable as leaders in the following organizations/institutions? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428) (Response as "Don't Know" is not presented and "Refused to Answer" is not included)*



5 GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Photo: Sujan Shrestha

5 GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

5.1 LOCAL BODY RESTRUCTURING

Perceptions on Local Government Restructuring and Service Delivery

Findings from the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 indicated that more than half (53.9%) of Nepalis were optimistic that the restructuring of local bodies had strengthened the capacity of local governments to deliver services. However, about one-third (32.6%) of the respondents mentioned that the restructuring had not affected the public service delivery mechanism of local governments. On the other hand, one in every 100 respondents believed it was still too early to tell whether the local-level restructuring had any impact on service delivery. Meanwhile, around 8% of the respondents felt that the capacity of local governments had actually worsened since the restructuring. In contrast, findings from the Follow-up Survey 2026 indicated that only a small proportion of Nepalis believed that the restructuring of local governments had improved their capacity to deliver public services. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, about 7.6% of the respondents reported that restructuring had increased the capacity of local governments to deliver services. In contrast, 13.0% of the respondents felt that the capacity of local governments had worsened since the restructuring. However, the majority of the respondents (75.6%) stated that the restructuring had not made any noticeable difference in the delivery mechanism of public services. In addition, a small share of respondents (1.9%) indicated that it was still too early to determine whether restructuring had any impact on service delivery.

When compared across the previous survey rounds, perceptions of the impact of local government restructuring showed notable changes over time. The proportion of respondents who believed that restructuring had improved the capacity of local governments increased substantially in the earlier survey years, rising from 34.8% in 2017 to 45.2% in 2018, and reaching a peak of 58.6% in 2020. However, this optimism began to decline in the subsequent rounds, falling slightly to 54.4% in 2022 and 53.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, before dropping sharply to 7.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

At the same time, the share of respondents who believed that restructuring had negatively affected local government capacity remained relatively low in the earlier survey rounds, with around 6% reporting a negative impact between 2017 and 2020. This proportion increased to 8.0% in 2022, remained almost unchanged at 7.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and then rose to 13.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

As shown in Figure 5.1.1, the proportion of respondents who reported that it was too early to assess the impact of restructuring declined sharply over time—from 26.7% in 2017 to 6.3% in 2018, and further to 3.0% in 2020, 3.9% in 2022, and to 1.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, before increasing slightly to 1.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Meanwhile, the share of respondents who believed that restructuring had neither improved nor worsened public service delivery increased in the recent survey rounds, reaching its highest level in the Follow-up Survey 2026. While 19.8% of the respondents expressed this view in 2017, the proportion increased to 34.2% in 2018, stood at 30.4% in 2022 and 32.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, before rising sharply to 75.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, these findings suggested that perceptions of the positive impact of local government restructuring declined markedly in the latest survey round, while a growing majority of respondents believed that the restructuring had not led to any significant change in local service delivery.

Views on Local-Level Restructuring, by Year

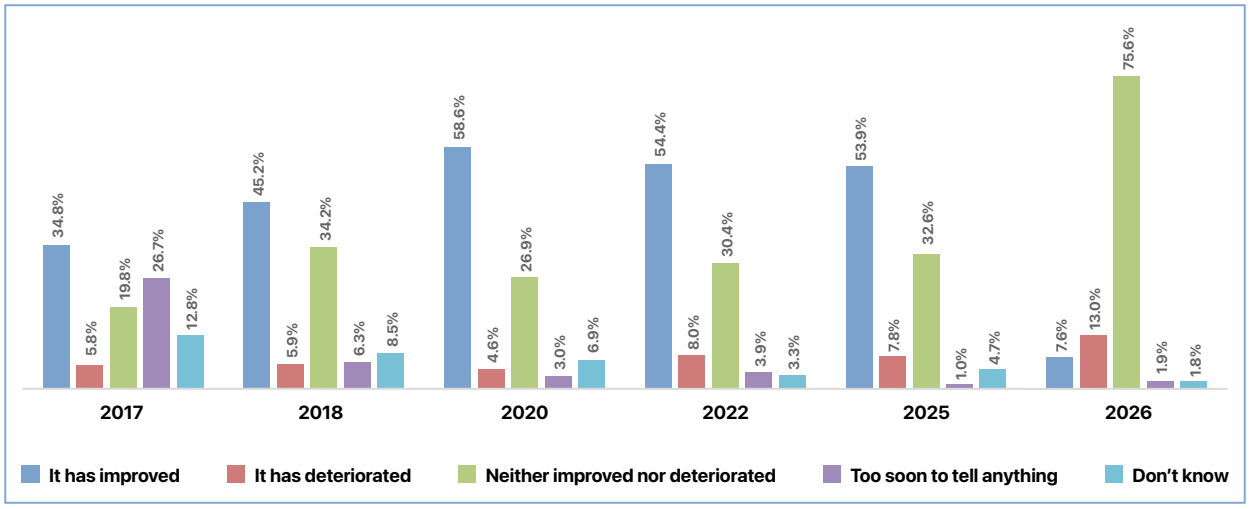


Figure 5.1.1: Q-E4. *What kind of change have you felt/noticed in the capacity of local body to deliver services after restructuring of local body? Do you feel this has improved the capacity of local government to deliver services to people or made it worse? (N = 6,384; N = 1,428) (Response as "Refused to Answer" not included)*

This shift in perception may also be understood in the broader political context. The Follow-up Survey 2026 was conducted after the Gen Z Movement, whereas SNP 2025 was conducted prior to it. The sharp decline in positive perceptions and the simultaneous increase in the proportion of respondents stating that restructuring had not affected service delivery may have reflected heightened public scrutiny of government performance and institutions following the Gen Z Movement. In this context, respondents may have become more critical in their assessment of institutional reforms and their outcomes, particularly regarding the ability of local governments to deliver effective public services.

Provincial Trends in Perceptions on Local Government Restructuring

Perceptions on how the local restructuring had impacted the capacity of local bodies to deliver services differed across the seven provinces. People in Madhesh Province were less likely to affirm that the restructuring of local bodies had increased the capacity of local governments to deliver services. Only 32.8% of the respondents from Madhesh Province believed that service delivery had improved following the restructuring, which was considerably lower than in other provinces. This share was highest in Koshi Province (64.4%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (59.6%), Karnali Province (58.9%), and Gandaki and Bagmati provinces (58.3% each). Koshi Province also had the smallest proportion of respondents (19.5%) who believed the restructuring had neither improved nor deteriorated service delivery, while Madhesh Province recorded the highest share (39.3%) expressing such neutrality. Likewise, only a small fraction of the respondents from Koshi Province (1.9%) and Karnali Province (1.2%) said it was still too early to tell, whereas 16.9% of the respondents from Madhesh Province and 9.4% from Gandaki Province stated that the local-level restructuring had worsened the capacity of their local governments.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, people from Koshi Province were the most optimistic about the positive impact of local government restructuring on service delivery capacity, with 64.4% saying that the restructuring had improved services. Public optimism in Koshi grew steadily from 39.7% in 2017 to 64.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, after remaining relatively stable at around 60% in both 2020 (60.1%) and 2022 (60.3%).

In contrast, optimism in Madhesh Province followed a fluctuating but overall declining trajectory. In 2017, about one-third of its respondents (33.4%) believed restructuring had positively affected service delivery. This proportion increased substantially and peaked at 55.2% in 2020, but then declined to 41.4% in 2022 and further to 32.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Over the years, Madhesh Province showed increasing uncertainty regarding this issue, with the share of respondents who believed restructuring had no impact—i.e., service delivery had "Neither improved nor deteriorated"—rising from 20.6% in 2017 to 27.7% in 2018, falling slightly to 23.4% in 2020, then increasing to 31.7% in 2022 and peaking at 39.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Views on Local-Level Restructuring, by Province and Year

	Year	It has improved	It has deteriorated	Neither improved nor deteriorated	Too soon to tell anything	Don't know
Overall	**2017**	34.8%	5.8%	19.8%	26.7%	12.8%
	2018	45.2%	5.9%	34.2%	6.3%	8.5%
	2020	58.6%	4.6%	26.9%	3.0%	6.9%
	2022	54.4%	7.9%	30.4%	3.9%	3.3%
	2025	53.9%	7.8%	32.6%	1.0%	4.7%
Koshi Province	**2017**	39.7%	3.1%	8.6%	38.6%	10.1%
	2018	51.7%	4.9%	34.7%	3.7%	5.0%
	2020	60.1%	4.0%	30.1%	2.4%	3.5%
	2022	60.3%	7.0%	23.0%	2.1%	7.6%
	2025	64.4%	5.6%	19.5%	1.9%	8.6%
Madhesh Province	**2017**	33.4%	11.6%	20.6%	16.2%	18.1%
	2018	48.4%	12.5%	27.7%	2.9%	8.5%
	2020	55.2%	7.8%	23.4%	1.2%	12.5%
	2022	41.4%	12.7%	31.7%	11.4%	2.8%
	2025	32.8%	16.9%	39.3%	2.5%	8.4%
Bagmati Province	**2017**	31.1%	11.4%	27.3%	21.6%	8.6%
	2018	24.0%	4.8%	54.5%	8.8%	7.9%
	2020	47.6%	7.2%	29.0%	7.4%	8.8%
	2022	42.9%	6.1%	48.7%	1.5%	0.8%
	2025	58.3%	3.5%	36.8%	0.2%	1.2%
Gandaki Province	**2017**	35.2%	2.5%	23.6%	32.5%	6.2%
	2018	57.9%	3.8%	23.4%	9.9%	5.1%
	2020	65.8%	1.2%	25.3%	2.9%	4.9%
	2022	58.7%	8.0%	25.7%	2.0%	5.6%
	2025	58.3%	9.4%	30.1%	–	2.1%
Lumbini Province	**2017**	26.5%	1.2%	15.2%	37.8%	19.3%
	2018	45.2%	3.2%	23.6%	10.9%	17.2%
	2020	60.1%	1.7%	31.0%	2.1%	5.0%
	2022	65.8%	6.8%	20.7%	3.9%	2.9%
	2025	55.0%	5.2%	36.4%	0.2%	3.2%
Karnali Province	**2017**	57.6%	2.0%	20.1%	12.6%	7.7%
	2018	54.0%	6.5%	30.9%	2.4%	6.2%
	2020	59.5%	3.0%	26.7%	2.7%	8.1%
	2022	58.3%	7.9%	27.7%	1.2%	4.9%
	2025	58.9%	5.7%	27.6%	1.2%	6.6%
Sudurpaschim Province	**2017**	36.6%	1.5%	26.6%	21.7%	13.6%
	2018	56.6%	2.7%	32.2%	3.4%	5.0%
	2020	77.1%	2.6%	18.7%	0.1%	1.5%
	2022	69.4%	5.4%	25.0%	–	0.1%
	2025	59.6%	7.2%	30.5%	0.4%	2.3%

Table 5.1.1: Q-E4. *What kind of change have you felt/noticed in the capacity of local body to deliver services after restructuring of the local body? Do you feel this has improved the capacity of local government to deliver services to people or made it worse? (N = 6,384; N = 1,428) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

The share of respondents who believed that local-level restructuring had positively impacted the service delivery capacity of their local governments showed an increase in Bagmati Province in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 compared to 2022. Bagmati recorded the largest increase among all provinces, with a sharp rise of 15.4 percentage points—from 42.9% in 2022 to 58.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Overall, the most significant growth in Bagmati Province was observed in 2020, when the share of respondents expressing positive views nearly doubled, rising from 24.0% in 2018 to 47.6% in 2020. The second-largest increase between 2022 and 2025 was seen in Koshi Province, with a gain of 4.1 percentage points. In contrast, the steepest decline occurred in Lumbini Province, where the proportion of respondents reporting a positive impact fell markedly from 65.8% in 2022 to 55.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Lumbini Province displayed a similar pattern of rising optimism through 2022 followed by a decline in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The proportion of respondents reporting improvements increased from 26.5% in 2017 to 45.2% in 2018, then peaked at 65.8% in 2022 before falling to 55.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Notably, the share of respondents in Lumbini who felt it was "Too soon to tell" dropped dramatically from 37.8% in 2017 to just 0.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, indicating growing clarity in public assessments over time.

In Gandaki Province, perceptions evolved in multiple directions. The share of respondents who believed that restructuring had positively impacted service delivery rose from 35.2% in 2017 to 57.9% in 2018, peaked at 65.8% in 2020, and remained relatively high at 58.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. However, Gandaki also experienced a rise in neutral assessments, with the proportion reporting "Neither improved nor deteriorated" increasing from 23.6% in 2017 to 25.7% in 2022 and further to 30.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, the share of respondents who believed that restructuring had negatively affected service delivery grew—from 2.5% in 2017 to 8.0% in 2022 and 9.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—indicating a mild but notable rise in dissatisfaction.

Sudurpaschim Province initially recorded a strong upward trend in positive perceptions, increasing from 36.6% in 2017 to a high of 77.1% in 2020. This momentum, however, gradually declined thereafter, with 69.4% in 2022 and 59.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, representing a 17.5-percentage-point decrease since 2020. In Karnali Province, views on restructuring remained remarkably stable over the years, with the share of respondents reporting improved service delivery showing only modest variation—57.6% in 2017, 54.0% in 2018, 59.5% in 2020, 58.3% in 2022, and 58.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. This consistency suggested a sustained and steady level of public confidence in local government performance following restructuring.

Overall, the findings revealed that while optimism toward local restructuring remained high nationwide, regional disparities persisted. Provinces like Koshi, Sudurpaschim, and Karnali exhibited consistently higher confidence in their local governments' service delivery capacity, reflecting stronger institutional performance or more visible local governance outcomes. In contrast, Madhesh Province showed sustained skepticism and increasing neutrality, suggesting slower progress in service improvement or weaker public perception of local governance effectiveness. The general decline in the "Too early to tell" responses over time indicated that citizens across provinces had formed clearer opinions about the restructuring outcomes. Taken together, these patterns highlighted that while federal restructuring strengthened local governance in many areas, its perceived benefits remained uneven, calling for targeted efforts to enhance capacity and trust in underperforming provinces.

By ecological region, people residing in the Mountain areas were more optimistic (67.0%) about the positive impact of restructuring on local governments' service delivery capacity compared to those in the Hill (55.0%) and Terai (51.4%) regions. Conversely, a higher proportion of people in the Hill region (36.3%) than in the Mountain region (23.4%) considered that the restructuring had neither improved nor deteriorated service delivery, indicating a relatively more cautious outlook among the Hill residents.

Perceptions on local government capacity after restructuring also varied by age group. Younger respondents aged 18–24 (56.8%) were more likely to believe that the restructuring of local bodies had improved service delivery compared to older respondents aged 50–80 years (50.7%). Conversely, a higher proportion of respondents from the older age group (34.3%) than from the younger group aged

18–24 years (29.9%) perceived that the restructuring had not affected the capacity of local governments to deliver public services. This generational difference suggested that younger Nepalis tended to view the outcomes of federal restructuring more positively, possibly reflecting greater optimism or stronger engagement with the decentralized governance system.

Across caste and ethnic groups, perceptions of improvement in local government capacity following the 2017 (2074 BS) restructuring varied notably. Respondents from the Madhesh/Terai Dalits (28.1%), Religious/Linguistic castes (44.0%), and the Madhesh/Terai Caste (43.9%) were less likely than the national average (53.9%) to believe that the capacity of local bodies to deliver services had improved after restructuring. In contrast, a considerable proportion of Madhesh/Terai Dalit (39.5%) and Hill Dalit (36.6%) respondents reported that the restructuring had neither improved nor worsened service delivery, while 16.0% of the respondents among Madhesh/Terai Dalits and 6.5% Hill Dalits perceived that the capacity of local governments had actually deteriorated. These results highlighted persistent disparities in perceptions on local governance performance across caste and ethnic lines, suggesting that historically marginalized groups remained more skeptical about the tangible benefits of administrative restructuring.

5.2 SOCIAL SECURITY

Awareness and Receipt of Social Security Allowances

Awareness of government-initiated social security allowances remained high, though it declined slightly between the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and the Follow-up Survey 2026. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, almost all respondents (99.5%) reported having heard about at least one type of social security allowance, while only 0.5% had not heard of any such program. Among those aware, 34.1% stated that they or their family members were not eligible to receive the allowance, 6.5% reported that they had not received any allowance despite eligibility, and about three-fifths (59.4%) reported that they or a family member had received at least one type of social security allowance.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the scale of awareness declined somewhat, with 92.8% of the respondents reporting that they had heard about at least one type of social security allowance, while 7.2% stated that they had not heard of any such scheme. Among those aware, 34.4% reported that the allowance was not applicable to them or their family members, 28.6% stated that they or a family member had recently received a social security allowance,[14] and 37.0% reported that they had not recently received any allowance. Encouragingly, among those who reported receiving a social security allowance, a large majority (93.3%) indicated that they received it easily and on time, suggesting a generally positive experience with the delivery of these benefits.

Overall, these findings suggested that although awareness of social security allowances remained widespread, the proportion of households reporting receipt of such benefits declined in the Follow-up Survey 2026 compared to 2025, even though most beneficiaries reported receiving the allowance easily and on time.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among the nine different types of social security provisions, an overwhelming majority of respondents reported being aware of the Senior Citizen Allowance (98.1%), Single Women Allowance (95.5%), and Disability Allowance (93.4%). However, awareness was significantly lower for benefits such as grants for Loponmukh Adibasi (49.5%) and contribution-based employment benefits (34.6%). More than four-fifths of the respondents (86.3%) reported knowing about Health Insurance Benefits, marking a substantial increase from 59.1% in 2020 and 75.5% in 2022. The proportion of households that had received this benefit almost tripled between 2020 and 2025, rising from 11.8% to 35.2%. Comparing results from SNP 2022 and SNP 2025, awareness of grants for Loponmukh Adibasi increased by 16.8 percentage points (from 32.7% to 49.5%), Health Insurance Benefits by 10.8 percentage points (from 75.5% to 86.2%), and Disability Allowance by 7.1 percentage points (from 86.3% to 93.4%).

14 Questions in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and earlier surveys referred to a one-year period, while the Follow-up Survey 2026 referred to a six-month period or to the present.

Respondents who reported awareness of these social security provisions were further asked whether they or their family members had received the benefits. Of those who had heard about Health Insurance Benefits, 34.7% stated they were not eligible, 35.2% reported having received the benefit, and 40.8% said they had not received it. Likewise, 24.5% of the respondents reported receiving the Senior Citizen Allowance, while 15.2% had received the Child Nutrition Grant.

Awareness and Receiving of Social Security Benefits, by Year

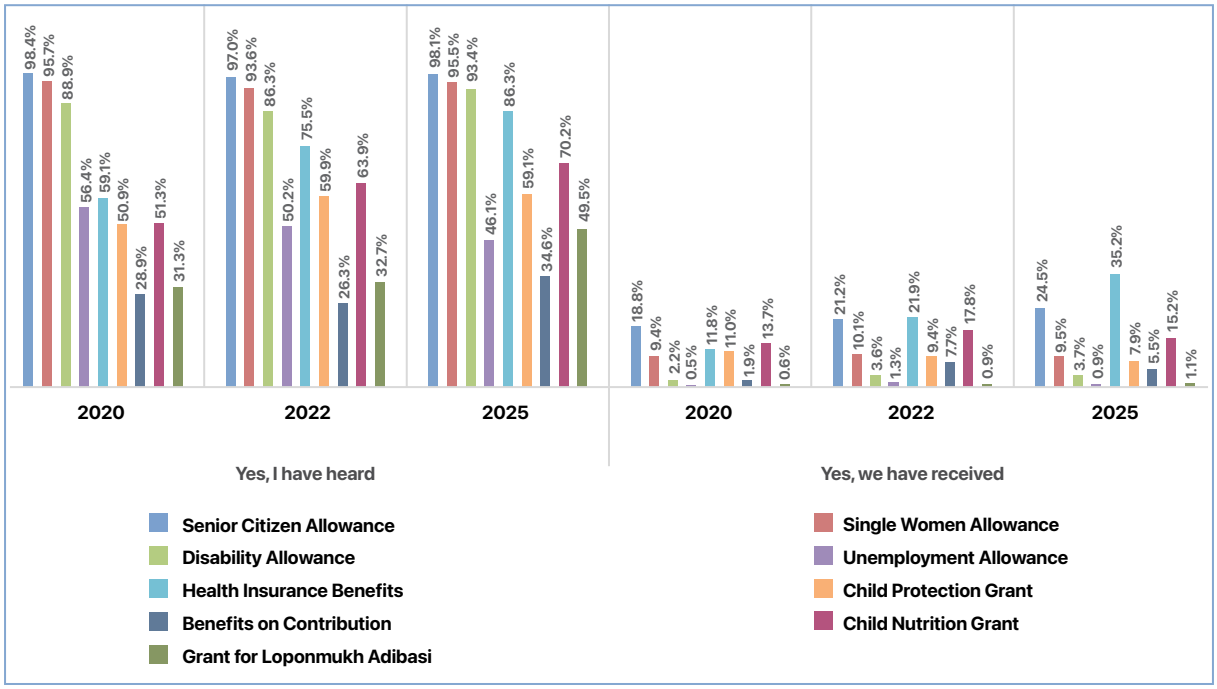


Figure 5.2.1: Q-E8a1–9. *Have you heard of the following social security allowances/benefits? (N = 6,394)*
Q-E8b1–9. *Have you or any member of your family received any of them? (N = 6,394)*

Almost all the respondents from Bagmati Province (99.7%), Gandaki Province (99.6%), and Sudurpaschim Province (99.3%) had heard about the Senior Citizen Allowance, while Madhesh Province had the lowest share (95.8%) of respondents reporting awareness of this benefit. Among those who had heard about it, around one-fourth of the respondents from Madhesh Province (25.4%), Lumbini Province (25.3%), Sudurpaschim Province (24.8%), and Koshi Province (24.4%) reported that they or their family members had received the Senior Citizen Allowance. Gandaki Province (28.1%) had the highest share of recipients, whereas Karnali Province (22.3%) and Bagmati Province (22.4%) had the lowest shares of respondents reporting receipt of this benefit.

Across provinces, more than 90% of the respondents had heard about the Single Women Allowance, and except in Madhesh Province (87.4%), more than 90% had also heard about the Disability Allowance. In contrast, across provinces, about 10% of the respondents had received the Single Women Allowance, and 3.7% had received the Disability Allowance. Half of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (55.5%) had heard about the Unemployment Allowance, while Gandaki Province (36.8%) and Lumbini Province (38.0%) had the lowest share of respondents aware of this benefit.

Regarding the Health Insurance Benefits, more than 90% of the respondents from Bagmati Province (95.3%), Gandaki Province (95.2%), Koshi Province (94.2%), and Sudurpaschim Province (91.0%) reported awareness, whereas Madhesh Province (64.5%) had the lowest share. Half of the respondents from Koshi Province (50.0%) and Bagmati Province (48.8%) reported that they or their family members had received the Health Insurance Benefits. Similarly, around two-fifths (39.1%) of the respondents from Gandaki Province and about one-fourth from Lumbini Province (28.1%), Karnali Province (26.1%), and Sudurpaschim Province (24.8%) had benefited from this program. However, only 9.0% of the respondents from Madhesh Province reported having received these benefits.

More respondents from Karnali Province (70.9%), followed by those from Lumbini Province (68.0%) and Gandaki Province (67.2%), had heard about the Child Protection Grant. Among them, 13.2% in Karnali Province, 11.6% in Gandaki Province, and 8.6% in Lumbini Province reported receiving this grant. In contrast, Bagmati Province had the lowest share of respondents both aware of (49.2%) and receiving (3.0%) the Child Protection Grant.

The Child Nutrition Grant was widely known in Madhesh Province (87.2%) and Karnali Province (87.1%), where 27.0% and 29.3% of the respondents, respectively, reported receiving this grant. Meanwhile, people from Madhesh Province (33.0%) and Lumbini Province (36.4%) were less likely to have heard about the grants for Loponmukh Adibasi compared to those from Karnali Province (62.5%). About three-fifths of the respondents from Koshi Province (59.4%) and Bagmati Province (59.1%) reported awareness of this grant.

Overall, while awareness of major social security benefits such as senior citizen and single women allowances was nearly universal, access to and receipt of these benefits remained uneven across provinces—particularly for more specialized schemes related to health insurance, child protection, and grants for Loponmukh Adibasi.

Awareness and Receiving of Social Security Benefits, by Province

	Yes, we have	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Senior Citizen Allowance	**Heard**	98.1%	97.5%	95.8%	99.7%	99.6%	98.6%	97.0%	99.3%
	Received	24.5%	24.4%	25.4%	22.4%	28.1%	25.3%	22.3%	24.8%
Single Women Allowance	**Heard**	95.5%	94.3%	92.7%	96.9%	96.6%	95.6%	96.1%	98.4%
	Received	9.5%	9.2%	8.2%	8.8%	11.2%	9.5%	9.1%	13.1%
Disability Allowance	**Heard**	93.4%	95.1%	87.4%	96.2%	94.2%	94.2%	91.3%	95.8%
	Received	3.7%	4.3%	2.3%	4.7%	3.9%	3.1%	4.3%	3.6%
Unemployment Allowance	**Heard**	46.1%	51.0%	47.6%	47.9%	36.8%	38.0%	42.9%	55.5%
	Received	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	–	1.6%
Health Insurance Benefits	**Heard**	86.3%	94.2%	64.5%	95.3%	95.2%	84.8%	85.6%	91.0%
	Received	35.2%	50.0%	9.0%	48.8%	39.1%	28.1%	26.1%	24.8%
Child Protection Grant	**Heard**	60.3%	57.4%	62.2%	49.2%	67.2%	68.0%	70.9%	62.6%
	Received	7.9%	5.2%	8.8%	3.0%	11.6%	8.6%	13.2%	11.8%
Benefits on Contribution from employment	**Heard**	34.6%	37.9%	39.2%	38.1%	28.9%	25.5%	33.6%	32.7%
	Received	5.5%	6.2%	2.8%	7.8%	6.2%	3.2%	10.7%	4.4%
Child Nutrition Grant	**Heard**	70.2%	66.2%	87.2%	52.1%	71.1%	71.0%	87.1%	73.3%
	Received	15.2%	7.6%	27.0%	4.5%	9.7%	10.5%	29.3%	20.9%
Grant for Loponmukh Adibasi	**Heard**	49.5%	59.4%	33.0%	59.1%	53.6%	36.4%	62.5%	56.9%
	Received	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%	0.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%

Table 5.2.1: Q-E8a1–9. *Have you heard of the following social security allowances/benefits?* ***Q-E8b1–9.*** *Have you or any member of your family received any of them?*

Going by the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Madhesh/Terai Dalits (25.1%) and Madhesh/Terai Caste (34.0%) were less likely to be aware of the grants for Loponmukh Adibasi compared to Hill Caste (64.7%) and Mountain/Hill Janajati (53.4%) groups. In contrast, awareness of the Child Nutrition Grant was higher among Madhesh/Terai Caste (83.3%), followed by Madhesh/Terai Dalits (83.0%) and Hill Dalits (82.0%), than among Mountain/Hill Janajatis (56.6%). About three-fourths of the respondents among Hill Dalits (78.9%), followed by those among Religious/Linguistic groups (74.1%), were aware of the Child Protection

Grant, whereas Terai Janajatis (53.9%) and Mountain/Hill Janajatis (49.4%) were the least aware of this benefit. Similarly, around three-fifths of the respondents from the Hill Caste (63.5%) and Madhesh/Terai Caste (63.3%) reported awareness of this grant. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest share of respondents aware of Health Insurance Benefits was found among the Hill Caste (94.2%), Hill Janajatis (90.3%), and Hill Dalits (90.1%), while Madhesh/Terai Dalits (63.6%) were the least aware. Across caste and ethnicity, Madhesh/Terai Dalits were also less likely to be aware of the Single Women Allowance (89.4%) and the Disability Allowance (83.4%) compared to other groups.

Overall, the findings revealed clear disparities in awareness of social security benefits across caste and ethnic groups, with Madhesh/Terai Dalits and Madhesh/Terai Caste consistently showing lower awareness levels—indicating persistent gaps in outreach and access to government welfare information.

Satisfaction with Current Social Security Benefits

To measure people's level of satisfaction with the social security benefits system, a new question—"How satisfied are you with the current social security benefits of the Government?"—was introduced in the 2020 survey. Respondents who had received these benefits were asked to rate their satisfaction on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 represents "highly dissatisfied" and 10 represents "extremely satisfied." The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 findings indicated that Nepalis' average satisfaction level was at 6.67 points, while the Follow-up Survey 2026 findings indicated that Nepalis' average satisfaction level stood at 6.80 points.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, respondents from Gandaki Province reported the lowest satisfaction level (6.12), whereas those from Sudurpaschim Province expressed the highest level of satisfaction (8.32), followed by people from Karnali Province (7.73). Over time, there was a consistent increase in satisfaction levels among people from both Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces. In Karnali Province, the average satisfaction score rose from 6.69 in 2020 to 7.39 in 2022, and further to 7.73 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar trend was observed in Sudurpaschim Province, where the score increased from 7.57 in 2020 to 7.76 in 2022, and further to 8.32 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, all other provinces experienced a decline in satisfaction levels during the same period.

The continued rise in satisfaction in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces may have reflected improved access to social security benefits, better implementation mechanisms, and enhanced outreach to vulnerable groups, highlighting the positive outcomes of more effective local governance and targeted social protection programs.

Average Level of Satisfaction with Current Social Security Benefits, by Year

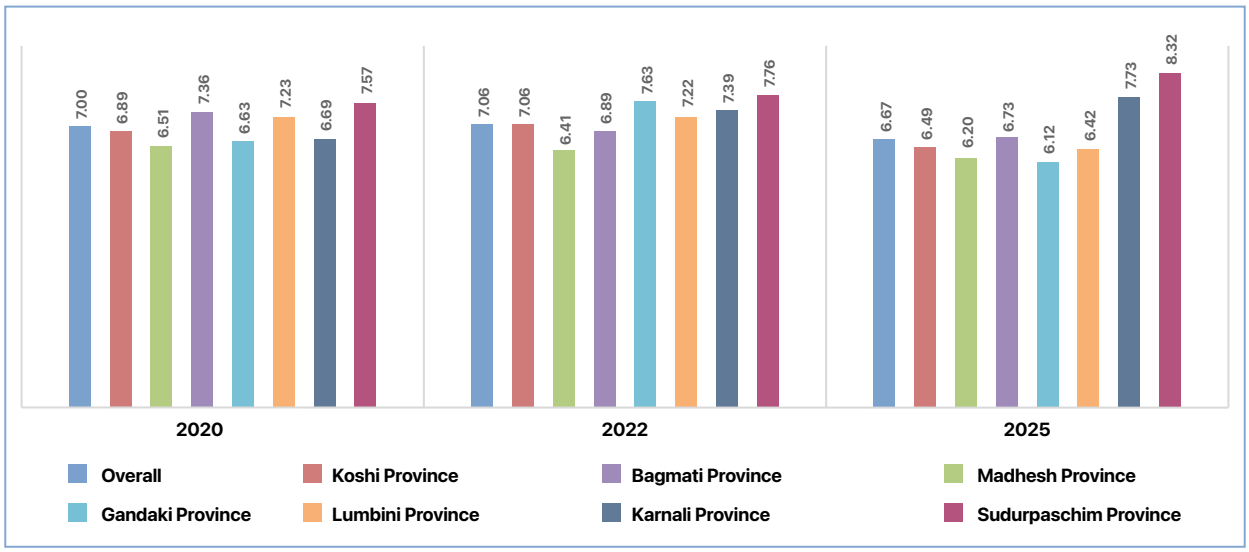


Figure 5.2.2: Q-E8D. *How satisfied are you with the current social security benefits of the Government? (N = 6,364) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Average Level of Satisfaction with Current Social Security Benefits, by Demographic Variables

		Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)
New Rural/Urban Municipality	Rural Municipality	6.99	2.055
	Urban Municipality	6.51	2.043
Ecological Region	Mountain	7.83	1.554
	Hill	6.76	1.945
	Terai	6.45	2.148
Sex	Female	6.74	2.018
	Male	6.58	2.102
Age Group	18–24	6.72	2.026
	25–34	6.72	2.012
	35–49	6.65	2.053
	50–80	6.59	2.131
Education	Illiterate	6.78	2.076
	Non-formal education	6.72	2.155
	Primary	6.64	2.097
	Lower secondary	6.83	2.02
	Secondary	6.53	2.125
	SEE or equivalent	6.69	1.952
	Intermediate	6.73	1.98
	Bachelor's & above	6.45	1.989
Caste	Hill Caste	6.9	2.055
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	6.62	1.937
	Hill Dalit	7.12	2.023
	Madhesh/Terai Caste	6.36	2.032
	Terai Janajati	6.8	2.34
	Madhesh/Terai Dalit	5.74	2.087
	Religious/Linguistic groups	6.09	1.768
	Others	7.74	1.179
Main Occupation	Agriculture	6.98	2.094
	Labor	6.33	2.143
	Business	6.26	1.832
	Service/Job	6.49	1.991
	Household work	6.45	2.025
	Students	6.59	1.946
	Unemployed	6.71	2.329
	Others	6.49	2.041

Table 5.2.2: Q-E8D. *How satisfied are you with the current social security benefits of the Government? (N = 6,364) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

5.3 TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

The 2020 survey measured trust in 16 entities, while the 2022 survey expanded the list to 19 institutions. The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 measured respondents' level of trust in 16 entities, encompassing both governmental and independent institutions, and included two new entities—the Municipal Police (in the case of municipalities) and the Provincial Public Service Commission (PPSC). The Follow-up Survey 2026 measured respondents' level of trust in 17 different entities, covering both governmental and independent institutions. One new entity—Youth Groups—was added in this round.

Results from the 2025 and 2026 surveys showed that the Public Service Commission and Media Organizations remained among the most trusted institutions, while political parties and provincial governments continued to receive the lowest levels of public trust. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, respondents expressed the highest level of trust[15] in Media Organizations (79.4%), followed by the Public Service Commission (79.0%), Provincial Public Service Commission (75.3%), and Youth Groups (70.6%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the Public Service Commission recorded the highest level of trust (85.1%), followed by Media Organizations (81.9%) and the Provincial Public Service Commission (80.8%). At the lower end of the trust spectrum were Political Parties, with trust in them declining from 30.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 24.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, trust in Provincial Government decreased markedly from 45.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 32.7% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, indicating a broader decline in public confidence in key political institutions.

Trust in Institutions, by Year

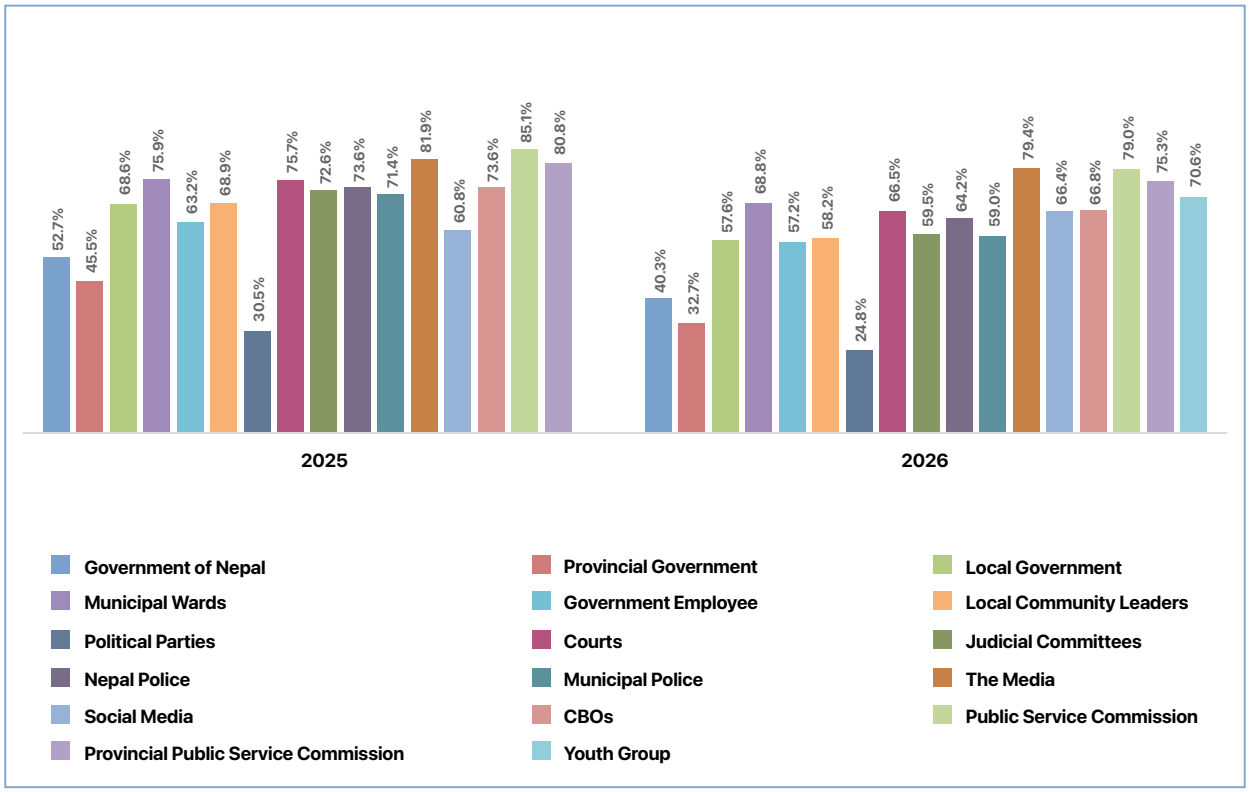


Figure 5.3.1: Q-E9a–v. *Now I am going to ask you about certain people and institutions in Nepal. For each of them, I would like you to tell me if you fully trust them, moderately trust them, don't quite trust them, or don't trust them at all to have the best interest of Nepalis at heart. (N = 6,348; N = 1,428) (Response as "Don't Know" and "Refused to Answer"are excluded)*

15 Figure for "Trust" has been derived by adding the figures for "Fully Trust" and "Moderately Trust."

Although the ranking of the most and least trusted institutions remained broadly consistent over time, the overall level of trust across institutions showed a decline in the Follow-up Survey 2026 compared to the findings from 2020, 2022, and 2025, suggesting a gradual erosion of public confidence in both political and administrative institutions. This decline in institutional trust may be attributed to persistent political instability, perceived inefficiency in governance, and slow progress in service delivery and accountability mechanisms at various levels of government (Table 5.3.1).

Trust in Institutions, by Year

	Trust[16]					
	2017	2018	2020	2022	2025	2026
Government of Nepal	63.7%	64.7%	67.2%	56.2%	52.7%	40.3%
Provincial Government	NA*	61.7%	67.1%	51.6%	45.5%	32.7%
Local Government	NA*[17]	NA*	NA*	75.1%	68.6%	57.6%
Municipal Wards	NA*	NA*	NA*	79.2%	75.9%	68.8%
Government Employee	NA*	NA*	82.7%	76.9%	63.2%	57.2%
Local Community Leaders	NA*	NA*	NA*	69.3%	68.9%	58.2%
Political Parties	64.3%	58.2%	56.2%	44.0%	30.5%	24.8%
Courts	82.8%	82.1%	87.7%	77.2%	75.7%	66.5%
Judicial Committees	NA*	74.0%	85.3%	73.7%	72.6%	59.5%
Nepal Police	86.5%	78.2%	85.7%	79.7%	73.6%	64.2%
Municipal Police	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	71.4%	59.0%
The Media (Television, Radio, Newspapers)	92.2%	91.3%	91.8%	88.0%	81.9%	79.4%
Social Media	NA*	NA*	73.6%	62.9%	60.8%	66.4%
CBOs	92.0%	90.7%	90.7%	86.3%	73.6%	66.8%
Public Service Commission	NA*	78.0%	89.3%	88.8%	85.1%	79.0%
Provincial Public Service Commission	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	80.8%	75.3%
Youth Group	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	70.6%

Table 5.3.1: Q-E9a–v. *Now I am going to ask you about certain people and institutions in Nepal. For each of them, I would like you to tell me if you fully trust them, moderately trust them, don't quite trust them, or don't trust them at all to have the best interest of Nepalis at heart. (N = 6,348; N = 1,428) (Responses as "Don't Know" and "Refused to Answer" responses are excluded.)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, across provinces, the levels of trust in government and public institutions varied notably. About 60% of the respondents from Koshi Province and 59.4% from Sudurpaschim Province expressed trust in the Government of Nepal, while this share was lowest in Bagmati Province (40.9%). Slightly more than half of the respondents from Karnali Province (58.5%) and Madhesh Province (56.1%) also reported trusting the Federal Government.

A similar pattern was seen at the provincial level, where Koshi Province (59.4%) recorded the highest share of respondents expressing trust in the Provincial Government, followed by Karnali Province (52.5%), whereas Bagmati Province had the lowest (32.0%). In contrast, Bagmati Province had the highest level of trust in local governments, with 77.9% trusting the Rural Municipality/Municipality and 83.6% trusting Municipal Wards, followed by Koshi Province (76.1% and 79.9%, respectively). The lowest levels of trust in local governments were found in Madhesh Province (58.5% for Rural Municipality/Municipality and 62.4% for Wards).

16 See footnote 15.

17 In 2017, 2018, and 2020, in order to measure respondent level of trust in local government, the question was framed slightly differently. It was framed to understand the trust in mayor/chairperson and ward chairperson instead of local government. The trust in mayor/chairperson and ward chairperson showed a gradual increase from 2017 to 2020. For instance, 69.6% people reported that they trusted the mayor/chairperson in 2017, and this figure increased to 81.3% in 2018 and to 80.4% in 2020. Similarly, 72.9% of the respondents cited that they trusted the ward chairperson in 2017, and this figure increased to 81.3% in 2018 and slightly decreased to 84.3% in 2020.

Trust in Institutions, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Nepal Government	52.8%	60.0%	56.1%	40.9%	50.7%	53.0%	58.5%	59.4%
Provincial Government	45.5%	59.4%	48.0%	32.0%	41.7%	48.0%	52.5%	42.0%
Rural Municipality/	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Municipality	68.6%	76.1%	58.5%	77.9%	65.4%	63.9%	70.1%	64.2%
Municipal Ward	75.9%	79.9%	62.4%	83.6%	75.9%	76.0%	77.1%	77.4%
Government/Employees	63.3%	73.1%	60.5%	59.4%	56.3%	67.3%	70.4%	54.3%
Local Community Leaders	68.9%	79.4%	61.6%	73.1%	69.1%	67.4%	66.2%	55.3%
Political Parties	30.6%	33.2%	36.7%	19.7%	31.5%	35.7%	32.1%	27.6%
Courts	75.8%	79.6%	79.8%	70.3%	76.5%	77.0%	79.6%	67.3%
Judicial Committees	72.6%	79.4%	76.0%	67.8%	74.9%	73.0%	68.9%	63.0%
Nepal Police	73.6%	79.7%	70.2%	75.4%	65.1%	74.0%	82.7%	67.2%
Municipal Police	71.4%	78.3%	67.2%	77.8%	62.6%	71.8%	67.0%	59.9%
Media	81.9%	84.0%	80.9%	87.1%	74.5%	79.9%	83.7%	77.2%
Social Networks	60.8%	56.3%	68.8%	57.9%	52.5%	63.6%	66.4%	59.2%
Community-based Organizations	73.6%	76.0%	72.1%	71.3%	80.0%	76.3%	79.6%	61.7%
Public Service Commission	85.1%	89.9%	84.7%	80.0%	84.3%	84.6%	88.8%	91.0%
Provincial Public Service Commission	80.8%	89.0%	82.0%	72.6%	81.7%	83.9%	85.3%	74.9%

Table 5.3.2: Q-E9a–v. *Now I am going to ask you about certain people and institutions in Nepal. For each of them, I would like you to tell me if you fully trust them, moderately trust them, don't quite trust them, or don't trust them at all to have the best interest of Nepalis at heart. (N = 6,348) (Response as "Don't Know" and "Refused to Answer" are excluded)*

Trust in Government Employees was highest in Koshi Province (73.1%) and Karnali Province (70.4%), while the lowest trust rate was observed in Sudurpaschim Province (54.3%). A large proportion of the respondents from Koshi Province (79.4%) and Bagmati Province (73.1%) expressed trust in Local Community Leaders, compared to lower levels in Sudurpaschim Province (55.3%).

In terms of the judiciary, respondents from Madhesh Province (79.8%), Karnali Province (79.6%), and Koshi Province (79.6%) expressed trust in the Courts, while such trust was relatively lower in Bagmati Province (70.3%) and Sudurpaschim Province (67.3%). Similarly, more than three-fourths of the respondents from Lumbini Province (77.0%) and Gandaki Province (76.5%) reported trusting the Courts.

Trust in law enforcement also varied: the Nepal Police received the highest trust from Karnali Province (82.7%) and Koshi Province (79.7%), followed by Bagmati Province (75.4%) and Lumbini Province (74.0%). In contrast, Gandaki Province (65.1%) and Sudurpaschim Province (67.2%) had lower levels of trust in the Police. Regarding the newly added institution, the Municipal Police, more than seven in ten respondents from Koshi Province (78.3%), Bagmati Province (77.8%), and Lumbini Province (71.8%) expressed their trust in this entity.

In terms of trust in the Media (Radio, television, newspaper), the highest levels were reported in Bagmati Province (87.1%), Koshi Province (84.0%), Karnali Province (83.7%), and Madhesh Province (80.9%), whereas Gandaki Province (74.5%) and Sudurpaschim Province (77.2%) had relatively lower levels. Trust in Social Networks (Facebook/Twitter/TikTok/Instagram, etc.) was strongest in Madhesh Province

(68.8%) and Karnali Province (66.4%), but comparatively lower in Gandaki Province (52.5%) and Koshi Province (56.3%).

The Public Service Commission (PSC) and the Provincial Public Service Commission (PPSC) remained among the most trusted institutions across all provinces. The highest levels of trust in PSC were found in Sudurpaschim Province (91.0%), followed by Koshi Province (89.9%) and Karnali Province (88.8%). Similarly, Koshi Province (89.0%) and Karnali Province (85.3%) also recorded high trust in the PPSC, while Bagmati Province reported the lowest trust in both the PSC (80.0%) and PPSC (72.6%). More than four-fifths of the respondents from Lumbini Province (85.3%), Madhesh Province (82.0%), and Gandaki Province (81.7%) also expressed trust in the PPSC.

Finally, Community-based Organizations (mothers' groups, savings and credit groups, forest user groups) received strong trust ratings in Gandaki Province (80.0%) and Karnali Province (79.6%), though the lowest level of trust in these organizations was observed in Sudurpaschim Province (61.7%).

Overall, the findings revealed distinct regional variations in institutional trust across provinces. Provinces such as Koshi and Karnali consistently exhibited higher levels of trust across most institutions, suggesting relatively stronger perceptions of government performance, administrative responsiveness, and local engagement. In contrast, Bagmati and Madhesh provinces showed mixed patterns—reporting comparatively lower trust in higher-level governments but stronger confidence in local institutions such as municipalities and wards. Meanwhile, Sudurpaschim Province, despite showing high trust in the PSC, generally recorded lower trust in government employees and law enforcement bodies, indicating possible gaps in public service delivery and accountability mechanisms. These patterns suggested that citizens' trust was closely linked to the quality of local governance, accessibility of public services, and perceived fairness of institutions within each province.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, across the ecological regions, the Mountain region recorded the highest levels of institutional trust in several key entities. A majority of the people from the Mountain region trusted the PSC (92.9%), Municipal Wards (86.5%), Nepal Police (84.8%), Media (84.3%), and the Courts (81.2%). Likewise, about three-fourths of the people from the Mountain region trusted the Rural Municipality/Municipality (78.5%) and the Judicial Committees (75.7%), while nearly two-thirds expressed trust in Government Employees (67.1%) and the Nepal Government (62.9%).

Similarly, the Hill region reported the highest trust in Community-based Organizations (74.5%), Municipal Police (72.5%), and Local Community Leaders (70.2%), reflecting comparatively stronger local engagement and confidence in community-level governance. In contrast, the Terai region showed the highest proportion of respondents trusting the PPSC (83.4%), Social Networks (63.3%), and the Provincial Government (49.5%).

Of the 16 different entities—covering both governmental and independent institutions—Political Parties remained the least trusted across all regions. Only 35.5% of the people from the Terai, 28.1% from the Mountain region, and 24.8% from the Hill region expressed trust in Political Parties.

Overall, these findings suggested distinct patterns of institutional trust across Nepal's ecological regions. People in the Mountain region tended to exhibit stronger trust in state and administrative institutions, while those in the Hill region showed greater confidence in community-based and local governance structures. Meanwhile, respondents from the Terai region demonstrated relatively higher trust in provincial institutions and digital or social platforms, indicating a more decentralized pattern of institutional trust.

5.4 AWARENESS OF PUBLIC SERVICES

For the first time, SNP included a question assessing respondents' awareness of the differences in jurisdiction between Nepal's local, provincial, and federal governments. When asked, "Do you know the differences in jurisdiction between local, provincial, and Nepal government?", slightly less than one-third (31.3%) of the respondents reported being aware of these differences.

Across provinces, awareness levels varied notably in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The highest share of respondents reporting awareness was found in Sudurpaschim Province (41.9%), followed by Karnali Province (39.0%) and Koshi Province (37.7%). About 30% of the people from Bagmati Province (30.4%), Gandaki Province (31.9%), and Lumbini Province (31.5%) said they were aware of the differences in jurisdiction among the three tiers of government. In contrast, Madhesh Province had the lowest share of respondents aware of these distinctions, at only 19.9%.

Overall, the findings suggested that public understanding of the division of powers among the three levels of government remained relatively limited, with fewer than one in three Nepalis reporting such awareness. This awareness was comparatively higher in the western provinces—Sudurpaschim Province and Karnali Province—than in the central and eastern regions, particularly Madhesh Province.

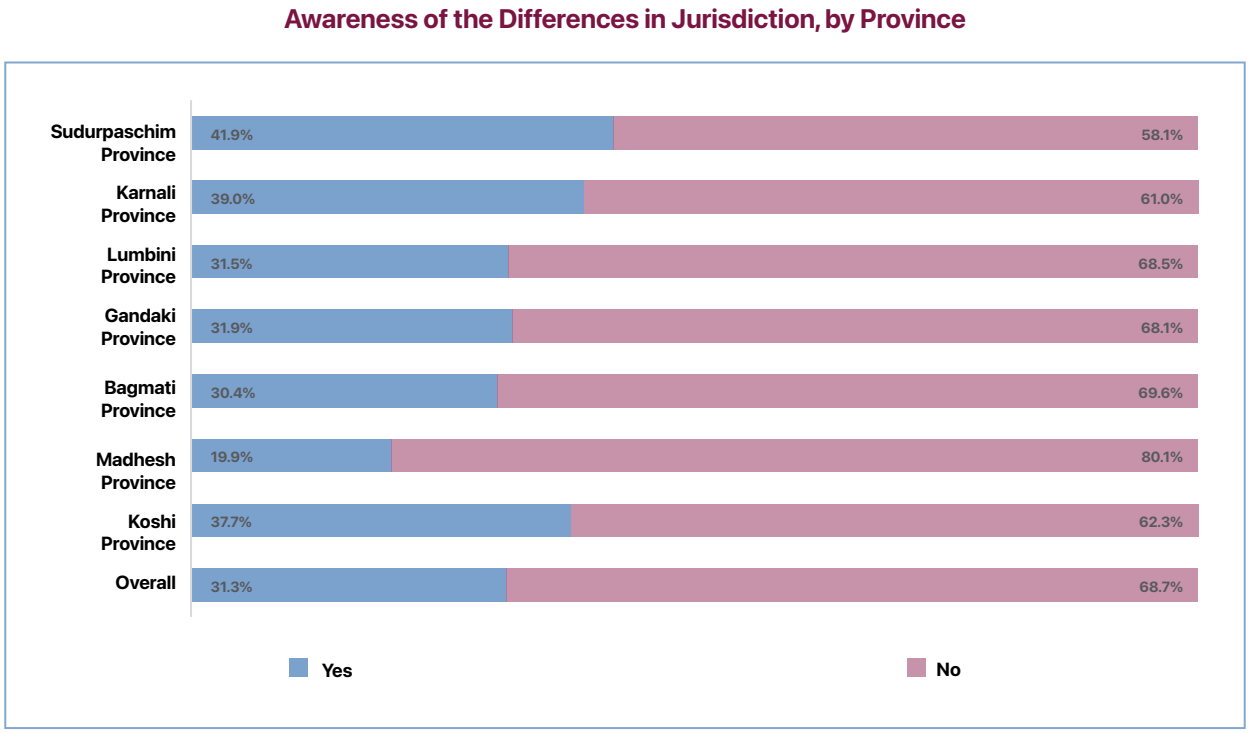


Figure 5.4.1: Q-E10AM.0. *Do you know the differences in jurisdiction between local, provincial, and federal governments? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Awareness of the Differences in Jurisdiction, by Demographic Variables

		Yes	No	Total
Sex	Female	23.2%	76.8%	100.0%
	Male	40.4%	59.6%	100.0%
Age Group	18–24	30.5%	69.5%	100.0%
	25–34	30.7%	69.3%	100.0%
	35–49	32.3%	67.7%	100.0%
	50–80	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%
Education	Illiterate	13.3%	86.7%	100.0%
	Nonformal education	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%
	Primary	23.6%	76.4%	100.0%
	Lower secondary	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%
	Secondary	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%
	SEE or equivalent	42.2%	57.8%	100.0%
	Intermediate	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
	Bachelors & above	67.8%	32.2%	100.0%
Caste	Hill Caste	40.6%	59.4%	100.0%
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	29.3%	70.7%	100.0%
	Hill Dalit	25.1%	74.9%	100.0%
	Madhesh/Terai Caste	27.2%	72.8%	100.0%
	Terai Janajati	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
	Madhesh/Terai Dalit	21.9%	78.1%	100.0%
	Religious/Linguistic	27.0%	73.0%	100.0%
	Others	30.4%	69.6%	100.0%
Main Occupation	Agriculture	29.2%	70.8%	100.0%
	Labor	20.3%	79.7%	100.0%
	Business	36.9%	63.1%	100.0%
	Service/Job	48.9%	51.1%	100.0%
	Household work	19.1%	80.9%	100.0%
	Students	42.7%	57.3%	100.0%
	Unemployed	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
	Others	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%

Table 5.4.1: Q-E10AM.0. *Do you know the differences in jurisdiction between local, provincial, and federal governments? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" not included)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, almost two-thirds of the respondents (67.8%) reported being aware of the services provided by their local governments. The proportion of the respondents aware of local government services showed a steady increase since 2018. In 2020, this share increased by 1.5 percentage points, reaching 47.9%, and further rose to 54.0% in 2022. By 2025, awareness reached its highest level to date, with a 13.8-percentage-point increase from 2022 to 2025.

In contrast, awareness of the services provided by provincial and federal governments remained relatively low. In 2018, only 16.3% of the respondents were aware of provincial government services. This proportion rose by 4.4 percentage points to 20.7% in 2020, and by another 4.1 percentage points to 24.8% in 2022. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, there was a modest increase to 27.3%, indicating gradual but limited improvement over time.

Regarding the federal government, about one-fourth (24.3%) of the respondents in 2018 reported being aware of its services. This level of awareness increased slightly by 3.1 percentage points in 2020 to 27.4%, remaining nearly constant through 2022. However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, there was a sharp rise in such awareness, with the share of respondents reaching 48.1%, almost double compared to the previous rounds (Figure 5.4.2).

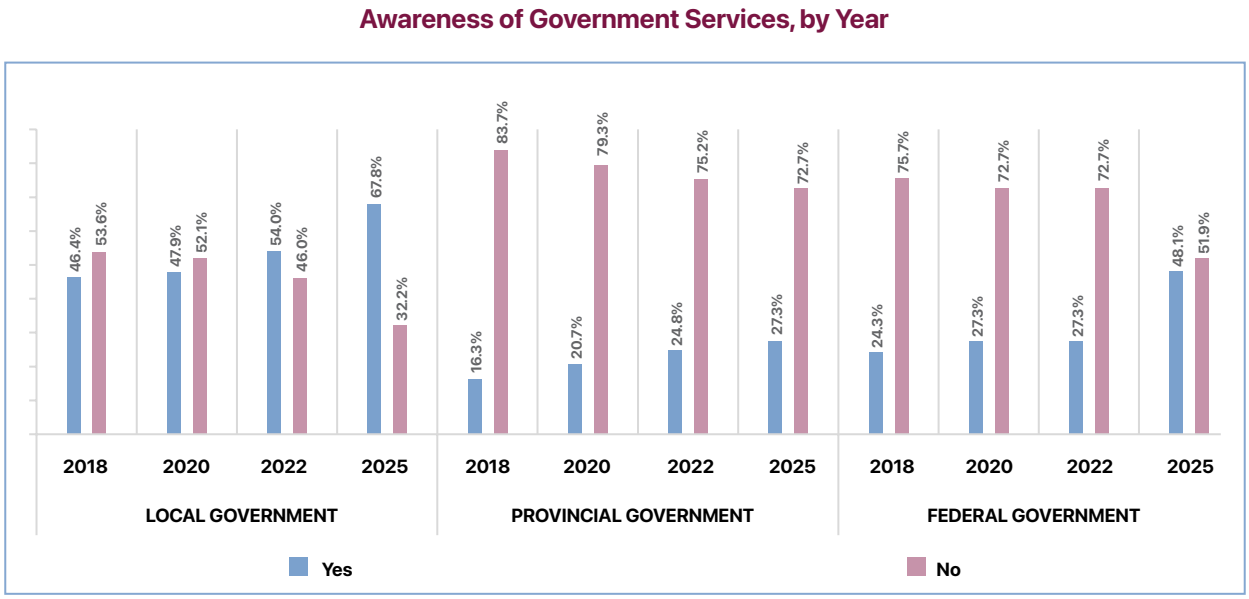


Figure 5.4.2: Q-E10AM.1, E10AN.1, E10AO.1. *Are you aware about the services provided by your local, provincial, and federal governments? (N = 6,394)*

Overall, the findings suggested that awareness of local government services expanded substantially in recent years, reflecting stronger public engagement and visibility at the local level following federal restructuring. However, awareness of provincial and federal government functions remained comparatively limited, pointing to a continuing need for clearer communication and outreach from higher tiers of government.

In 2018, Gandaki Province had the highest share (65.6%) of respondents aware of the different services provided by local governments. Although this share decreased by 8 percentage points in 2020, Gandaki Province still ranked highest that year, with 57.6% of the respondents reporting awareness. By 2022, the highest share of respondents aware of local government services shifted to Koshi Province (64.1%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (62.9%) and Gandaki Province (62.5%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the top position changed again, with Bagmati Province recording the highest awareness level (81.8%), followed by Koshi Province (74.0%) and Sudurpaschim Province (73.4%). Similarly, about two-thirds of the respondents from Karnali Province (68.8%), Gandaki Province (68.0%), and Lumbini Province (66.2%) were aware of the services provided by their local governments.

In Koshi Province, awareness about local government services decreased from 50.8% in 2018 to 44.5% in 2020, but then rose significantly to 64.1% in 2022, and further increased by 9.9 percentage points to 74.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, in Madhesh Province, awareness increased gradually since 2018, from 30.0% in 2018 to 35.3% in 2020, then peaked at 49.6% in 2022, before declining slightly to 45.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Compared to 2022, the largest increase in awareness about local government services in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 was observed in Bagmati Province, with an impressive 26.7-percentage-point rise (from 55.1% to 81.8%), followed by Karnali Province, where the share rose from 42.2% to 68.8% during this period. In Lumbini Province, fluctuations were observed over the years: awareness levels rose from 45.7% in 2018 to 55.8% in 2020, then declined to 43.1% in 2022, before rising again to 66.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Awareness of Government Services, by Province and Year

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Local Government	**2018**	46.4%	50.8%	30.0%	51.5%	65.6%	45.7%	35.5%	51.9%
	2020	47.9%	44.5%	35.3%	53.7%	57.6%	55.8%	32.4%	54.8%
	2022	54.0%	64.1%	49.6%	55.1%	62.5%	43.1%	42.2%	62.9%
	2025	67.8%	74.0%	45.1%	81.8%	68.0%	66.2%	68.8%	73.4%
Provincial Government	**2018**	16.3%	10.3%	6.5%	25.1%	20.7%	13.5%	11.8%	31.3%
	2020	20.7%	18.0%	20.4%	15.5%	21.8%	29.0%	17.0%	23.6%
	2022	24.8%	39.0%	18.9%	18.8%	33.6%	18.3%	24.5%	30.1%
	2025	27.3%	28.8%	23.7%	28.0%	28.8%	23.5%	36.6%	31.3%
Federal Government	**2018**	24.3%	30.5%	8.6%	30.4%	33.1%	21.7%	14.4%	35.5%
	2020	27.3%	31.7%	14.9%	32.9%	38.7%	31.0%	20.3%	21.2%
	2022	27.4%	46.2%	18.2%	22.3%	40.1%	18.2%	23.5%	32.5%
	2025	48.1%	58.7%	34.3%	58.6%	51.8%	36.6%	47.7%	50.9%

Table 5.4.2: Q-E10AM.1, E10AN.1, E10AO.1. *Are you aware about the services provided by your local, provincial, and federal governments? (N = 6,394)*

Overall, the trend indicated that public awareness of local government services improved substantially in most provinces, particularly in Bagmati Province and Karnali Province, reflecting greater outreach and service visibility at the local level. However, the persistently lower awareness level in Madhesh Province suggested the need for targeted communication and citizen engagement strategies.

In 2018, the highest share of respondents aware of the services provided by the provincial government was recorded in Sudurpaschim Province (31.3%), whereas Madhesh Province had the lowest awareness level (6.5%). About one-fourth of the respondents from Bagmati Province (25.1%) also reported being aware of such services that year.

By 2020, Lumbini Province ranked first, with 29.0% of the respondents aware of the services provided by their provincial government. In that year, slightly less than one-fourth of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (23.6%) and about one-fifth from Gandaki Province (21.8%) and Madhesh Province (20.4%) reported awareness of provincial government services.

In 2022, awareness levels showed an increase across most provinces. The highest share of respondents aware of provincial government services was recorded in Koshi Province (39.0%), followed by Gandaki Province (33.6%) and Sudurpaschim Province (30.1%). Meanwhile, nearly identical proportions of respondents from Madhesh Province (18.9%), Bagmati Province (18.8%), and Lumbini Province (18.3%) reported awareness of these services, while about one-fourth of the respondents from Karnali Province (24.5%) said the same.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, awareness about services provided by the provincial government remained relatively stable across provinces. Around 28.8% of the respondents from both Koshi and Gandaki provinces, and 28.0% from Bagmati Province, reported being aware of provincial government services. In contrast, less than one-fourth of the respondents from Madhesh Province (23.7%) and Lumbini Province (23.5%) reported awareness of such services.

In Koshi Province, awareness of provincial government services fell from 39.0% in 2022 to 28.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Earlier, in 2018 and 2020, only 10.3% and 18.0% of the respondents from Koshi Province, respectively, had reported awareness of such services. In contrast, awareness of provincial government services in Karnali Province showed a consistent upward trend over the years. The province witnessed the greatest percentage-point increase between 2022 and 2025, rising from 24.5% to 36.6%.

In Sudurpaschim Province, the share of respondents aware of the services provided by the provincial government remained more or less consistent across the survey years, except for a slight dip in 2020. In 2018, 31.3% of the respondents reported awareness of provincial government services, which decreased to 23.6% in 2020. This share again increased to 30.1% in 2022 and slightly rose to 31.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, returning to the same level as in 2018.

In Gandaki Province, about one-fifth of the respondents were aware of provincial government services in 2018 (20.7%) and 2020 (21.8%). This share increased notably in 2022, when one-third (33.6%) of the respondents reported being aware of provincial government services. However, by 2025, this proportion had slightly declined to about one-fourth (28.8%). In Bagmati Province, awareness levels initially declined from 25.1% in 2018 to 15.5% in 2020. However, the proportion of respondents aware of provincial government services gradually increased in the subsequent years, reaching 18.8% in 2022 and 28.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Fluctuations were observed in Madhesh Province. In 2018, only 6.5% of the respondents reported being aware of the services provided by the provincial government. This figure rose sharply to 20.4% in 2020, slightly decreased to 18.9% in 2022, and then increased again by 4.8 percentage points to reach 23.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar fluctuating trend was seen in Lumbini Province. In 2018, 13.5% of the respondents reported being aware of provincial government services, which increased remarkably to 29.0% in 2020. The share then dropped to 18.3% in 2022 before rising again to 23.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Overall, the findings suggested that public awareness of provincial government services remained significantly lower than that of local government services and uneven across provinces. While some provinces—particularly Karnali, Koshi, and Gandaki—showed notable progress, others like Madhesh and Lumbini continued to lag behind. These variations highlighted the need for stronger communication and outreach efforts from provincial governments to ensure that citizens are informed about the roles, responsibilities, and services at the provincial level.

Across the provinces, in 2018, the highest share (35.5%) of respondents aware of the services provided by the federal government was recorded in Sudurpaschim Province, while Madhesh Province had the lowest share of respondents reporting such awareness. By 2020, the highest proportion of respondents aware of federal government services had shifted to Gandaki Province (38.7%), whereas Madhesh Province (14.9%) continued to record the lowest level of awareness. In 2022 and 2025, Koshi Province had the largest share of respondents aware of federal government services—46.2% in 2022 and 58.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—showing a consistent upward trend. As in the previous years, Madhesh Province continued to have the lowest share, with only 18.2% in 2022 and 34.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 reporting awareness of federal government services. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more than half of the respondents from Bagmati Province (58.6%), Gandaki Province (51.8%), and Sudurpaschim Province (50.9%) also reported being aware of the services provided by the federal government.

The share of respondents aware of federal government services increased gradually in most provinces, particularly in the case of Koshi, Madhesh, Gandaki, and Karnali. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Karnali Province witnessed the second-largest increase, rising from 23.5% in 2022 to 47.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Bagmati Province saw the largest percentage-point increase, from 22.3% in 2022 to 58.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Earlier, 30.4% of the respondents in Bagmati Province were aware of federal government services in 2018, which slightly increased to 32.9% in 2020 before dropping sharply to 22.3% in 2022.

Gandaki Province showed a steady increase in awareness levels about federal government services. In 2018, about one-third (33.1%) of the respondents reported awareness, which rose to 38.7% in 2020, 40.1% in 2022, and reached 51.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—a cumulative increase of nearly 19 percentage points over the survey period.

In Madhesh Province, the share of respondents aware of federal government services also increased gradually over time. In 2018, only 8.6% reported awareness, which rose to 14.9% in 2020, slightly

increased to 18.2% in 2022, and then rose sharply by 16.1 percentage points to reach 34.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Koshi Province similarly demonstrated steady progress, with 30.5% of the respondents aware of federal government services in 2018 and 31.7% in 2020, increasing to 46.2% in 2022 and further to 58.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Sudurpaschim Province, the level of awareness fluctuated over time. In 2018, the province recorded the highest share (35.5%) of respondents aware of federal government services, which dropped to 21.2% in 2020, increased to 32.5% in 2022, and further rose by 18.4 percentage points to reach 50.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar fluctuating pattern was observed in Lumbini Province. In 2018, 21.7% of the respondents were aware of federal government services, rising to 31.0% in 2020, dropping to 18.2% in 2022, and then increasing to 36.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Overall, the findings revealed a notable upward trend in public awareness of federal government services across most provinces between 2018 and 2025. While Bagmati, Karnali, Koshi, and Gandaki provinces recorded the most substantial improvements in recent years, Madhesh and Lumbini provinces continued to lag behind. The results suggested that, despite gradual progress, there remained a need for greater information dissemination and communication by federal agencies to ensure that citizens across all provinces are better informed about the available federal services.

Awareness of the Types of Services Provided by Local Government

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 asked respondents who were aware of local government services to identify the types of services provided at the local level. According to the respondents, the most widely known service areas of local governments were roads and physical infrastructure (76.7%), followed by drinking water services (57.6%), documentation-related services (49.5%), education-related services (47.7%), health-related services (47.5%), and electricity-related services (29.4%).

Across provinces, the patterns of awareness of local government services were broadly similar, with roads and physical infrastructure being the most widely recognized service area in all provinces. In Sudurpaschim Province, the most widely known local government service areas included roads and physical infrastructure (73.0%), drinking water services (57.0%), education-related services (56.7%), health-related services (51.6%), and documentation-related services such as issuing birth, marriage, and citizenship certificates (41.5%). In Karnali Province, the key service areas reported by respondents were roads and physical infrastructure (71.2%), documentation-related services (55.9%), drinking water services (50.5%), education-related services (42.0%), and health-related services (41.8%).

In Lumbini Province, the respondents most commonly identified roads and physical infrastructure (67.5%), health-related services (53.8%), education-related services (51.8%), drinking water services (45.8%), and documentation-related services (45.2%) as major local government functions. In Gandaki Province, the most widely known local government service areas included roads and physical infrastructure (74.4%), drinking water services (56.9%), health-related services (42.2%), education-related services (40.4%), and documentation-related services (35.9%). In Bagmati Province, the most recognized service areas were roads and physical infrastructure (82.9%), documentation-related services (72.7%), drinking water services (67.6%), health-related services (43.5%), and education-related services (39.2%).

Awareness of the Types of Services Provided by the Local Government, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Road/Physical infrastructure related services	76.7%	78.6%	79.9%	82.9%	74.4%	67.5%	71.2%	73.0%
Drinking water-related services	57.6%	66.7%	43.2%	67.6%	56.9%	45.8%	50.5%	57.0%
Getting various documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates, citizenship certificates, etc.)	49.5%	34.7%	41.0%	72.7%	35.9%	45.2%	55.9%	41.5%
Education-related services	47.7%	51.6%	55.0%	39.2%	40.4%	51.8%	42.0%	56.7%
Health-related services	47.5%	47.5%	50.7%	43.5%	42.2%	53.8%	41.8%	51.6%
Electricity-related services	29.4%	41.4%	24.0%	27.6%	24.8%	24.1%	36.9%	27.5%
Employment-related services	23.7%	29.3%	15.6%	19.3%	20.7%	29.3%	29.2%	25.7%
Waste management-related services	16.2%	8.5%	6.5%	35.1%	12.5%	6.8%	7.8%	16.1%
Drainage/Sewerage management-related services	15.8%	9.0%	11.3%	33.5%	8.9%	7.5%	5.1%	12.7%
Agriculture and livestock-related services	12.6%	18.2%	9.2%	12.7%	16.4%	8.5%	11.0%	10.6%
Services related to protection of differently abled citizens and senior citizens	12.0%	11.7%	9.4%	11.4%	15.7%	12.2%	13.1%	13.7%
Irrigation	11.9%	12.7%	20.9%	6.7%	9.6%	14.7%	10.1%	11.1%
Management of community building and public spaces	5.8%	4.3%	1.9%	5.5%	11.2%	8.4%	4.9%	6.0%
Disaster/Risk management related	5.0%	2.2%	2.1%	10.0%	4.0%	3.3%	7.2%	3.6%
Management of local market/ haat bazaar	4.8%	6.9%	5.7%	4.8%	5.8%	2.6%	2.0%	3.9%
Distribution of house and land ownership certificate related services	4.0%	4.2%	4.7%	3.1%	6.1%	2.6%	7.1%	3.8%
Environment protection-related services	2.5%	1.0%	0.7%	3.4%	4.1%	3.1%	1.7%	3.3%
Mediation-related services	1.1%	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	3.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%
Others	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	–

Table 5.4.3: Q-E10AM.2. *[If "Yes" in E10AM.1] Can you name the services provided by your local government? (N = 4,334)(Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

In Madhesh Province, the respondents most frequently mentioned roads and physical infrastructure (79.9%), education-related services (55.0%), health-related services (50.7%), drinking water services (43.2%), and documentation-related services (41.0%) as the key services provided by local governments. Similarly, in Koshi Province, the most widely known service areas included roads and physical infrastructure (78.6%), drinking water services (66.7%), education-related services (51.6%), health-related services (47.5%), and electricity-related services (41.4%).

Overall, road and physical infrastructure development consistently emerged as the most widely recognized local government service across all provinces. Awareness of documentation, drinking water, education, and health services also remained relatively high, indicating that citizens associated local governments primarily with tangible and frequently accessed basic services. However, awareness of electricity and other specialized services remained comparatively low, suggesting potential areas for improved communication and outreach by local governments.

Awareness of the Types of Services Provided by Provincial Government

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 asked respondents who were aware of provincial government services to identify the types of services provided at the provincial level. According to the respondents, the most widely known service areas of provincial governments were provincial-level electricity, irrigation, drinking water, and transportation services (49.9%), followed by health services (48.6%) and physical infrastructure-related services (48.0%). Other frequently mentioned service areas included provincial universities, higher education, libraries, and museums (31.4%); regional roads (22.4%); and national forest, water use, and environmental management within the province (15.2%). The respondents also cited land management and land records (15.0%), as well as services related to agriculture, livestock development, industrialization, and trade (10.8%), as additional service areas under provincial government responsibility.

Across provinces, the patterns of awareness were broadly similar, with electricity, irrigation, transportation, health, and physical infrastructure consistently ranking among the top recognized service areas. In Sudurpaschim Province, the most widely known provincial government services included electricity, irrigation, and transportation (65.6%), health services (61.5%), and physical infrastructure (45.5%), followed by higher education and cultural services (26.8%) and regional roads (23.6%). In Karnali Province, the key service areas reported by the respondents included physical infrastructure (70.0%), electricity, irrigation, and transportation (52.0%), health services (49.5%), regional roads (35.5%), and land management (31.0%).

In Lumbini Province, the respondents most commonly identified health services (52.9%), physical infrastructure (42.6%), and electricity, irrigation, and transportation (41.0%) as major provincial functions, followed by higher education and cultural services (33.9%) and regional roads (23.2%). In Gandaki Province, the most recognized service areas included health (55.5%), physical infrastructure (49.4%), and electricity, irrigation, and transportation (45.4%), along with higher education and cultural services (35.8%) and land management (34.5%). In Bagmati Province, the most known service areas were electricity, irrigation, and transportation (51.9%), physical infrastructure (46.2%), higher education and cultural services (40.2%), health (30.2%), and regional roads (20.3%).

Awareness of the Types of Services Provided by the Provincial Government, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Provincial-level electricity, irrigation, and drinking water services, transportation	49.9%	67.0%	29.6%	51.9%	45.4%	41.0%	52.0%	65.6%
Health services	48.6%	46.5%	60.2%	30.2%	55.5%	52.9%	49.5%	61.5%
Physical infrastructure related	48.0%	37.6%	57.8%	46.2%	49.4%	42.6%	70.0%	45.5%
Services related to provincial universities, higher education, libraries, museums	31.4%	33.3%	19.2%	40.2%	35.8%	33.9%	23.1%	26.8%
Regional roads	22.4%	18.3%	26.1%	20.3%	16.8%	23.2%	35.5%	23.6%
Services related to national forest, water use, and environmental management within the province	15.2%	29.5%	3.9%	12.5%	16.2%	11.3%	17.3%	18.6%
Land management, land records services	15.0%	5.3%	6.2%	9.0%	34.5%	21.4%	31.0%	22.8%
Services related to agriculture and livestock development, factories, industrialization, trade and business, transportation	10.8%	6.9%	7.3%	9.4%	16.1%	8.3%	16.2%	22.5%

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Real estate registration fee, vehicle tax, entertainment tax, advertisement tax, tax on tourism and agricultural income, service fees, penalties	9.5%	4.0%	10.3%	9.2%	11.0%	17.6%	8.9%	5.5%
Provincial Statistics	4.7%	2.3%	5.9%	3.1%	11.0%	2.7%	4.0%	8.4%
Mining exploration and management	4.6%	0.8%	4.8%	1.3%	16.5%	4.0%	9.3%	5.0%
Services related to preservation and use of language and script; and those related to culture, fine arts, and religion	4.1%	5.2%	1.8%	3.6%	9.9%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%
Guthi management	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.3%	11.6%	0.7%	6.5%	0.6%
Radio, FM, television operation	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	0.6%	5.4%	1.7%	4.5%	2.2%
Others	0.3%	–	–	–	0.2%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%

Table 5.4.4: Q-E10AN.2. *[If "Yes" in E10AN.1] Can you name the services provided by your provincial government? (N = 1,746)*

In Madhesh Province, the respondents most frequently mentioned health services (60.2%), physical infrastructure (57.8%), and electricity, irrigation, and transportation (29.6%) as key service areas, followed by regional roads (26.1%) and revenue-related services such as taxes and service fees (10.3%). Similarly, in Koshi Province, the most widely known provincial government services included electricity, irrigation, and transportation (67.0%), health (46.5%), physical infrastructure (37.6%), higher education and cultural services (33.3%), and environmental management (29.5%).

Overall, the respondents across the country primarily associated provincial governments with physical infrastructure, health, and utilities-related services, indicating that people were more aware of tangible and infrastructure-driven functions than administrative or regulatory services.

Awareness of the Types of Services Provided by Federal Government

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 asked the respondents who were aware of federal government services to identify the types of services provided at the national level. According to the respondents, the most widely known service areas of the federal government were education and university-related services (69.0%), followed by national highways and physical infrastructure (52.4%), health-related policy and services (51.9%), social security (48.6%), and employment-related services (46.8%). Other commonly mentioned service areas included large-scale electricity projects (26.8%), citizenship and passport-related services (24.2%), large-scale irrigation (19.2%), and tourism policy (5.2%).

Across provinces, the awareness patterns were broadly similar, with education, infrastructure, health, social security, and employment consistently ranking as the most recognized areas of federal responsibility. In Karnali Province, the key service areas reported by the respondents included education and university-related services (70.6%), national highways and physical infrastructure (63.9%), employment (53.9%), health policy and services (50.8%), and social security (47.4%). In Sudurpaschim Province, the most widely known federal service areas were education and university-related services (70.8%), employment (60.3%), health policy and services (48.7%), national highways and physical infrastructure (41.7%), and citizenship and passport-related services (39.5%).

Awareness of the Types of Services Provided by the Federal Government, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Education/University related	69.0%	70.5%	75.1%	69.9%	48.0%	71.3%	70.6%	70.8%
National highway/ Physical infrastructure related	52.4%	50.2%	31.5%	66.0%	43.0%	59.7%	63.9%	41.7%
Health-related policy and services	51.9%	51.3%	47.2%	57.2%	39.7%	58.5%	50.8%	48.7%
Social security related	48.6%	53.7%	45.7%	48.3%	55.2%	47.2%	47.4%	38.6%
Employment related	46.8%	50.4%	54.2%	38.4%	38.1%	44.6%	53.9%	60.3%
Large-scale electricity related	26.8%	24.1%	16.6%	37.2%	25.1%	16.5%	38.2%	27.8%
Citizenship and passport related	24.2%	16.0%	34.4%	19.6%	29.3%	26.8%	10.8%	39.5%
Large-scale irrigation related	19.5%	22.7%	17.6%	15.8%	17.1%	18.2%	27.8%	25.5%
Tourism policy related	5.2%	5.4%	3.3%	4.5%	10.3%	3.6%	6.4%	6.0%
Mining related	3.3%	0.7%	2.6%	1.3%	9.9%	2.9%	10.5%	5.7%
Land-use policy related	2.4%	1.7%	–	0.1%	9.1%	1.9%	4.7%	6.5%
Telecommunication and postal service related	2.3%	1.3%	2.0%	2.3%	4.9%	0.6%	1.1%	5.0%
Others	1.0%	2.5%	–	0.3%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%

Table 5.4.5: Q-E10AO.2. *[If "Yes" in E10AO.1] Can you name the services provided by the federal government? (N = 3,074)*

In Bagmati Province, the respondents most commonly mentioned education and university-related services (69.9%), national highways and physical infrastructure (66.0%), health policy and services (57.2%), social security (48.3%), and employment (38.4%) as the key federal service areas. Similarly, in Gandaki Province, the most recognized service areas included social security (55.2%), education and university-related services (48.0%), national highways and physical infrastructure (43.0%), health policy and services (39.7%), and employment (38.1%). In Lumbini Province, the respondents most frequently identified education and university-related services (71.3%), national highways and physical infrastructure (59.7%), health policy and services (58.5%), social security (47.2%), and employment (44.6%) as major federal responsibilities.

Similarly, in Koshi Province, the most widely known federal service areas included education and university-related services (70.5%), social security (53.7%), health policy and services (51.3%), employment (50.4%), national highways and physical infrastructure (50.2%), and large-scale electricity-related services (24.1%). In Madhesh Province, the respondents most frequently mentioned education and university-related services (75.1%), employment (54.2%), health policy and services (47.2%), social security (45.7%), and national highways and physical infrastructure (31.5%) as the key federal service areas.

Overall, the respondents across all provinces associated the federal government primarily with education, national infrastructure, and social welfare-related services, reflecting public recognition of the federal government's role in nationwide policy, development, and large-scale service delivery.

Suggested Channels for Information Dissemination about Local Government Services

To those respondents who were not aware of local government services, the survey further asked for suggestions on effective channels through which information about such services could be disseminated. A majority of the respondents (62.5%) suggested informal sources—such as friends, family, and neighbors—as the most effective means of information dissemination. This was followed by community leaders (35.0%), social media (29.2%), and television (17.1%). Other suggested channels included bazaar/market (16.1%), Radio Nepal (14.7%), the Internet (by placing information on the municipality's web page) (14.0%), and government officials (10.3%), though these were mentioned less frequently.

Across provinces, the patterns of suggested information channels varied notably. The highest share of respondents from Madhesh Province (74.2%) suggested that friends, family, and neighbors could serve as the most effective channel for disseminating information about local government services. Similarly, about two-thirds of the respondents in Bagmati Province (67.3%) and roughly three-fifths in Lumbini Province (62.5%) and Sudurpaschim Province (61.3%) shared this view. While friends, family, and neighbors were also the most common suggestion in Karnali Province (38.8%) and Koshi Province (45.3%), the share of respondents citing this channel was comparatively lower.

Suggested Channels for Information Dissemination about Local Government Services, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Friends, family, and neighbors	62.5%	45.3%	74.2%	67.3%	52.5%	62.5%	38.8%	61.3%
Local community leaders	35.0%	16.1%	32.9%	29.7%	30.4%	53.0%	26.0%	57.0%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter)	29.2%	23.1%	22.1%	40.5%	46.4%	31.9%	36.2%	22.1%
Television	17.1%	27.3%	18.1%	12.9%	27.7%	11.5%	4.6%	9.1%
Bazaar/Market	16.1%	6.6%	26.9%	12.6%	12.0%	8.6%	9.0%	18.4%
Radio Nepal	14.7%	25.5%	12.7%	18.9%	11.4%	10.1%	6.6%	17.3%
Internet (by placing it on the municipality's web page)	14.0%	5.4%	8.4%	21.2%	20.0%	23.1%	12.0%	15.8%
Government officials	10.3%	5.5%	14.1%	14.4%	6.6%	3.3%	7.4%	18.9%
Community radio/local radio network/stations	9.1%	5.9%	3.8%	17.4%	11.0%	12.7%	17.3%	8.1%
Toll Reform Committee	9.0%	5.7%	8.6%	1.5%	9.0%	12.9%	12.0%	18.5%
Political parties	8.8%	2.1%	15.6%	8.8%	6.3%	5.1%	8.0%	2.7%
SMS	7.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.0%	19.5%	6.5%	17.1%	15.9%
Local newspapers	7.2%	10.2%	6.5%	3.5%	13.5%	7.6%	3.7%	4.6%
Leaflets, pamphlets, posters	6.4%	2.9%	12.5%	1.5%	1.2%	2.7%	3.9%	9.7%
Community-based groups (women's group, savings and credit groups etc.)	5.8%	0.6%	0.6%	6.5%	12.7%	11.9%	9.1%	13.0%
National newspapers	3.0%	3.4%	2.4%	1.5%	9.4%	2.6%	2.5%	1.4%
Local school teachers	3.0%	0.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3.8%	2.9%	4.6%	8.6%
Federal government/Local government's websites	2.2%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%	3.3%	1.4%	0.5%	5.2%
Civil Society Organizations/ NGOs	1.2%	–	0.9%	–	2.6%	1.2%	0.2%	5.9%
Others	0.4%	–	–	–	–	–	0.4%	–
Don't know/Can't say	4.6%	13.3%	2.9%	–	0.7%	4.2%	7.1%	8.2%

Table 5.4.6: Q-E10AM.3_1. [If "No" in E10AM.1] How can your local government more easily inform you about the services it provides? (N = 2,060)

Regarding the role of local community leaders, slightly more than half of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (57.0%) and Lumbini Province (53.0%) suggested them as effective channels, while this proportion was lower in Gandaki Province (30.4%), Bagmati Province (29.7%), Karnali Province (26.0%), and Koshi Province (16.1%).

Social media was also considered an important means of information dissemination, particularly in Gandaki Province (46.4%), Bagmati Province (40.5%), and Karnali Province (36.2%). In contrast, smaller proportions of respondents in Koshi Province (23.1%), Madhesh Province (22.1%), and Sudurpaschim Province (22.1%) suggested social media. As for television, more than one-fourth of the respondents in Gandaki (27.7%) and Koshi (27.3%) provinces considered it an effective channel, followed by Madhesh Province (18.1%) and Bagmati Province (12.9%). In terms of radio and print, respondents from Koshi Province showed relatively higher preference for Radio Nepal (25.5%) and local newspapers (10.2%), while those from Bagmati Province also mentioned Radio Nepal (18.9%) and community radio/local radio networks (17.4%).

Respondents from Madhesh Province suggested several other channels, including bazaar/market (26.9%), political parties (15.6%), government officials (14.1%), and Radio Nepal (12.7%). In addition, about one-fifth of the respondents from Lumbini Province (23.1%), Bagmati Province (21.2%), and Gandaki Province (20.0%) preferred the Internet (through the municipality's web page) as an effective means of disseminating information. Similarly, SMS on mobile phones was suggested by 19.5% of the respondents in Gandaki Province, 17.1% in Karnali Province, and 15.9% in Sudurpaschim Province.

The Follow-up Survey 2026, too, asked respondents to suggest effective channels through which information about the services provided by local, provincial, and federal governments could be disseminated more easily. A majority of the respondents (61.9%) identified social media and other informal online platforms as the most effective channel for information dissemination. This was followed by friends, family, and neighbors (55.5%), bazaar/market (36.4%), and community leaders (34.0%). Around one-quarter of the respondents suggested television (25.9%) and the Internet (24.5%) as effective sources of information. Other channels were mentioned less frequently, such as leaflets, pamphlets, and posters (19.0%), SMS on mobile phones (17.8%), community radio (12.6%), government officials (10.9%), and Radio Nepal (10.8%).

Although the question in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 focused only on local government services, a comparison between the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and the Follow-up Survey 2026 indicated a notable shift in preferred channels for information dissemination. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the most commonly suggested channel was friends, family, and neighbors (62.5%), followed by community leaders (35.0%), social media (29.2%), and television (17.1%). By contrast, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, social media emerged as the most frequently suggested channel (61.9%), indicating a substantial increase in the perceived importance of digital platforms for disseminating government information. While friends, family, and neighbors remained an important source (55.5%), their relative prominence declined compared to the previous year.

5.5 EXPERIENCE ACCESSING PUBLIC SERVICES

All respondents were asked whether they had received the different types of services provided by their ward, rural municipality/municipality, provincial government, or the federal government during the past year.[18] The survey covered 23 different types of services, each of which was read out individually to the respondents in order to record their responses. Several new services were introduced in SNP 2025, including Guthi[19] management; passing of house plans; services related to obtaining vehicle licenses; assistance related to radio/FM/television operations; agriculture and animal husbandry development activities; industrialization, business and transportation operations; health checkups in district hospitals and services from municipal police (where applicable).

The Follow-up Survey 2026 showed that 9.5% of the respondents had accessed at least one service provided by their respective ward, rural municipality, municipality, provincial government, or federal government in the past six months, whereas the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 showed that 17.2% of the respondents had not taken any services provided by their respective ward, rural municipality, municipality, province, or federal government in the past one year.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the most commonly accessed services were health checkups in government health posts or hospitals (5.6% of all respondents), followed by recommendations for citizenship (4.6%), health checkups in district hospitals (3.6%), and land tax- or revenue-related services (2.9%). Less than 3% of the respondents reported accessing admission services in government schools (2.2%), services related to social security allowances (2.2%), tax-related services (2.2%), and services to make official documents related to birth, death, marriage, or migration (2.0%). Only small proportions of respondents reported accessing judicial committee services (0.1%), municipal police services (0.1%), services related to passing of house plans (0.1%), and disability-related services (0.2%).

A similar pattern was observed in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, where health checkups in government health posts or hospitals (58.9%) were the most commonly accessed service, followed by health checkups in district hospitals (39.3%) and services related to land tax or revenue (36.9%).

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, among the respondents who had accessed services from their respective governments, a large majority reported that the process was easy. Of the respondents who had accessed services such as admission to government schools and services related to obtaining a business license, all respondents reported that it was easy to receive these services. In contrast, all respondents who had taken services related to passing of house plans reported that it was difficult to access this service.

Among the other services, the highest proportion of respondents reported ease in accessing tax-related services (98.1%), including payments related to real estate registration fees, vehicle tax, entertainment tax, advertisement tax, tourism tax, agricultural income tax, service charges, and fines. Similarly, the respondents found it easy to obtain recommendations for social security services (97.2%), land tax- or revenue-related services (96.7%), social security allowances (96.4%), and health checkup services in government health posts or hospitals (94.4%).

Likewise, a large proportion also reported ease in accessing services related to issuance of birth, death, marriage, and migration certificates (92.6%). Similarly, 87.4% reported that it was easy to obtain identity-related documents (such as recommendations for citizenship), while 86.2% found it easy to access health checkup services in district hospitals. Among those who had accessed specific services, 74.0% reported that disability-specific services were easy to obtain, and 62.6% found it easy to obtain vehicle licenses.

Similarly in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, of the total respondents who had taken at least one service provided by their respective government, the highest share of respondents reported that it was easy to avail of services such as admission in government schools (98.7%), services related to land tax and revenue (96.3%), tax-related work such as real estate registration fees, vehicle tax, entertainment

18 See footnote 14.

19 The Guthi system is a centuries-old community-based trust in Nepal that manages land, finances, and cultural heritage sites. It funds temples, festivals, and social welfare.

tax, advertisement tax, tourism tax, tax on agricultural income, service charges, and fines (94.7%). Likewise, 93.4% of the respondents reported it was easy to receive services related to health checkups in government health posts and hospitals, and 93.2% of the respondents found it easy to receive social security allowance services (for single women, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities). Similarly, 88.2% of the respondents reported it was easy to receive services related to obtaining identity documents (such as recommendation for citizenship); 78.9% found it easy to obtain vehicle licenses; and 78.7% found health checkups in district hospitals easy to access.

Services Received through Local Government and the Feeling of Ease of Receiving the Services, by Year

	Services received through local government in the past one year				If yes, ease of receiving the services in the urban municipality/rural municipality				
Types of services	2020	2022	2025	2026	N	2020	2022	2025	2026
						Easy[20]			
Recommendation for citizenship	17.6%	23.4%	18.0%	4.6%	66	89.2%	87.3%	88.2%	87.4%
Recommendations for other social security services (related to disability, senior citizenry, etc.)	NA	14.1%	13.2%	1.8%	25	NA	91.8%	92.9%	97.2%
Social security allowance (for single women, senior citizens, persons with disabilities)	22.9%	18.3%	18.4%	2.2%	32	95.3%	91.6%	93.2%	96.4%
Birth certificate, death certificate, marriage certificate, migration certificate	18.3%	21.3%	14.8%	2.0%	29	95.0%	94.2%	94.2%	92.6%
Divorce certificate	NA	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	4	NA	94.8%	92.3%	53.5%
Services related to employment	3.9%	6.3%	3.7%	0.2%	3	67.9%	82.0%	64.3%	35.4%
Services given by judicial committee	2.2%	4.0%	1.7%	0.1%	2	89.9%	92.3%	78.5%	40.1%
Services related to land tax/revenue	42.5%	39.1%	36.9%	2.9%	41	96.1%	95.7%	96.3%	96.7%
For admission in government school	36.5%	36.2%	32.2%	2.2%	32	98.8%	99.4%	98.7%	100.0%
For health checkup in government health post/hospital	65.8%	65.5%	58.9%	5.6%	80	95.4%	95.2%	93.4%	94.4%
Receiving service from Nepal Police	7.5%	9.2%	5.4%	0.4%	6	86.4%	88.8%	84.9%	56.7%
Business license	4.8%	6.3%	3.5%	0.7%	10	87.2%	90.1%	89.7%	100.0%
Tax-related work	40.2%	35.6%	21.8%	2.2%	31	96.1%	96.3%	94.7%	98.1%
Recommendation for other government work	9.5%	12.3%	7.0%	0.8%	11	91.0%	94.5%	87.9%	66.9%
Disability-specific services	NA	8.7%	2.5%	0.2%	2	NA	96.6%	85.6%	74.0%
Guthi management	NA	NA	0.9%	–	NA	NA	NA	93.0%	NA
Passing house plans	NA	NA	2.5%	0.1%	2	NA	NA	85.1%	–
Vehicle license	NA	NA	8.1%	1.2%	18	NA	NA	78.9%	62.6%
Other services	NA	NA	0.5%	–	NA	NA	NA	70.9%	NA
Assistance for radio, FM, and television operations	NA	NA	0.8%	–	NA	NA	NA	97.0%	NA
Agriculture and animal husbandry development, factories, industrialization, business, transportation	NA	NA	3.9%	0.5%	7	NA	NA	89.9%	83.1%
Health checkup in district hospital	NA	NA	39.3%	3.6%	52	NA	NA	78.7%	86.2%
Municipal police	NA	NA	1.6%	0.1%	2	NA	NA	92.0%	64.0%

***Table 5.5.1: Q-E10a–n**. Did you receive any of these services through the municipality office, including ward office, in the past one year?* [21] *(N = 6,394 in 2025; 1,428 in 2026) **Q-E10a–p.** How easy was it to avail of these services from the urban municipality/rural municipality?*

20 Combined responses of two categories: "Very easy" and "Easy".

21 See footnote 14.

A comparison of the 2025 and 2026 surveys suggested that the pattern of accessing public services remained broadly similar, although the overall share of respondents reporting service use appeared relatively limited. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 17.2% of the respondents reported that they had not accessed any services provided by their ward and municipality, or provincial and federal governments in the past year, with the highest proportions recorded in Madhesh Province (37.5%), Bagmati Province (19.6%), and Gandaki Province (14.3%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among the respondents who had taken at least one service provided by their respective government, the highest share of such respondents was from Bagmati Province (21.9%), followed by Koshi Province (19.4%), Lumbini Province (18.9%), and Madhesh Province (15.1%).

In contrast, the Follow-up Survey 2026 showed that only 9.5% of the respondents had accessed at least one public service in the past six months, suggesting that the use of government services remained relatively low. In both years, health-related services were the most commonly accessed, with health checkups in government health posts or hospitals reported by 58.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and 58.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, followed by health checkups in district hospitals (39.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and 38.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026) and services related to land tax or revenue (36.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and 30.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, services such as admission in government schools (32.2%) and tax-related work (21.8%) were also commonly accessed.

Despite the relatively limited use of such services overall, the respondents in both years generally reported positive experiences in accessing the services, with a large majority indicating that key services—including school admissions, tax- and revenue-related services, social security services, and health services—were easy to obtain, with ease-of-access levels consistently exceeding 90% in the case of several major services. Overall, the findings suggested that while public service utilization remained modest, those who did access these services generally perceived the process as relatively easy.

Difficult Experiences while Obtaining Services from Local Governments

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the respondents who reported having a difficult experience while obtaining services from local governments most frequently mentioned delay in service delivery, complicated processes or hassles in receiving the services, and irresponsible attitudes of officials. These issues consistently emerged as the most significant obstacles across different types of services. Other notable concerns included discriminatory behavior—particularly while accessing police services—political influence in employment-related services, and inaccessible physical infrastructure in government health facilities, which hindered access to health checkups. In addition, some respondents pointed to the increasing cost of services and the compulsion to offer bribes or gifts as further impediments to efficient service delivery.

Difficult Experiences while Obtaining Services from Local Governments

	Delay in service delivery	Complicated process/ Hassles to receive service	Officials' irresponsible attitude	Have to pay bribes/ Give gifts	Discriminatory behavior	Political influence in the service providers	Inaccessible physical infrastructure or services	Cost of getting the services has become expensive	Incapability of the officials	Others
Obtaining identity document	60.6%	43.5%	37.7%	13.9%	13.6%	–	–	–	–	–
Availing other social security services	55.0%	52.2%	25.9%	–	13.0%	–	–	13.1%	–	–
Accessing social security allowance	50.2%	52.3%	18.3%	–	–	–	22.3%	19.4%	–	–
Obtaining different certificates and disability ID card	68.8%	46.4%	37.9%	12.9%	12.0%	–	–	13.8%	–	–

	Delay in service delivery	Complicated process/ Hassles to receive service	Officials' irresponsible attitude	Have to pay bribes/ Give gifts	Discriminatory behavior	Political influence in the service providers	Inaccessible physical infrastructure or services	Cost of getting the services has become expensive	Incapability of the officials	Others
Obtaining divorce certificate	–	77.4%	–	–	–	11.7%	–	15.2%	–	10.0%
Receiving services related to employment	30.3%	36.1%	–	–	36.6%	31.4%	–	–	31.8%	–
Accessing services given by judicial committee	52.2%	37.2%	41.0%	–	21.5%	25.0%	–	–	42.5%	–
Obtaining services related to land tax/ revenue	64.0%	35.6%	41.8%	19.8%	–	–	11.4%	21.1%	–	–
Receiving services related to admission in government school	23.9%	15.0%	11.0%	–	–	–	15.6%	58.8%	–	–
Accessing health checkup in government health post/ hospital	52.7%	35.4%	37.0%	–	17.4%	–	34.1%	12.4%	–	–
Accessing health checkup in district hospital	77.0%	52.3%	43.4%	–	15.1%	–	25.6%	17.8%	–	–
Receiving service from Nepal Police	52.6%	34.4%	41.1%	23.1%	31.4%	9.3%	–	12.1%	16.4%	1.0%
Receiving service from municipal police	75.0%	39.2%	48.5%	31.9%	12.3%	17.5%	16.3%	12.8%	9.0%	–
Receiving assistance for radio, FM, and television operations	68.9%	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%	–	–	–
Services related to agriculture and animal husbandry development, factories, industrialization, business, transportation	74.9%	56.8%	22.3%	10.6%	23.4%	9.4%	22.5%	25.6%	5.9%	12.3%
Receiving business licenses	38.0%	39.7%	30.8%	16.5%	–	4.7%	42.2%	46.0%	–	–
Tax-related services	40.2%	56.4%	27.6%	12.6%	–	6.3%	21.2%	27.9%	1.3%	–
Recommendation for other government work	68.5%	37.7%	69.3%	3.0%	12.3%	21.5%	12.8%	16.0%	7.6%	0.5%
Disability-specific services	42.8%	48.0%	21.6%	–	19.8%	10.1%	26.3%	15.9%	–	24.1%
Guthi management services	45.9%	47.1%	55.4%	30.9%	11.6%	21.3%	17.7%	14.0%	–	–
Services related to passing house plans	58.3%	50.9%	32.1%	26.5%	17.9%	11.1%	23.5%	32.6%	5.9%	2.2%
Obtaining vehicle license	83.8%	43.6%	39.7%	4.9%	11.9%	23.0%	60.7%	34.9%	–	7.2%

Table 5.5.2: Q-E10G. *What made you say that receiving government service was difficult or very difficult?*

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the respondents who reported difficult experiences while obtaining services from local governments cited the same main challenges as in 2025: delays in service delivery, complicated procedures or administrative hassles, and the irresponsible attitudes of officials. They again reported discriminatory behavior in police services, political influence in employment-related services, inadequate physical infrastructure in government health facilities, the rising cost of services, and the need to pay bribes or offer gifts.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, some respondents also reported that arson and vandalism in which physical infrastructure was destroyed, as well as disruptions associated with the Gen Z Movement, created difficulties in accessing certain services. These disruptions particularly affected services related to identity-related documents (for example, recommendations for citizenship) and employment, as well as services provided by judicial committees, and land tax- or revenue-related services.

Suggestions for Improving Access to Public Services

A new question—"How could you easily access the services provided by the local, provincial, or federal government?"—was asked to all respondents in the Follow-up Survey 2026. The findings indicated that faster service delivery by the service providers' employees (67.0%) was the most common suggestion for improving access to public services. This was followed by simplifying the service process (49.7%). About one-third of the respondents highlighted the importance of a clear understanding of procedures (34.2%) and more responsible staff (33.9%). Similarly, around one-quarter of the respondents emphasized the need for reducing the cost of obtaining such services (25.1%) and eliminating the need to pay bribes (23.8%). A smaller proportion of respondents offered suggestions such as improving staff behavior and competence (9.5%), ensuring systematic service delivery (6.0%), and making online platforms available for accessing services (5.7%). The findings indicated that improving efficiency, transparency, and accountability in service delivery remained central to enhancing public access to government services. The respondents consistently emphasized the need for faster and simpler procedures, along with more responsible and responsive behavior from the service providers. At the same time, concerns such as corruption, discrimination, and procedural complexity continued to act as key barriers. These patterns indicated that strengthening institutional performance and citizen-oriented service delivery mechanisms would be critical to improving access, leading to overall public satisfaction.

Satisfaction with Education, Health, and Road Services Delivered by Local Government

The respondents were asked, on a scale from 0 to 10—where 0 represents "Highly dissatisfied," 5 represents "Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied," and 10 represents "Extremely satisfied"—to rate their satisfaction with education-, health-, and road-related services in their area. The survey results showed that Nepalis' satisfaction with the education-, health-, and road-related services provided by their local governments remained only slightly above average.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the average satisfaction scores stood at 5.7 for education services, 5.5 for health services, 5.6 for road services, and 5.8 for disability-related services, whereas in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the corresponding scores were 5.8, 5.9, 5.7, and 5.9, which indicated a consistent decline in performance across all service sectors.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the respondents were asked about education services regardless of whether they had school-going children in their households. Overall, the national satisfaction score stood at 5.8, reflecting a marginally positive assessment of the education services provided by local governments. However, the overall satisfaction level related to the education services provided by the local government declined over time. The mean satisfaction score fell from 6.4 in 2020 to 6.2 in 2022 and further declined to 5.8 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar downward trend was evident in Madhesh Province, where the satisfaction score dropped from 6.0 in 2020 to 5.5 in 2022 and further to 5.1 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Sudurpaschim Province also showed a steady decline, with the satisfaction score decreasing from 7.0 in 2020 to 6.4 in 2022 and then to 6.2 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, too, satisfaction levels declined across the survey years, decreasing from 6.8 in 2020 to 6.6 in 2022 and further to 6.4 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—the highest provincial score recorded in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 despite

the decline. In contrast, some provinces showed mixed trends. In Gandaki Province, the satisfaction level was 6.0 in 2020, which increased to 6.7 in 2022, and then dropped sharply to 5.8 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Koshi Province recorded an average score of 6.1 in 2020, which peaked at 6.4 in 2022 before falling to 5.4 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, the satisfaction score increased from 6.0 in 2020 to 6.4 in 2022 but slightly declined to 6.3 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Overall, while some provinces experienced temporary improvements, the pattern across the country indicated a gradual decline in satisfaction regarding the education services delivered by local governments.

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 results also showed that Nepalis' satisfaction with the health-related services provided by their local governments remained only slightly above average. Overall, the national satisfaction score for health services stood at 5.9. Satisfaction levels declined over the survey years, falling from 6.3 in both 2020 and 2022 to 5.9 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. One of the largest declines was observed in Sudurpaschim Province, where the satisfaction score decreased from 7.1 in 2020 to 6.6 in 2022 and further to 6.4 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar downward trend was evident in Madhesh Province, where the score dropped from 6.0 in 2020 to 5.7 in 2022 and further to 5.2 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, the satisfaction score declined from 6.6 in 2020 to 6.3 in 2022 but slightly increased to 6.5 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, thereby recording the highest score among all provinces. In Lumbini Province, the satisfaction score decreased from 6.4 in 2020 to 6.1 in 2022 and then slightly increased to 6.2 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Gandaki Province, the satisfaction score improved from 5.9 in 2020 to 6.5 in 2022 before falling to 6.0 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, which was slightly above average. A similar pattern was observed in Koshi Province, where the score increased from 5.9 in 2020 to a peak of 6.5 in 2022 but then declined sharply to 5.5 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, the satisfaction score rose from 5.9 in 2020 to 6.6 in 2022 and then decreased to 6.2 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Overall, although a few provinces experienced temporary improvements, the national pattern indicated a gradual decline in satisfaction regarding the health services provided by local governments.

Average Satisfaction Score of Education-, Health-, and Road-Related Services Provided by Local Government, by Year and Province

	Year	Education-related services	Health-related services	Road-related services
Overall	**2020**	6.4	6.3	6.3
	2022	6.2	6.3	5.8
	2025	5.8	5.9	5.7
	2026	5.7	5.5	5.6
Koshi Province	**2020**	6.1	5.9	6.3
	2022	6.4	6.5	6.0
	2025	5.4	5.5	5.4
Madhesh Province	**2020**	6.0	6.0	5.7
	2022	5.5	5.7	5.4
	2025	5.1	5.2	5.3
Bagmati Province	**2020**	6.8	6.6	6.6
	2022	6.6	6.3	5.7
	2025	6.4	6.5	6.5
Gandaki Province	**2020**	6.0	5.9	6.2
	2022	6.7	6.5	6.3
	2025	5.8	6.0	5.9
Lumbini Province	**2020**	6.4	6.4	6.3
	2022	6.2	6.1	5.7
	2025	6.0	6.2	5.7

	Year	Education-related services	Health-related services	Road-related services
Karnali Province	**2020**	6.0	5.9	6.0
	2022	6.4	6.6	6.0
	2025	6.3	6.2	5.5
Sudurpaschim Province	**2020**	7.0	7.1	6.9
	2022	6.4	6.6	5.7
	2025	6.2	6.4	5.5

Table 5.5.3: Q-E10Ha, b, c. *How satisfied are you with the education-, health-, and road-related services provided by the rural municipality/municipality in your area? (N = 6,216; 6,271; 6,302 in 2025 and N = 1,413; 1,424; 1,418 in 2026 respectively for education-, health-, and road-related services) (Response as "Don't Know" is not included)*

Similarly, the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 results showed that Nepalis' satisfaction with the road-related services provided by their local governments was only slightly above average. Overall, the satisfaction score for road-related services stood at 5.7. Satisfaction levels declined over time, dropping from 6.3 in 2020 to 5.8 in 2022 and further to 5.7 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The greatest decline was observed in Sudurpaschim Province, where the satisfaction score fell sharply from 6.9 in 2020 to 5.7 in 2022 and further to 5.5 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar continuous decrease occurred in Madhesh Province, with scores dropping from 5.7 in 2020 to 5.4 in 2022 and then to 5.3 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, the satisfaction score peaked at 6.3 in 2020, declined to 6.0 in 2022, and fell further to 5.4 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, the satisfaction score remained stable at 6.0 in both 2020 and 2022 before dropping to 5.5 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A declining and stabilizing pattern was observed in Lumbini Province, where the satisfaction score decreased from 6.3 in 2020 to 5.7 in 2022 and remained at 5.7 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, the satisfaction score fell from 6.6 in 2020 to 5.7 in 2022 but rose again to 6.5 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest provincial score that year. In Gandaki Province, the satisfaction score increased slightly from 6.2 in 2020 to 6.3 in 2022 before declining to 5.9 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, which remained just above average. Overall, the national trend reflected a gradual decline in satisfaction regarding road-related services across most provinces between 2020 and 2025.

Across three survey years of 2020, 2022, and 2025, Nepalis' satisfaction with the education-, health-, and road-related services provided by their local governments showed a consistent pattern of gradual decline, with only a few exceptions. Education services, which had relatively strong satisfaction levels in 2020, displayed a downward trend by 2022 and 2025 across most provinces. Health services showed a similar pattern: although satisfaction remained slightly above average overall, the scores declined steadily over the three survey rounds, indicating growing public concern about service quality and accessibility. Road-related services followed the most pronounced downward trajectory, dropping from a national average of 6.3 in 2020 to 5.8 in 2022 and 5.7 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, with several provinces—such as Sudurpaschim, Madhesh, and Koshi—experiencing substantial decline. While a few provinces demonstrated stability or mild improvement in specific sectors, the overarching trend suggested that citizens' satisfaction with key local government services weakened over time, pointing to persistent gaps in infrastructure, service delivery, and responsiveness at the local level.

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 also measured the satisfaction levels regarding the disability-specific services provided by local governments. The results indicated that Nepalis' satisfaction with these services was only slightly above average, with a national score of 5.9. The highest satisfaction level was observed in Sudurpaschim Province (7.0), followed by Karnali Province (6.9) and Koshi Province (6.3). In Bagmati, Gandaki, and Lumbini provinces, the average satisfaction levels were comparatively lower, at 5.9, 5.7, and 5.7, respectively. Meanwhile, Madhesh Province recorded the lowest satisfaction score, at just 5.0, highlighting a notable gap in disability-specific service delivery.

Average Satisfaction Score of Disability-Specific Services Provided by Local Government, by Province

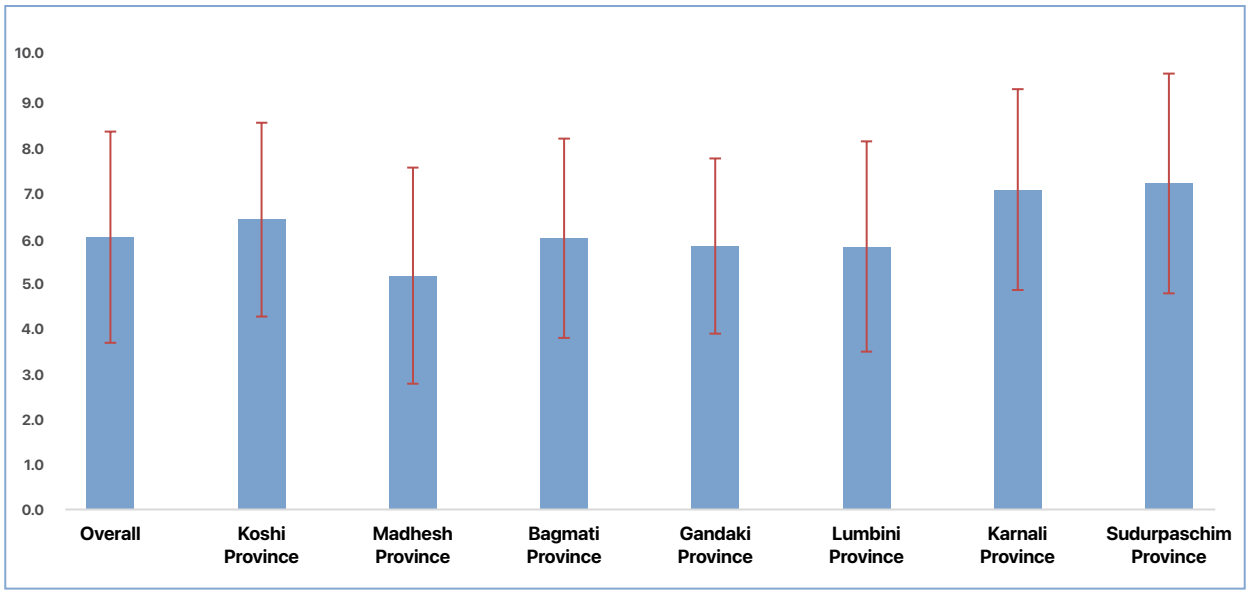


Figure 5.5.1: Q-E10Hd. *How satisfied are you with the disability-specific services provided by the rural municipality in your area? (N = 5,811) (Response as "Don't Know" is not included)*

Over time, satisfaction with education services showed a gradual downward trend at the national level, declining from 6.4 in 2020 to 6.2 in 2022, further to 5.8 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and reaching 5.7 in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Likewise, the survey results also indicated that Nepalis' satisfaction with health-related services provided by the government remained only slightly above average. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the national average satisfaction score stood at 5.6. Over time, satisfaction levels showed a declining trend, decreasing from 6.3 in both 2020 and 2022 to 5.9 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and further to 5.5 in the Follow-up Survey 2026. The survey results indicated that Nepalis' satisfaction with the road-related services provided by local governments remained only slightly above average. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the national average satisfaction score stood at 5.5. Over time, satisfaction levels showed a gradual decline, decreasing from 6.3 in 2020 to 5.8 in 2022, further to 5.7 in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and to 5.6 in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

5.6 VIEWS ON EDUCATION

Child in Public/Private Schools

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, a larger proportion of Nepalis reported having a child enrolled in a public school than in a private school. Overall, 49.7% of the respondents stated that their child/children attended a public school, whereas 42.7% reported that their child/children were enrolled in a private school.

Provincial patterns showed clear variations. Public school enrollment was highest in Karnali Province (74.5%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (60.5%) and Lumbini Province (59.0%). In contrast, Bagmati Province had the highest proportion of respondents sending their children to private schools (66.0%), followed by Koshi Province (47.4%) and Madhesh Province (43.8%). Karnali Province reported the lowest proportion of private school enrollment (18.5%). Additionally, 38.7% of the respondents in Gandaki Province and 31.4% in Lumbini Province reported choosing private schools for their children. Over time, public school enrollment declined slightly, while the preference for private schooling increased gradually. Although still modest, 9.6% of the respondents each in Madhesh Province and Lumbini Province indicated sending their children to both public and private schools.

Child Enrolled in a Public/Private School, by Province and Year

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Public School	**2018**	56.6%	52.2%	54.0%	42.7%	61.8%	55.1%	79.3%	71.3%
	2020	55.3%	54.9%	56.9%	37.4%	58.0%	56.1%	75.8%	68.0%
	2022	57.2%	51.6%	50.4%	42.2%	56.5%	67.3%	80.1%	69.3%
	2025	49.7%	45.1%	46.6%	30.8%	55.3%	59.0%	74.5%	60.5%
Private School	**2018**	35.7%	41.8%	30.9%	54.6%	32.9%	38.0%	12.3%	22.0%
	2020	36.8%	40.2%	28.7%	60.2%	36.4%	35.8%	17.3%	21.5%
	2022	35.6%	44.1%	37.6%	54.3%	38.7%	25.5%	13.7%	20.8%
	2025	42.7%	47.4%	43.8%	66.0%	38.7%	31.4%	18.5%	30.1%
Both School	**2018**	7.7%	6.1%	15.1%	2.7%	5.3%	6.9%	8.4%	6.6%
	2020	7.9%	4.9%	14.5%	2.4%	5.6%	8.1%	6.9%	10.5%
	2022	7.2%	4.3%	12.0%	3.5%	4.8%	7.2%	6.2%	9.9%
	2025	7.6%	7.5%	9.6%	3.2%	6.0%	9.6%	7.0%	9.4%

Table 5.6.1: Q-E11. *Do you have children in your family who are studying in government school? Q-E11A. Do you have children in your family who are studying in private school? (N = 3,794) (Response as "Not Applicable" is not included)*

Differences also emerged by geography and caste/ethnicity. A higher share of respondents from the Mountain region (84.5%), from rural municipalities (67.0%), and from Hill Dalit (67.5%) and Madhesh Dalit (62.8%) communities reported enrolling their children in public schools. In contrast, respondents from the Terai and Hill regions (44.8% each), urban municipalities (51.5%), and both Terai Janajati and Hill Caste groups (48.3% each) were more likely to send their children to private schools. Notably, while 67.5% of the Hill Dalit respondents reported public school enrollment, only 26.8% reported private school enrollment.

Distance to School and Quality of Education

The findings showed that most children, enrolled in both public (96.2%) and private (98.5%) schools, lived within one hour's distance of the school. Only a small proportion of the respondents reported a duration of more than one hour and beyond for their children to reach school from home.

Perception of Quality of Education over Time

Parents of school-going children were asked to assess the quality of education their children received, using four options: "Very good," "Good," "Bad," and "Very bad." The responses indicated that most parents of public-school students consistently rated the quality of education as "Good," and this share showed an overall increasing trend.

Overall, the trend suggested that while fewer parents felt the education was "Very good," a growing majority believed it was "Good," and far fewer considered it "Very bad." This indicated an improvement in the general perception of public-school education quality, as per the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 compared to previous years. Among the parents of public-school children, the proportion describing the quality as "Very good" declined steadily, from 11.2% in 2018 to 5.0% in 2020, 4.0% in 2022, and down to 2.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the proportion describing the quality as "Good"[22] largely remained high, fluctuating around the 78–82% range over the years (77.6% in 2018, 80.5% in 2020, 79.9% in 2022), and rising to 82.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (Figure 5.6.1).

22 A combination of "Good" and "Very good."

The proportion of parents who rated the quality of public-school education as "Good" or "Very good" dropped from 88.8% in 2018 to 85.5% in 2020, and to 83.9% in 2022, while increasing to 85.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Views on the Quality of Education, by Year

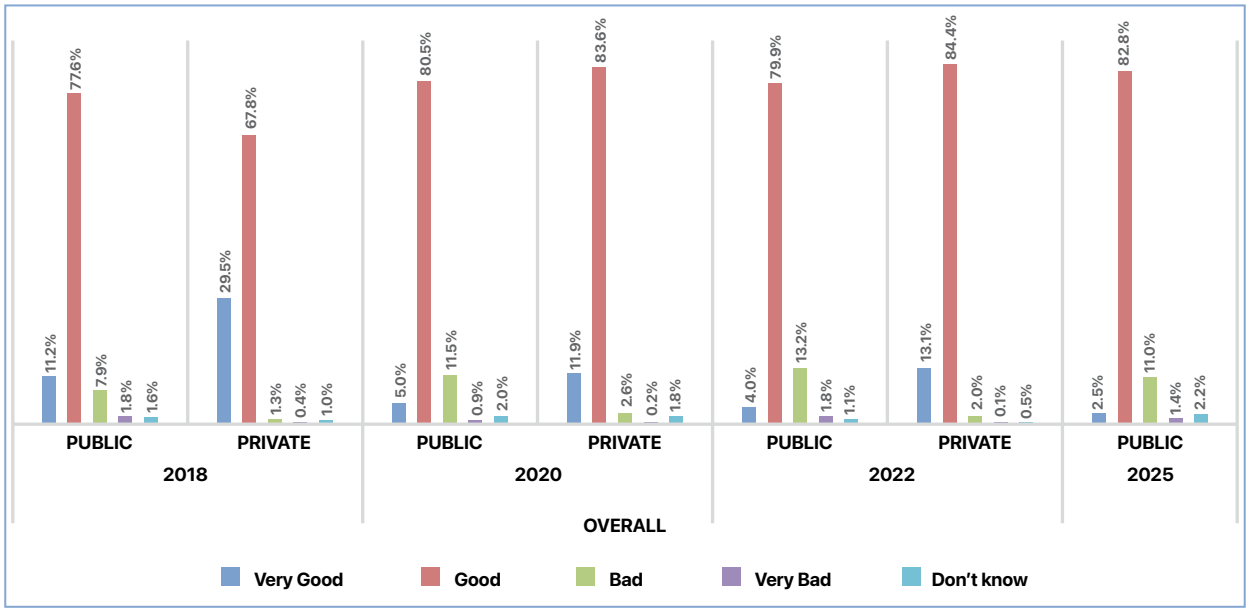


Figure 5.6.1: Q-E11b and Q-E11Aii. *How would you rate the quality of the education at that school? (N = 2,177 respondents with a child/children going to public school[23])*

Notably, negative assessments showed a sharp decrease in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The proportion of parents rating the quality of public-school education as "Very bad" dropped from 1.8% in 2022 to just 1.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, the proportion reporting the quality as merely "Bad" declined slightly from 13.2% in 2022 to 11.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, thereby continuing a fluctuating but generally modest pattern over the years of respondents finding the quality of education to be "Bad" (7.9% in 2018 and 11.5% in 2020).

Perception of Quality of Education by Province

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Gandaki Province recorded the highest share of respondents (96.6%) who considered the quality of their local school as "Good," followed by respondents from Bagmati Province (93.5%) and Lumbini Province (90.3%). In 2020, this share of respondents was 96.1% in Gandaki Province, which decreased to 90.5% in 2022. In 2018, Bagmati Province had the highest share of respondents (95.9%) who considered the quality of their school as "Good," which declined to 78.1% in 2020 before recovering to 87.9% in 2022. In most survey years, Madhesh Province had the smallest share of respondents describing the quality of education provided by their local school as "Good." In 2018, 75.9% from Madhesh Province considered the quality of education as "Good"; this figure increased to 78.9% in 2020 and then decreased to 74.7% in 2022; in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, it showed a negligible increment to reach 75.0%. In Sudurpaschim Province, 90.5% of the respondents found their local school to be "Good" in 2018, which then negligibly decreased to 89.6% in 2020, and later further decreased to 82.8% in 2022, before increasing to 88.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, 89.4% of the respondents found the quality of education of their local school to be "Good" in 2018, which decreased to 86.2% in 2020, and to 80.9% in 2022, and then to 78.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar trend was observed in Koshi Province, with 93.7% reporting in 2018 that the quality of education provided by their local school was "Good"; this share of respondents decreased to 89.2% in 2020 and then to 88.2% in 2022, before dipping to 79.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

23 Respondents were not asked to assess the quality of private school education in SNP 2017 and 2025.

Perceptions on Quality of Education, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2018	Good	88.8%	93.7%	75.9%	95.9%	94.6%	91.8%	89.4%	90.5%
	Not Good	9.7%	4.6%	21.8%	3.3%	5.5%	6.8%	8.6%	8.1%
	DK/CS	1.6%	1.8%	2.3%	0.9%	–	1.4%	2.1%	1.5%
2020	Good	85.5%	89.2%	78.9%	78.1%	96.1%	88.5%	86.2%	89.6%
	Not Good	12.4%	8.2%	18.2%	19.1%	3.4%	10.3%	11.8%	9.1%
	DK/CS	2.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	0.5%	1.1%	2.0%	1.3%
2022	Good	83.9%	88.2%	74.7%	87.9%	90.5%	87.7%	80.9%	82.8%
	Not Good	14.9%	11.5%	24.1%	9.8%	9.5%	10.7%	17.1%	16.9%
	DK/CS	1.2%	0.3%	1.2%	2.4%	–	1.6%	2.0%	0.2%
2025	Good	85.4%	79.4%	75.0%	93.5%	96.6%	90.3%	78.8%	88.8%
	Not Good	12.4%	18.4%	19.6%	6.4%	3.0%	9.0%	17.2%	9.3%
	DK/CS	2.3%	2.3%	5.4%	–	0.5%	0.8%	4.0%	1.9%

Table 5.6.2: Q-E11b. *How would you rate the quality of education at that school? (N = 2,177 respondents with child/children going to public school)*

Entities Responsible for the Quality of Education Provided at the School

About three-fourths (75.7%) of the Nepali parents believed that the local government was the primary entity responsible for maintaining the quality of education in public schools. A smaller share (10.1%) viewed the federal government as the responsible authority, while only 1.7% of the respondents attributed this responsibility to school-level actors such as School Management Committees (SMC), principals, teachers, and parents.

Across the survey years, responses to this question remained broadly consistent, with a large majority—between 81.2% and 83.6%—identifying the local government as responsible for ensuring the quality of education in public schools. This perception strengthened further in 2022, when 88.4% of the respondents put the onus on the local government. However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this share decreased notably to 75.7%, suggesting a shift in public sentiment regarding the level of government that should be held accountable for maintaining educational quality.

Responsible Entity for Maintaining the Quality of Education, by Year

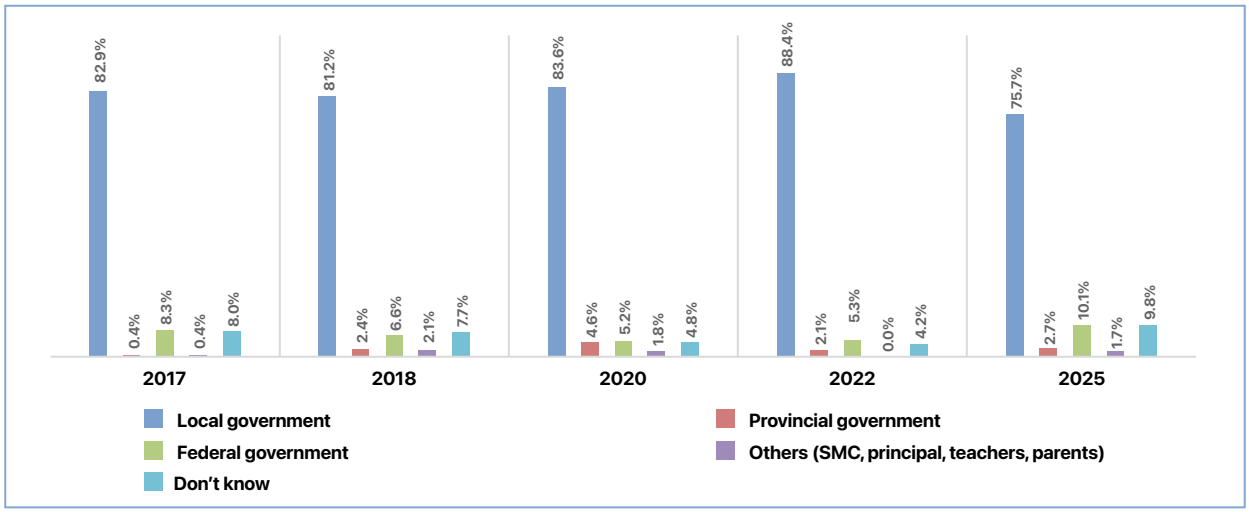


Figure 5.6.2: Q-E11c. *Who in the government do you think is primarily responsible for the quality of education that is being provided (to your children) by the schools in your areas? (N = 2,174)*

From 2018 onwards, Bagmati Province consistently registered the highest share of respondents who believed that the local government was primarily responsible for maintaining the quality of education in public schools. In 2017, 87.2% of the respondents in Bagmati held this view, and the proportion remained nearly unchanged in 2018 (87.4%) and 2020 (87.6%). This share increased substantially to 96.5% in 2022, before falling by 11.1 percentage points to 85.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—still the highest among all provinces. In 2022 and 2025, Karnali Province registered the lowest share of respondents who considered local government responsible for education quality—82.5% in 2022 and a notable decline to 62.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Perceptions on federal responsibility toward educational quality also varied across provinces. In 2017, 19.0% of the respondents in Gandaki Province believed that the federal government was responsible for maintaining educational quality. Over time, this view shifted geographically: in 2018, the highest share identifying the federal government moved to Koshi Province (12.0%); returned to Gandaki Province (8.7%) in 2020, a year that saw an overall decrease; shifted again to Koshi Province (10.5%) in 2022; and by 2025, the highest share of respondents who thought educational quality was the responsibility of the federal government was once more found in Gandaki Province (17.2%).

In Madhesh Province, across the survey years, the share of respondents selecting "Don't know" regarding the responsible authority for educational quality fluctuated at low levels before rising sharply to 23.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, indicating growing uncertainty about which level of government held responsibility. This figure sharply rose from 4.2% in 2022 to 23.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, compared to 6.4% in 2017, 8.8% in 2018 and 4.8% in 2020.

Respondents identifying the provincial government as responsible remained a small minority across the five survey years. During the period of these surveys, the highest share of respondents who held the provincial government to be responsible for the quality of education was recorded in Madhesh Province in 2020 (8.3%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 5.3% of the respondents in Bagmati continued to hold this view.

Responsible Entity for Maintaining the Quality of Education, by Year and Province

Year	Government	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Local	82.9%	88.4%	84.0%	87.2%	76.6%	80.7%	86.8%	76.9%
	Province	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	–
	Nepal	8.3%	7.7%	9.2%	4.5%	19.0%	10.7%	1.9%	5.6%
	Others	0.4%	0.6%	–	–	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	1.6%
	DK/CS	8.0%	3.0%	6.4%	8.0%	2.4%	8.1%	10.2%	15.8%
2018	Local	81.2%	74.7%	83.4%	87.4%	84.9%	81.2%	80.4%	78.2%
	Province	2.4%	1.1%	2.6%	4.7%	2.5%	1.2%	2.4%	2.7%
	Nepal	6.6%	12.0%	4.6%	1.2%	5.5%	4.5%	10.3%	8.8%
	Others	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	5.4%	1.0%	3.7%
	DK/CS	7.7%	10.9%	8.8%	5.9%	5.9%	7.6%	5.8%	6.6%
2020	Local	83.6%	80.2%	84.2%	87.6%	83.5%	86.4%	84.2%	78.5%
	Province	4.6%	2.9%	8.3%	6.9%	0.5%	2.9%	5.5%	2.0%
	Nepal	5.2%	8.1%	1.5%	3.2%	8.7%	5.8%	6.3%	6.6%
	Others	1.8%	3.7%	1.2%	–	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	5.3%
	DK/CS	4.8%	5.1%	4.8%	2.3%	6.3%	4.0%	3.6%	7.6%
2022	Local	88.4%	83.2%	92.8%	96.5%	89.9%	82.6%	82.5%	91.9%
	Province	2.1%	4.2%	–	–	1.7%	3.9%	4.0%	1.5%
	Nepal	5.3%	10.5%	3.0%	1.8%	3.4%	6.9%	8.0%	3.4%
	DK/CS	4.2%	2.1%	4.2%	1.8%	5.0%	6.6%	5.6%	3.2%

Year	Government	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2025	**Local**	75.7%	76.7%	64.0%	85.4%	76.4%	83.6%	62.1%	79.6%
	Province	2.7%	0.7%	2.5%	5.3%	2.5%	2.5%	5.1%	1.9%
	Nepal	10.1%	10.7%	9.5%	7.7%	17.2%	7.8%	10.1%	11.9%
	Others	1.7%	1.3%	0.2%	–	0.5%	1.2%	12.6%	–
	DK/CS	9.8%	10.7%	23.9%	1.6%	3.4%	4.9%	10.1%	6.7%

Table 5.6.3: Q-E11c. *Who in the government do you think is primarily responsible for the quality of education that is being provided (to your children) by the schools in your areas? (N = 2,174)*

Older people were more likely to place responsibility for education quality on the federal government. While 6.6% of the respondents aged 18–24 years believed the federal government was responsible, this share rose to 12.6% among those aged 50 and above. Geographic region also seemed to shape these views: respondents from the Hill region (12.4%) were more likely to attribute responsibility to the federal government than those in the Mountain (8.2%) and Terai (8.9%) regions.

A similar pattern was observed across settlement types. Respondents living in urban municipalities (12.3%) were more likely to assign responsibility to the federal government than those in rural municipalities (7.4%). By caste/ethnicity, Madhesh/Terai Dalit (16.3%), followed by Hill Caste groups (12.2%), showed the highest tendency to view the federal government as responsible for maintaining educational quality.

Levels of awareness also varied considerably. A higher share of respondents across certain caste and ethnic groups—especially Madhesh/Terai Caste (18.7%), Madhesh/Terai Dalit (18.5%), and Terai Janajati (16.6%)—reported that they did not know which level of government was responsible for maintaining the quality of education offered by their local public schools.

Perceived Changes in the Quality of Public Education

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, slightly more than half of the respondents (53.7%) reported that the quality of public education in their municipality or rural municipality had improved over the past year. About one-third (35.3%) felt that there had been no change, while 5.1% perceived a deterioration in quality. An additional 5.9% were undecided.

Looking across the survey years, the share of respondents reporting positive changes remained consistently higher than other categories. In 2017, 49.4% reported improvements, which rose to 53.6% in 2018 and 53.9% in 2020. This share dipped to 50.3% in 2022, before increasing to 53.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Except for 2022 (42.4%), approximately one-third of the respondents across the survey years reported no change in the quality of public education. However, reports of negative change gradually declined over time—from 9.6% in 2017 to 3.6% in 2022—before increasing slightly to 5.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In the earlier survey years, 6.3% in 2018 and 6.8% in 2020 said the quality had worsened.

Overall, the trend suggested that while perceptions fluctuated slightly over time, a majority of Nepalis continued to view public education as improving, and relatively few believed it was deteriorating.

Changes in the Quality of Public Education, by Year

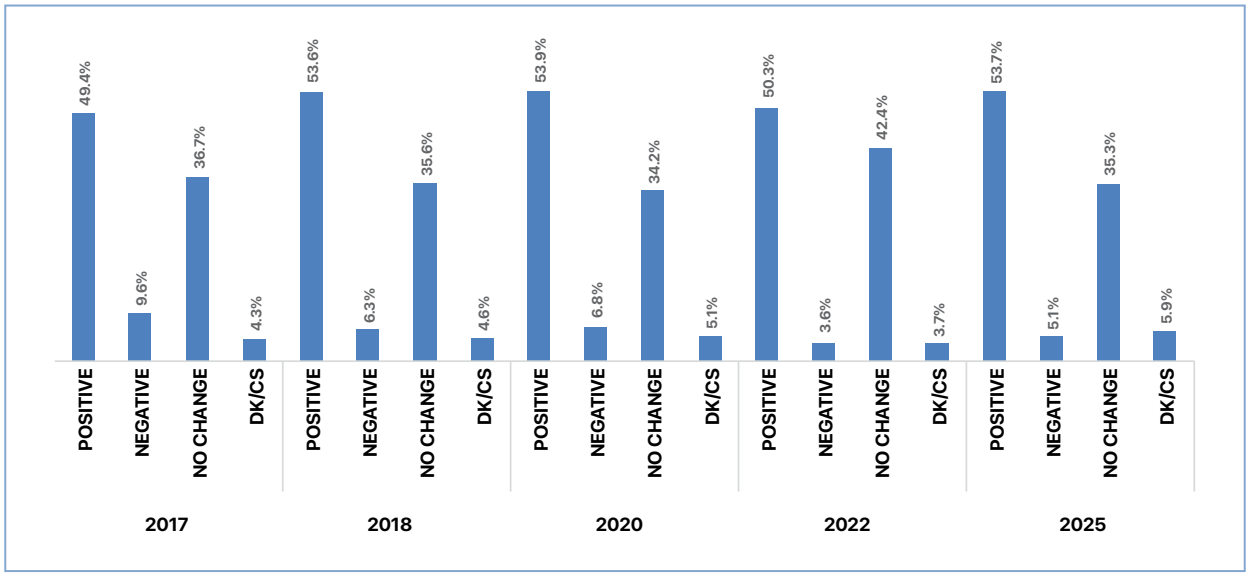


Figure 5.6.3: Q-E11d. *Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of public education in your municipality/rural municipality during the past one year? (N = 2,174)*

Provincial Variation in Perceived Changes in Public Education Quality

Perceptions of improvement in public education varied substantially across provinces and survey years. In 2017, the highest share of respondents in Gandaki Province (66.1%) reported positive changes in the quality of public education in their municipality or rural municipality over the past year. This trend remained nearly identical in 2018 (66.0%). By 2020, the highest proportion of respondents reporting improvements shifted to Karnali Province (63.2%), and in 2022, Koshi Province recorded the highest share, with two-thirds (66.5%) reporting positive changes. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest share returned to Gandaki Province, where 70.3% reported improvements—the highest provincial figure recorded across all the survey years—followed by Sudurpaschim Province (63.9%).

Changes in the Quality of Public Education, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Positive	49.4%	47.8%	41.9%	46.5%	66.1%	54.3%	53.4%	43.5%
	Negative	9.6%	9.9%	25.1%	6.7%	2.8%	3.7%	3.8%	7.5%
	No change	36.7%	41.4%	30.0%	42.4%	28.6%	35.5%	37.2%	42.6%
	DK/CS	4.3%	0.8%	3.0%	4.5%	2.4%	6.4%	5.6%	6.4%
2018	Positive	53.6%	60.9%	49.8%	60.5%	66.0%	47.0%	56.2%	44.9%
	Negative	6.3%	3.2%	14.0%	3.2%	5.9%	3.1%	2.7%	6.4%
	No change	35.6%	31.8%	28.5%	32.4%	25.6%	46.0%	36.3%	46.3%
	DK/CS	4.6%	4.1%	7.7%	3.8%	2.5%	3.9%	4.8%	2.5%
2020	Positive	53.9%	47.5%	55.9%	47.8%	56.3%	55.8%	63.2%	53.5%
	Negative	6.8%	1.6%	14.4%	9.8%	1.5%	5.5%	2.8%	3.5%
	No change	34.2%	47.5%	23.4%	31.7%	37.4%	35.3%	28.5%	40.4%
	DK/CS	5.1%	3.5%	6.3%	10.7%	4.9%	3.5%	5.5%	2.5%
2022	Positive	50.3%	66.5%	41.3%	39.1%	55.6%	50.9%	54.0%	51.7%
	Negative	3.6%	4.5%	7.5%	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	3.2%	4.4%
	No change	42.4%	27.2%	48.4%	56.2%	41.7%	40.5%	36.8%	43.1%
	DK/CS	3.7%	1.8%	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	7.9%	6.0%	0.7%

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2025	Positive	53.7%	52.7%	43.2%	57.5%	70.3%	51.5%	49.2%	63.9%
	Negative	5.1%	4.7%	9.0%	4.0%	1.0%	4.3%	8.1%	2.2%
	No change	35.3%	33.0%	35.6%	38.1%	26.7%	40.5%	35.0%	31.2%
	DK/CS	5.9%	9.7%	12.2%	0.4%	2.0%	3.7%	7.6%	2.6%

Table 5.6.4: Q-E11d. *Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of public education in your municipality/rural municipality during the past one year? (N = 2,174)*

In contrast, Madhesh Province consistently had the highest share of respondents reporting negative changes in public education quality. In 2017, about one-quarter (25.1%) of the Madhesh respondents reported deterioration. This share declined to 14.0% in 2018, edged up to 14.4% in 2020, decreased to 7.5% in 2022, and rose slightly to 9.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Regarding perceptions of no change, provincial patterns also showed variations across the survey years. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, aside from Gandaki Province (26.7%, the lowest) and Lumbini Province (40.5%, the highest), roughly one-third of the respondents in other provinces reported no change in the quality of public education. In 2017, the highest proportions reporting no change were found in Sudurpaschim Province (42.6%), Bagmati Province (42.4%), and Koshi Province (41.4%). In 2018, around 46.0% of the respondents in both Lumbini and Sudurpaschim provinces reported no change. In 2020, Koshi Province had the highest share (47.5%) reporting no change, and in 2022, Bagmati Province recorded the largest percentage, with 56.2% seeing no change. By 2025, 40.5% of the respondents in Lumbini Province again reported no change in educational quality.

Overall, the provincial trends highlighted shifting perceptions over time, with Gandaki repeatedly emerging as a province where improvements were most widely recognized, while Madhesh Province consistently had the highest proportion perceiving deterioration.

Reasons for Positive Changes in Public Education

Among the respondents who perceived positive changes in the quality of public-school education in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, a majority identified improvements within the teaching and school management systems as the main drivers of their optimism. Improved teaching methods were the most frequently cited reason, mentioned by 58.9% of the respondents. This was followed by better functioning of school management committees (53.4%), which many viewed as contributing to better oversight and governance. Respondents also attributed improvements to upgrades in school buildings (42.6%) and enhancements in the curriculum or syllabus (33.2%). (For details, see Figure 5.6.4.)

Reasons for Positive Changes in Public Education, by Province

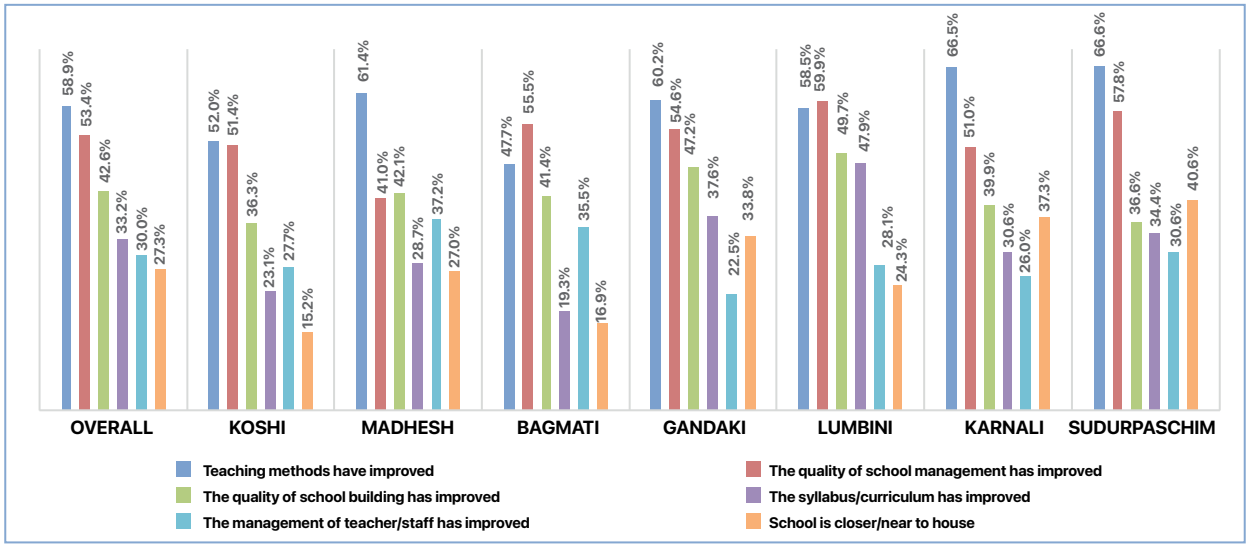


Figure 5.6.4: Q-E11e. *[If answered "Positive change" in E11d] What positive changes have there been? (N = 1,167)*

Provincial patterns highlighted additional localized reasons for optimism. In Karnali Province, slightly more than one-third of the respondents reported that the school being closer to home (37.3%) and lunch being provided at school (36.4%) contributed to the perceived improvement in education quality. The importance of proximity to school was also noted in other provinces: 40.6% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province and 33.8% in Gandaki Province cited the school's closeness to home as a reason for positive change.

Access to scholarships was another factor contributing to optimism. This reason was most frequently reported by the respondents in Lumbini Province (29.0%), followed by those in Gandaki Province (27.7%) and Karnali Province (21.4%).

Reasons for Positive Changes in Public Education, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Teaching methods have improved	58.9%	52.0%	61.4%	47.7%	60.2%	58.5%	66.5%	66.6%
The quality of school management has improved	53.4%	51.4%	41.0%	55.5%	54.6%	59.9%	51.0%	57.8%
The quality of school building has improved	42.6%	36.3%	42.1%	41.4%	47.2%	49.7%	39.9%	36.6%
The syllabus/curriculum has improved	33.2%	23.1%	28.7%	19.3%	37.6%	47.9%	30.6%	34.4%
The management of teacher/staff has improved	30.0%	27.7%	37.2%	35.5%	22.5%	28.1%	26.0%	30.6%
School is closer/near to house	27.3%	15.2%	27.0%	16.9%	33.8%	24.3%	37.3%	40.6%
Students received scholarships	20.1%	9.3%	16.1%	16.8%	27.7%	29.0%	21.4%	16.6%
The costs of books, copies, and uniforms have decreased	13.6%	7.0%	10.4%	7.5%	24.7%	22.1%	4.9%	10.7%
Lunch is provided at the school	12.9%	12.0%	11.7%	13.8%	9.9%	7.8%	36.4%	11.3%
The language of instruction has changed. Children can study in their mother tongue.	11.7%	11.6%	7.3%	6.6%	12.6%	17.1%	4.3%	16.0%
The curriculum has been made ICT friendly	7.5%	20.6%	–	6.3%	8.7%	7.9%	2.6%	6.2%
Teaching methods are accessible for children with disabilities	4.5%	4.1%	5.4%	2.7%	4.7%	6.2%	3.1%	3.3%
The school building has been made disability friendly	2.7%	3.6%	0.9%	–	3.2%	2.3%	1.8%	6.7%
Syllabus/curriculum is flexible enough to address the diverse learning needs of children	1.7%	2.9%	1.0%	1.1%	2.4%	1.7%	2.3%	0.6%
Others	2.6%	0.6%	0.7%	11.1%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	0.8%

Table 5.6.5: Q-E11e. *[If answered "Positive change" in E11d] What positive changes have there been? (N = 1,167)*

Overall, improved teaching, stronger school governance, and upgraded infrastructure remained the primary drivers of perceived progress, while certain provinces emphasized practical and accessibility-related factors such as school proximity, school meals, or scholarships.

Reasons for Negative Changes in Public Education

Among the 5.1% of the respondents who reported that the quality of public-school education had declined in the past year, most attributed the negative change to a deterioration in the quality of teaching. Many also pointed to a decline in school management practices and increased absenteeism among teachers and staff as contributing factors. Other reasons cited included a deterioration in the curriculum or syllabus and concerns that school buildings were not being properly maintained. Although these issues were mentioned less frequently, they collectively reflected broader worries about weakened institutional performance and reduced accountability in public schools.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Quality of Schools

All respondents were asked to suggest ways to improve the quality of education in both public and private schools, with multiple responses allowed. About three-fifths (58.4%) pointed to the need for improved teaching methods, while 43.9% emphasized strengthening school management, and roughly one-third (34.9%) highlighted the proper management of school staff as key to improving school quality. Similarly, 31.7% of the respondents suggested that the curriculum or syllabus required improvement. More than one-fourth (28.4%) recommended better quality or upkeep of school buildings, and 25.3% stated that scholarships should be provided to needy students.

Provincial patterns revealed notable differences in priorities: a majority of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (64.9%) and Bagmati Province (61.0%) stressed better teaching methods, whereas more than half of the respondents from Lumbini Province (51.9%) emphasized improving school management. Respondents from Madhesh Province (46.2%) and Karnali Province (41.6%) more frequently highlighted the need for better staff management, while about one-third from Lumbini Province (37.9%), Bagmati Province (33.8%), Gandaki Province (32.4%), and Sudurpaschim Province (32.2%) called for improvements in the curriculum or syllabus. Concerns regarding physical infrastructure were also prominent, with around one-third of the respondents in Lumbini Province (37.8%), Karnali Province (36.5%), and Madhesh Province (34.0%) stating that school building quality should be improved. Additionally, a considerable share of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (33.1%) and Karnali Province (21.5%) underscored the need for schools to be located closer to students' homes.

Suggestions for Improving the Quality of School Education

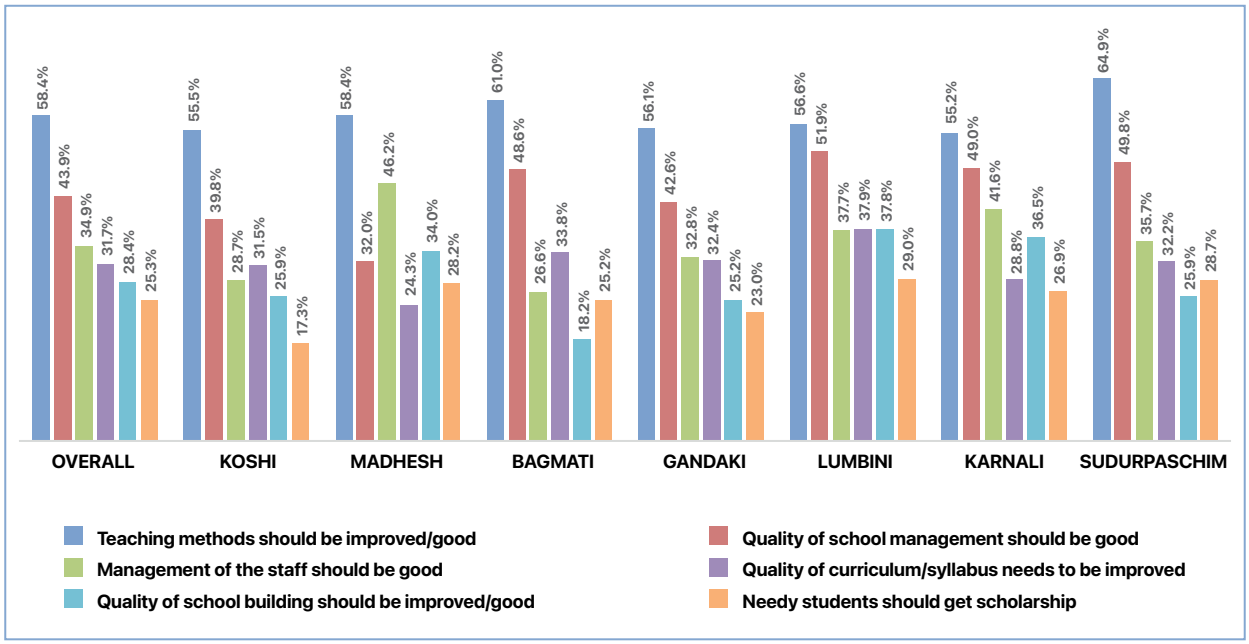


Figure 5.6.5: Q-E11g. *What needs to be done to improve the quality of the government/private schools in your area? (N = 6,394)*

Suggestions for Improvement in the Quality of Schools, by Province and Year

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Teaching methods should be Improved/ good	**2020**	50.5%	42.6%	53.6%	50.1%	59.1%	50.4%	53.3%	50.0%
	2022	56.9%	61.6%	60.8%	54.4%	56.5%	51.6%	59.9%	54.3%
	2025	58.4%	55.5%	58.4%	61.0%	56.1%	56.6%	55.2%	64.9%
The quality of school management should be good	**2020**	49.7%	47.8%	48.6%	37.4%	49.0%	56.8%	58.9%	62.2%
	2022	52.0%	57.0%	53.9%	48.0%	45.5%	46.5%	54.4%	62.0%
	2025	43.9%	39.8%	32.0%	48.6%	42.6%	51.9%	49.0%	49.8%
Management of the staff should be proper/ good	**2020**	47.1%	44.1%	47.0%	31.3%	42.6%	57.4%	54.5%	64.2%
	2022	44.5%	43.2%	38.2%	35.2%	49.0%	51.1%	54.4%	57.8%
	2025	34.9%	28.7%	46.2%	26.6%	32.8%	37.7%	41.6%	35.7%
The quality of curriculum/syllabus should be improved	**2020**	38.7%	41.7%	36.9%	39.8%	35.5%	41.0%	33.1%	36.2%
	2022	37.1%	44.2%	39.5%	39.7%	32.8%	25.3%	37.6%	39.0%
	2025	31.7%	31.5%	24.3%	33.8%	32.4%	37.9%	28.8%	32.2%
Needy students should get scholarship	**2020**	33.8%	33.1%	39.0%	27.5%	29.8%	35.0%	21.6%	43.9%
	2022	28.3%	38.0%	27.0%	27.5%	30.3%	18.1%	32.3%	30.2%
	2025	25.3%	17.3%	28.2%	25.2%	23.0%	29.0%	26.9%	28.7%
The price of books, copies, and uniforms should be less	**2020**	30.2%	24.2%	31.6%	35.1%	22.3%	35.2%	12.2%	34.5%
	2022	27.3%	18.4%	30.1%	40.3%	23.2%	21.1%	35.9%	19.4%
	2025	20.9%	12.0%	21.8%	26.3%	21.8%	22.1%	13.5%	23.1%
The quality of school building should be good	**2020**	29.8%	23.6%	34.9%	14.7%	24.5%	35.5%	37.5%	49.1%
	2022	33.2%	40.1%	34.7%	25.0%	26.0%	23.1%	49.8%	50.4%
	2025	28.4%	25.9%	34.0%	18.2%	25.2%	37.8%	36.5%	25.9%
Children should be able to learn in English	**2020**	23.2%	24.0%	28.5%	16.9%	24.5%	23.0%	20.9%	23.5%
	2022	12.8%	14.1%	16.3%	10.6%	11.4%	11.9%	15.2%	8.8%
	2025	14.8%	15.2%	9.6%	13.0%	18.4%	17.9%	6.8%	25.4%
Schools should be near home	**2020**	22.4%	23.7%	28.0%	10.7%	27.7%	29.6%	21.1%	14.9%
	2022	19.0%	19.1%	17.9%	18.0%	21.5%	21.0%	28.1%	12.4%
	2025	14.0%	13.2%	11.7%	5.6%	15.9%	15.4%	21.5%	33.1%
Teachers should be trained in inclusive education and be able to teach children with diverse impairments	**2022**	9.7%	7.2%	7.5%	13.0%	8.6%	8.3%	11.1%	14.1%
	2025	12.3%	18.1%	8.7%	16.4%	10.9%	7.3%	10.8%	10.6%
Teachers should be flexible enough to address the diverse need of children, including children with different impairments	**2022**	2.5%	4.7%	1.1%	1.1%	3.6%	1.9%	5.3%	2.9%
	2025	6.0%	5.9%	5.3%	5.3%	7.6%	3.1%	7.4%	13.2%
The teaching/learning methods should be accessible and flexible enough to address the need of children with diverse need	**2022**	2.4%	4.0%	0.6%	1.6%	2.9%	1.6%	6.6%	3.0%
	2025	17.2%	21.3%	18.0%	17.6%	13.7%	13.8%	15.1%	17.5%

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Teaching methods should be accessible for all children, including children with disabilities	**2022**	2.0%	4.9%	0.1%	1.1%	2.7%	0.9%	3.8%	2.9%
	2025	3.4%	3.8%	4.7%	1.6%	3.2%	1.4%	7.2%	6.3%
Don't know/Can't say	**2022**	3.3%	1.7%	5.3%	0.9%	4.1%	4.8%	1.2%	5.3%
	2025	3.4%	4.4%	4.5%	0.4%	4.2%	4.8%	6.2%	1.8%

Table 5.6.6: Q-E11g. *What needs to be done to improve the quality of the government/private schools in your area? (N = 6,394)*

Beyond these quantitative findings, the qualitative suggestions offered by the respondents converged around 10 broad thematic areas. Many emphasized improving teacher performance, including teacher punctuality, regular classroom engagement, professional discipline, and the recruitment of qualified teachers. A substantial number also highlighted the need to minimize political interference in schools, noting that political activities among teachers and the involvement of parties in school affairs undermine educational quality. Strengthening school management and governance was another recurring theme, reflected in calls for more active school management committees and parent–teacher associations, enhanced monitoring, and stricter enforcement of school rules. Respondents also stressed the importance of greater parental and community engagement, alongside the need for awareness programs to address student absenteeism and declining interest in learning. Physical infrastructure was frequently mentioned, with demands for improved school buildings, drinking water facilities, toilets, fenced premises, playgrounds, computer labs, and first-aid services. Respondents further suggested enhancing teaching–learning processes through better instructional methods, practical and vocational education, English-medium instruction, and adequate classroom support. Concerns about student attendance and enrollment were raised as well, including issues related to dropouts, out-migration for schooling, and lack of motivation among children. The provision of school meals, tiffin, and child-friendly facilities—especially for early grades—was another priority. Challenges related to access and transportation were also noted, with calls for bus services or travel support for children living far from school. Finally, several respondents offered policy-level recommendations, including extending government schooling to grade 12 or higher, ensuring free education, filling vacant teacher positions, digitalizing teaching and learning, regulating private schools, and requiring children of government employees to attend public schools. Together, these insights reflected a wide-ranging yet coherent set of community priorities aimed at enhancing the quality, accessibility, and governance of school education across Nepal.

5.7 VIEWS ON PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Distance to the Nearest Public Health Post or Hospital

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the vast majority of Nepalis reported living in close proximity to public health facilities. More than nine out of 10 (95.9%) respondents stated that their nearest health post or hospital was less than an hour's travel away. Only a small proportion (2.6%) reported traveling between one and two hours, while 0.5% traveled between two and three hours, and 0.2% traveled more than three hours to access health services. Compared to the previous survey years, the 2025 findings showed a continued and substantial improvement in geographic access to public health services. The share of the respondents within an hour's distance rose sharply from 74.5% in 2017 to 78.8% in 2018, reaching 90.6% in 2020 and 93.0% in 2022 before peaking at 95.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Correspondingly, the proportion of Nepalis who had to travel more than an hour to reach the nearest public health facility declined dramatically—from one quarter (25.5%) in 2017 to 21.2% in 2018, falling further to 9.4% in 2020 and reaching the lowest level of 4.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Distance to the Nearest Public Health Post/Hospital, by Year

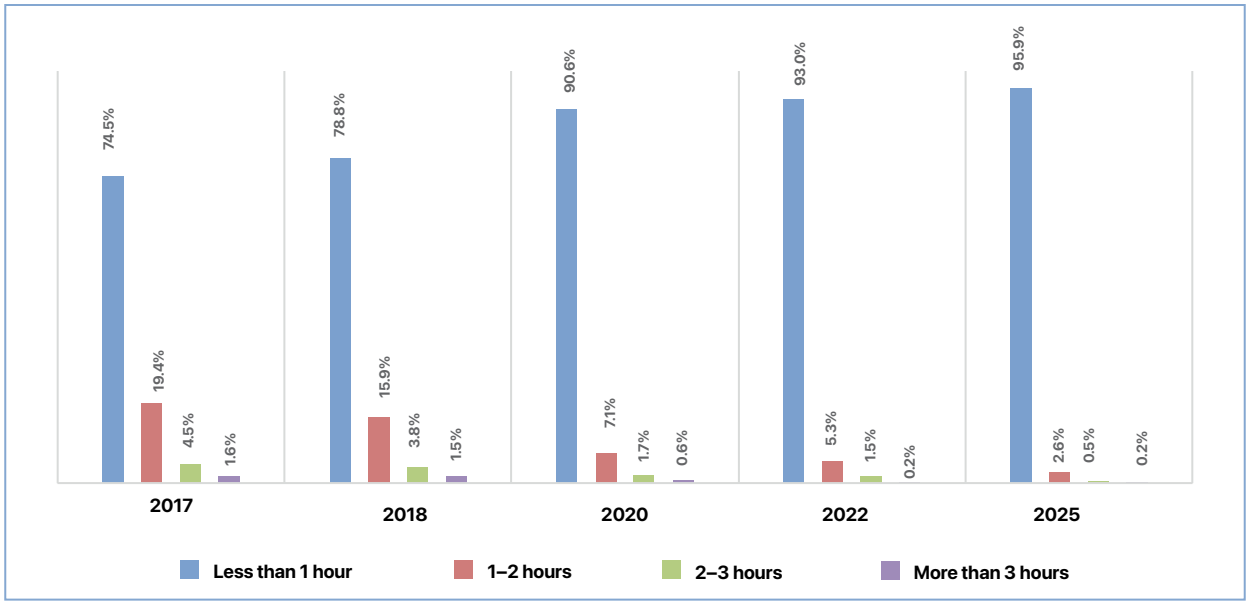


Figure 5.7.1: Q-E12a. *How much time would it take you to go from home to the nearest public health post/hospital? (N = 6,394)*

Provincial variations, however, remained notable. Nearly all residents of Lumbini Province (98.2%) and Koshi Province (98.0%) reported that their nearest health post or hospital was within an hour's distance, followed closely by Madhesh (97.7%), Sudurpaschim (96.6%), Gandaki (95.8%), and Bagmati (93.7%). In contrast, geographic accessibility remained more challenging in Karnali Province, where only 82.2% of the respondents reported living within an hour of a public health facility—well below the national average of 95.9%. Karnali also had the highest share of residents (11.7%) who traveled between one and two hours to reach the nearest health post or hospital, underscoring a persistent gap in health service accessibility in the province.

Distance to the Nearest Public Health Post/Hospital, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Less than 1 hour	95.9%	98.0%	97.7%	93.7%	95.8%	98.2%	82.2%	96.6%
Between one and two hours	2.6%	1.3%	0.2%	4.9%	2.7%	1.6%	11.7%	1.4%
Between two and three hours	0.5%	0.6%	–	0.3%	1.1%	–	4.8%	–
Three hours or more	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–	1.2%	2.0%
DK/CS	0.8%	0.1%	2.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	–	–

Table 5.7.1: Q-E12a. *How much time would it take you to go from home to the nearest public health post/hospital? (N = 6,394)*

Urban–rural and ecological variations also revealed important differences in access to public health services. Nearly all the respondents living in urban municipalities (97.9%) reported that their nearest health post or hospital was within an hour's reach. Access was similarly high in the Terai, where 98.3% of the respondents stated that they could reach the nearest health facility within an hour. In contrast, residents of the Mountain region faced greater challenges in proximity to health services: while 90.1% still reported being within an hour of the nearest health post or hospital, about 7.6% indicated that they had to travel between one hour and less than two hours to obtain healthcare. These findings highlighted persistent geographic disparities in health service accessibility, particularly for populations residing in mountain areas.

Views on the Quality of Health Services

More than three-fourths of the respondents (78.6%) considered the quality of healthcare services in their local area to be "good,"[24] while 14.4% described it as "not good" and 7.0% remained uncertain. Over time, public perception of health service quality in their local area showed notable fluctuations. In 2017, 77.3% of the respondents rated health services positively, rising sharply to 89.1% in 2018. However, this rating declined to 82.3% in 2020 before inching up to 83.1% in 2022, and then falling to 78.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents who viewed health services as "not good" remained relatively stable since 2020. The share of those reporting "don't know" increased in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 compared to the earlier survey years, indicating a slight rise in uncertainty regarding local health service quality (Figure 5.7.2).

Quality of Health Services, by Year

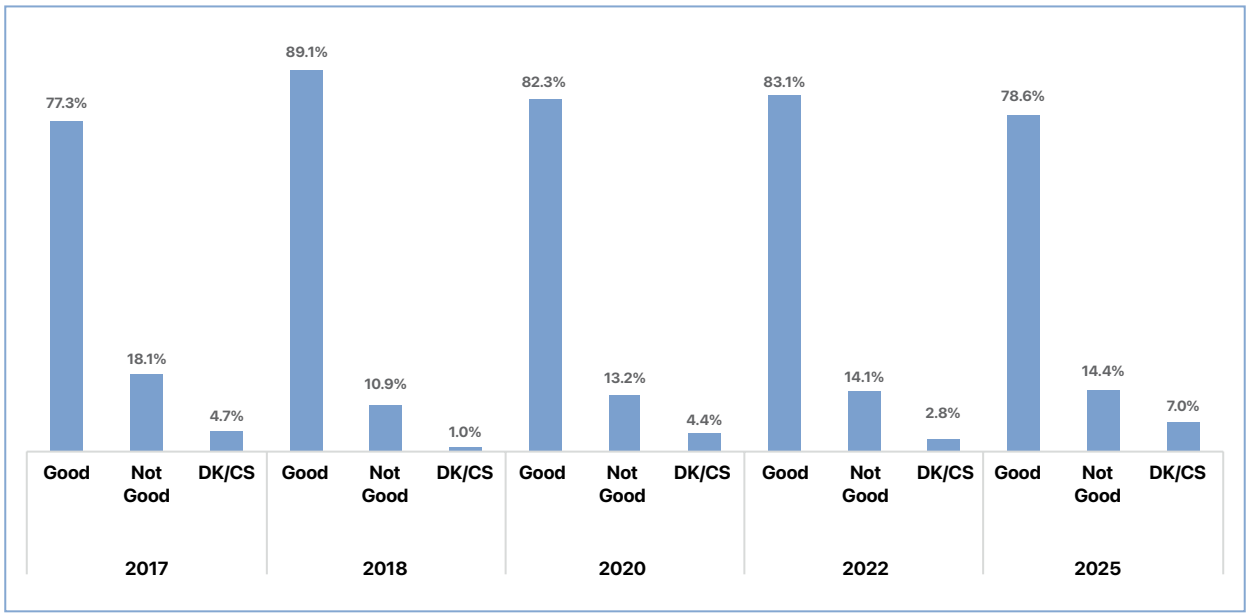


Figure 5.7.2: Q-E12b. *How would you rate the quality of the health service in your area (rural municipality/ municipality)? (N = 6,314)*

Perceptions of the quality of public health services varied considerably across provinces and survey years. In 2017, the highest share of respondents in Karnali Province (91.8%) rated the quality as good in the quality of health services in their municipality or rural municipality. In 2018, this share shifted to Sudurpaschim Province, where 95.4% of the respondents noted improvements. That same year, a large majority in Gandaki Province (93.5%), Lumbini Province (92.2%), and Bagmati Province (91.2%) also reported positive changes, while Madhesh Province had the lowest share of such respondents (80.5%). In 2020, Sudurpaschim Province again ranked highest in reported improvements (90.5%), followed closely

24 See footnote 22.

by Lumbini Province (88.3%) and Gandaki Province (87.7%). By 2022, Sudurpaschim Province (89.3%) continued to lead in positive perceptions, whereas Madhesh Province recorded the lowest proportion of respondents reporting improvements (78.4%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the pattern shifted, with Gandaki Province reporting the highest share of respondents perceiving improvements (89.3%), followed closely by Lumbini Province (88.9%). Madhesh Province again had the lowest share of respondents who rated the quality as good , declining further to 65.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Additionally, slightly more than one-fourth (27.0%) of the respondents in the province rated the quality as not good in the quality of health services in their municipality or rural municipality—an increase from 2022, when 19.6% had expressed similar concerns.

Views on the Quality of Public Healthcare, by Year

Year	Quality	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Good	77.3%	86.3%	64.4%	75.0%	79.9%	78.4%	91.8%	76.7%
	Not Good	18.1%	10.0%	33.0%	16.5%	16.3%	15.8%	7.4%	19.8%
	DK/CS	4.7%	3.6%	2.7%	8.5%	3.9%	5.8%	0.9%	3.5%
2018	Good	89.1%	88.1%	80.5%	91.2%	93.5%	92.2%	87.5%	95.4%
	Not Good	10.9%	11.8%	19.5%	8.8%	6.5%	7.9%	12.4%	4.6%
	DK/CS	1.0%	1.2%	2.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	2.4%	–
2020	Good	82.3%	81.5%	80.8%	72.7%	87.7%	88.3%	84.9%	90.5%
	Not Good	13.2%	17.1%	14.9%	16.5%	9.0%	9.5%	11.4%	7.9%
	DK/CS	4.4%	1.5%	4.3%	10.8%	3.4%	2.2%	3.7%	1.6%
2022	Good	83.1%	87.0%	78.4%	85.5%	81.5%	79.7%	83.2%	89.3%
	Not Good	14.1%	9.3%	19.6%	10.4%	13.9%	18.4%	15.6%	10.0%
	DK/CS	2.8%	3.7%	2.1%	4.1%	4.6%	1.9%	1.2%	0.7%
2025	Good	78.6%	77.3%	65.0%	78.9%	89.3%	88.9%	75.1%	80.6%
	Not Good	14.4%	16.9%	27.0%	7.7%	6.9%	7.7%	20.0%	17.3%
	DK/CS	7.0%	5.8%	8.0%	13.4%	3.7%	3.4%	4.8%	2.0%

Table 5.7.2: Q-E12b. *How would you rate the quality of public healthcare in your urban municipality/rural municipality?*

People residing in rural municipalities (84.5%) were more optimistic about the quality of health services that had been recently provided in their locality compared to those in urban municipalities (75.6%). In contrast, respondents from the Mountain region expressed higher levels of dissatisfaction regarding the quality of health services they received (18.3%), followed by those from the Terai (16.6%) and Hill (11.3%) regions.

The Entity Responsible for Maintaining the Quality of Healthcare

Across the survey years, the proportion of respondents who believed that maintaining the quality of healthcare services was the responsibility of the local government generally increased, though it declined notably in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In 2017, nearly four-fifths (79.5%) of the respondents identified local government as the primary body responsible for ensuring quality healthcare. This share rose steadily to 82.4% in 2018 and to 83.6% in 2020, before reaching a peak of 87.9% in 2022. However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this figure dropped sharply to 74.6%, marking a decline of 13.3 percentage points. Meanwhile, only a small proportion of respondents attributed this responsibility to the provincial government (2.9%) or the federal government (12.0%) (Figure 5.7.3).

Responsible Entity for Maintaining the Quality of Healthcare, by Year

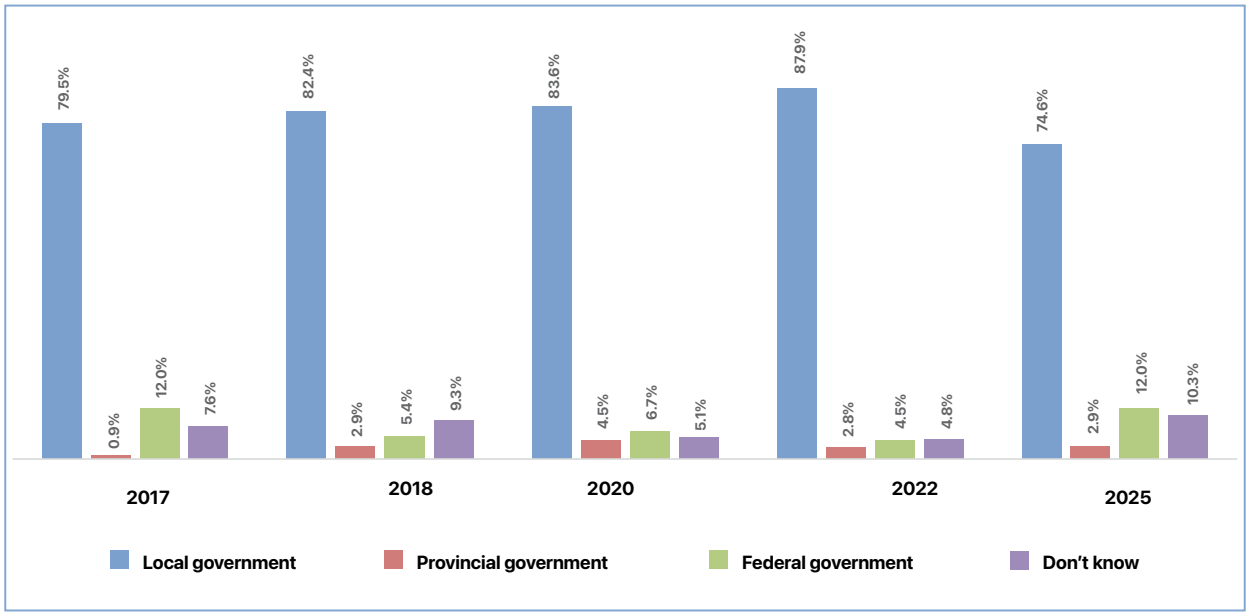


Figure 5.7.3: Q-E12c. *Which level of government do you think is primarily responsible for the quality of health services being provided to you? (N = 6,394)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, slightly more than two-fifths (44.3%) of the respondents reported that the quality of health services in their municipality or rural municipality had improved over the past year, while 42.2% observed no change, 4.1% perceived a deterioration, and 9.4% remained undecided. In every survey year except 2017, the proportion reporting positive change exceeded other categories: in 2017, about two-fifths (40.8%) noted improvements, rising to 44.4% in 2018 and peaking at 50.4% in 2020, before dipping to 47.0% in 2022 and further to 44.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Except for 2020 (37.4%), roughly two-fifths of the respondents across the survey years reported no change in service quality, while reports of negative change declined from 8.8% in 2017 to 2.6% in 2022, followed by a slight increase to 4.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Overall, perceptions of improved health service quality generally remained higher than other responses across the survey years, rising through 2020 before gradually declining in the subsequent rounds. While the proportion reporting improvements fell in recent years, it still exceeded those reporting no change or deterioration, and only a small proportion of respondents believed that health services had worsened.

Changes in the Quality of Health Services, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Positive change	40.8%	44.4%	35.5%	31.3%	48.5%	41.3%	64.6%	41.4%
	Negative change	8.8%	5.5%	20.0%	10.7%	5.6%	4.8%	2.0%	3.7%
	No change at all	43.3%	44.1%	39.8%	50.1%	41.8%	43.1%	30.8%	44.5%
	Don't know	7.1%	6.0%	4.7%	7.9%	4.2%	10.8%	2.7%	10.4%
2018	Positive change	44.4%	48.4%	34.3%	37.6%	54.6%	46.7%	53.3%	54.3%
	Negative change	5.8%	6.1%	12.6%	4.5%	3.6%	2.9%	3.6%	1.9%
	No change at all	41.1%	40.3%	43.1%	43.8%	33.7%	42.2%	38.3%	38.8%
	Don't know	8.8%	5.2%	10.0%	14.2%	8.1%	8.1%	4.8%	4.9%

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2020	Positive change	50.4%	43.1%	56.2%	37.1%	51.4%	56.1%	63.6%	59.5%
	Negative change	5.0%	2.2%	12.0%	5.4%	1.5%	3.9%	1.0%	2.1%
	No change at all	37.4%	52.2%	23.6%	41.2%	40.2%	36.2%	29.2%	37.1%
	Don't know	7.1%	2.4%	8.2%	16.3%	6.8%	3.9%	6.2%	1.3%
2022	Positive change	47.0%	65.7%	45.1%	27.4%	48.6%	41.3%	54.5%	64.4%
	Negative change	2.6%	1.7%	4.3%	1.7%	2.4%	3.2%	2.5%	1.9%
	No change at all	44.8%	26.7%	46.3%	65.4%	45.0%	45.4%	37.9%	32.6%
	Don't know	5.6%	5.9%	4.3%	5.5%	4.1%	10.1%	5.2%	1.0%
2025	Positive change	44.3%	49.9%	37.0%	30.1%	55.3%	49.6%	48.3%	61.9%
	Negative change	4.1%	3.9%	8.4%	3.3%	2.0%	2.2%	4.8%	3.5%
	No change at all	42.2%	37.8%	43.0%	51.3%	36.7%	42.0%	39.3%	32.8%
	Don't know	9.4%	8.5%	11.7%	15.3%	6.0%	6.2%	7.6%	1.8%

Table 5.7.3: Q-E12d. *Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of health services in your municipality/rural municipality during the past year? (N = 6,314)*

Provincial Variation in Perceived Changes in Healthcare Quality

Perceptions of improvements in the quality of healthcare services varied considerably across provinces and across the survey years. In 2017, Karnali Province recorded the highest share of respondents reporting positive changes (64.6%) in the health services provided in their municipality or rural municipality. In contrast, Bagmati Province (31.3%) had the smallest share of respondents to report positive change, while Madhesh Province (20.0%) had the largest proportion of respondents reporting negative changes during the same year.

This pattern shifted in 2018, when Gandaki Province had the highest share of respondents reporting improvements (54.6%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (54.3%) and Karnali Province (53.3%). By 2020, the perception of positive change was again most prevalent in Karnali Province, where nearly two-thirds (63.6%) of the respondents noted improvement, followed by Sudurpaschim Province (59.5%), Madhesh Province (56.2%), and Lumbini Province (56.1%). In 2022, the highest levels of reported improvement were found in Koshi Province (65.7%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (64.4%) and Karnali Province (54.5%). During this year, a notable share of respondents in Bagmati Province (65.4%) reported no change in the quality of health services, and only 27.4% reported improvements—the lowest among all provinces. Similarly, large proportions of respondents in Gandaki (45.0%) and Lumbini (45.4%) provinces also indicated no change in service quality. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the pattern shifted again, with Sudurpaschim Province recording the highest share of respondents reporting improvements (61.9%), followed by Gandaki Province (55.3%). Between 2022 and 2025, the proportion of respondents reporting no change in Bagmati Province declined from 65.4% to 51.3%, while the proportion reporting improvements increased modestly from 27.4% to 30.1%.

Across all the survey years, Madhesh Province consistently had the highest share of respondents reporting deterioration in local health services. In 2017, about one-fifth (20.0%) of the Madhesh respondents reported negative changes. This share fell to 12.6% in 2018 and to 12.0% in 2020, declining further to 4.3% in 2022, and rising slightly to 8.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Across the survey years, perceptions of improvements in local healthcare services varied widely by province. Karnali Province and Sudurpaschim Province frequently ranked among the most optimistic, with Karnali Province leading in 2017 and 2020, and Sudurpaschim Province in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the highest share of positive change shifted to Gandaki Province in 2018 and

to Koshi Province in 2022. Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, and Lumbini Province recorded large proportions of respondents reporting no change, particularly in 2022.

Madhesh Province consistently had the highest share of respondents reporting negative changes throughout the survey years, despite some fluctuations. Overall, while optimism varied across provinces and over time, Madhesh Province remained the most likely to perceive deterioration, and Sudurpaschim Province, Karnali Province, and Koshi Province frequently reported improvements in different survey years.

Respondents who reported positive changes in the quality of healthcare were asked about the reasons behind their perception. The most frequently cited reasons were the ready availability of medicines (48.1%) and the proper management of health service centers (39.3%). Around one-third of the respondents also credited the improvements to greater proximity of health service centers (38.3%), new health service centers (36.0%), better service quality (35.6%), and improved staff management (33.6%).

Provincial variations were also notable. A majority of the respondents in Madhesh Province (60.2%) attributed the improvements to the increased availability of medicines, a view also widely shared in Sudurpaschim Province (54.0%), Gandaki Province (53.8%), and Lumbini Province (53.1%). Nearly half of the respondents in Bagmati Province (49.3%) identified better management of health centers as the primary reason for improvement. The establishment of new health service centers was highlighted by 46.9% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province, 42.7% in Bagmati Province, and 42.0% in Karnali Province. Additionally, 22.4% of the respondents in Lumbini Province and Sudurpaschim Province noted reduced service costs as contributing to positive change, while 11.0% of the respondents in Gandaki Province pointed to the availability of 90 types of free medicines.

Reasons for Positive Changes in the Quality of Health Services, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Medicines are readily available	48.1%	34.7%	60.2%	39.0%	53.8%	53.1%	45.5%	54.0%
The health service center has been managed properly	39.3%	41.4%	29.7%	49.3%	37.1%	42.4%	34.7%	35.0%
Now, the health service center is near	38.3%	37.0%	39.1%	26.5%	40.8%	30.2%	52.2%	59.0%
New health service centers have been established	36.0%	33.6%	22.8%	42.7%	38.7%	34.1%	42.0%	46.9%
The health center is providing quality service	35.6%	35.4%	26.0%	41.0%	37.0%	40.8%	26.6%	36.2%
Management of the staff has improved	33.6%	31.4%	32.9%	27.4%	34.6%	43.6%	27.5%	31.9%
The costs of service have decreased	17.1%	13.6%	13.6%	15.0%	18.7%	22.4%	11.7%	22.4%
Severe diseases are treated	5.4%	5.9%	8.3%	2.9%	3.7%	3.9%	10.8%	5.6%
90 types of medicines are available for free	4.1%	2.2%	2.5%	1.6%	11.0%	3.1%	3.5%	7.9%
Others	2.3%	1.6%	1.6%	4.8%	2.3%	1.9%	5.8%	0.1%

Table 5.7.4: Q-E12e. *[If answered "Positive change" in E12d] What positive changes have there been? (N = 2,797)*

In many municipalities, the respondents highlighted a wide range of improvements in health infrastructure, services, and access that had taken place over the past year. Several noted visible upgrades in physical infrastructure, including the construction of new buildings, birthing centers, and animal hospitals; the addition of floors to existing health posts and centers; the installation of boundary walls; and the initiation of city hospital construction. Others pointed to an expansion of health services, with increased availability

of birthing centers, maternity services, adolescent-friendly services, C-section and dialysis facilities, laboratory services, eye treatment, surgery options, and closer access to treatment for snakebites. Respondents also mentioned improvements in affordability and insurance coverage, such as reduced registration fees for patients, free services for registered elderly citizens, and expanded health insurance packages covering major diseases. Community-based health outreach was another frequently cited improvement, including door-to-door health awareness campaigns, home delivery of medicines to senior citizens, checkups in local neighborhoods, follow-up visits, nutrition programs for pregnant women and children, provision of sanitary pads, and the arrangement of school nurses. Additionally, ambulance and emergency services were reported to have become more accessible, with municipalities providing ambulances within villages, improved ambulance facilities, quicker availability of some medicines, and the arrival of new medical equipment, though some respondents also noted concerns about limited medicine availability or higher charges. Overall, these accounts reflected a diverse set of health-sector improvements perceived across communities.

Reasons for Negative Changes in Health Services

Among the 4.1% of the respondents who reported that the quality of health services had declined in the past year, most attributed the negative change to the fact that medicines were scarce and were not available easily. Many also pointed to ill-managed health service centers. The other reasons cited were lack of capacity to treat severe diseases; staff not managed properly in the health service centers; absence of staff from the health center; and deteriorating quality of health service. Among those who pointed to the lack of medicines and their difficult availability, the highest proportions were from Madhesh Province, Sudurpaschim Province, Koshi Province, and Lumbini Province. As for those who were dissatisfied with the management of health centers, most of them belonged to Gandaki, Karnali, and Bagmati provinces.

Suggestions to Improve the Quality of Public Health Services

When asked how the quality of healthcare services in their area could be improved, the respondents most frequently recommended strengthening medical and medicine-related facilities (61.5%); ensuring the availability of quality health workers (51.7%); establishing well-equipped laboratories (50.6%); and fostering more friendly and respectful treatment of patients (33.3%). Additional suggestions included better management of healthcare staff (30.3%); expanding the provision of free healthcare services (28.5%); distributing medicines free of cost (26.4%); and ensuring that the health service centers are located closer to communities (19.5%).

Suggestions to Bring Improvement in Quality of Health Services

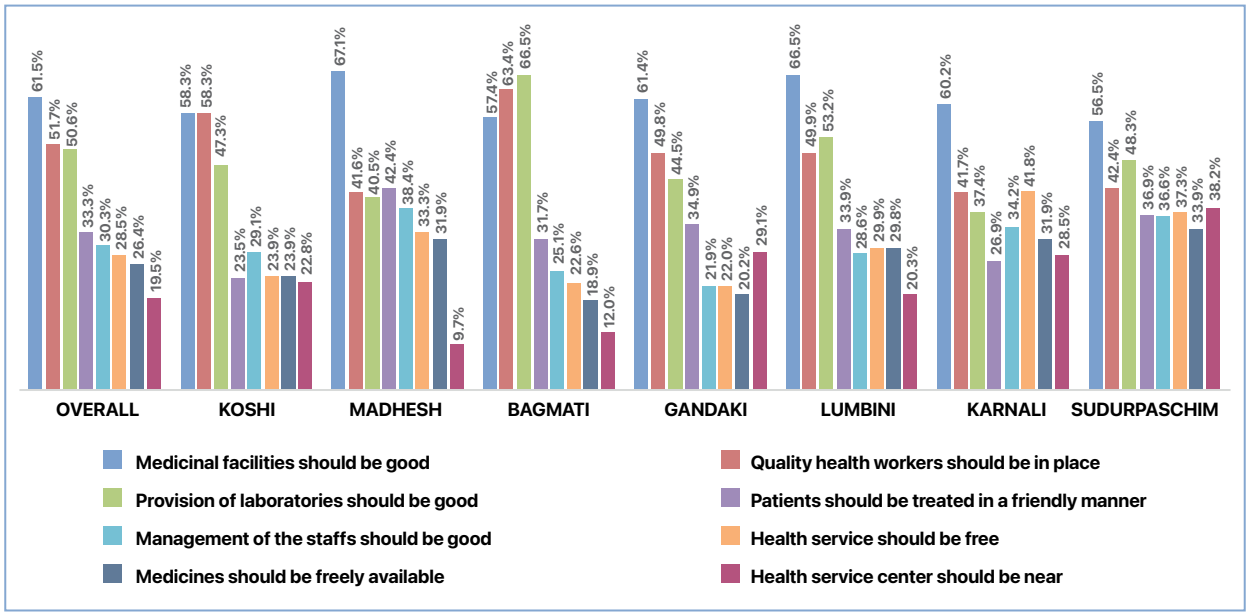


Figure 5.7.4: Q-E12g. *What needs to be done to improve the quality of health service provided by the health center in your area? (N = 6,394)*

Provincial patterns revealed notable differences in priorities. The highest share of respondents in Madhesh Province (67.1%), Lumbini Province (66.5%), Gandaki Province (61.4%), Karnali Province (60.2%), Koshi Province (58.3%), and Sudurpaschim Province (56.5%) emphasized the need for improved medicine facilities. In Bagmati Province, respondents most frequently cited the importance of good laboratories (66.5%), the presence of quality health workers (63.4%), and strong medicine facilities (57.4%). Around half of the respondents in Lumbini Province (53.2%), Sudurpaschim Province (48.3%), and Koshi Province (47.3%), and roughly two-fifths in Gandaki Province (44.5%) and Madhesh Province (40.5%), also prioritized the provision of good laboratory services. In Sudurpaschim Province, 38.2% noted the importance of having a health service center nearby, while 37.3% believed that services should be free. Likewise, about two-fifths of the respondents in Madhesh Province stressed the need for friendly treatment of patients (42.4%) and improved staff management (38.4%).

Suggestions to Improve the Quality of Public Health Services, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Medicinal facilities should be good	61.5%	58.3%	67.1%	57.4%	61.4%	66.5%	60.2%	56.5%
Quality health workers should be in place	51.7%	58.3%	41.6%	63.4%	49.8%	49.9%	41.7%	42.4%
Provision of laboratories should be good	50.6%	47.3%	40.5%	66.5%	44.5%	53.2%	37.4%	48.3%
Patients should be treated in a friendly manner	33.3%	23.5%	42.4%	31.7%	34.9%	33.9%	26.9%	36.9%
Management of the staff should be good	30.3%	29.1%	38.4%	25.1%	21.9%	28.6%	34.2%	36.6%
Health service should be free	28.5%	23.9%	33.3%	22.6%	22.0%	29.9%	41.8%	37.3%
Medicines are should be freely available	26.4%	23.9%	31.9%	18.9%	20.2%	29.8%	31.9%	33.9%
Health service center should be near	19.5%	22.8%	9.7%	12.0%	29.1%	20.3%	28.5%	38.2%
Severe diseases should be treated for free	24.8%	20.8%	28.8%	19.4%	18.4%	27.7%	29.1%	35.6%
The healthcare center building should be good	18.9%	18.1%	23.1%	15.6%	16.7%	21.4%	14.5%	19.4%
Health workers should be well conversant in the local language; local health workers should be in place	11.4%	10.9%	9.4%	6.8%	12.9%	19.1%	6.4%	15.0%
Disability-specific services should be available	6.9%	9.1%	6.8%	7.9%	6.2%	1.6%	6.4%	12.3%
Others (specify)	2.5%	1.3%	2.0%	5.4%	1.5%	1.7%	3.0%	0.8%
Don't know/Can't say	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	2.9%	0.9%	3.0%	0.3%

Table 5.7.5: Q-E12g. *What needs to be done to improve the quality of the health service provided by the health center in your local area (rural municipality/municipality)? (N = 6,394)*

The respondents provided a wide range of suggestions to improve the quality of public health services in their local areas. Many emphasized the urgent need to strengthen emergency and critical care services, particularly through the availability of ambulances and ambulance drivers, the establishment of emergency wards, ICU, and oxygen facilities, and ensuring that patients do not have to travel elsewhere for treatment of serious or minor illnesses. A large share of respondents also highlighted the importance of qualified human resources, calling for general physicians in smaller centers, specialist doctors for various diseases, improved communication among staff, and stronger monitoring and motivation systems to retain capable

health workers. Maternal and women-focused health services were another priority, with calls for proper birthing centers, specialist doctors for child delivery, comprehensive maternity services, and dedicated staff for women. Suggestions related to medicines, equipment, and service quality included ensuring uninterrupted supply of government medicines, providing free treatment for poor patients, improving the availability of diagnostic services such as X-ray and laboratory tests, upgrading medical equipment, and offering 24-hour service comparable to private hospitals. The respondents also pointed to broader management and governance issues, noting the need for improved cleanliness, better infrastructure maintenance, greater community engagement, reduced political influence, nondiscriminatory practices, clearer information systems, and stronger public awareness about health services and insurance. A smaller group of respondents stated that they lacked information about the available services or felt excluded due to barriers such as lack of citizenship certificates or difficulties obtaining service tickets, while some stated that the existing services were satisfactory.

5.8 VIEWS ON ROADS

Quality of Roads

More than two-thirds of the respondents (70.9%) considered the quality of roads in their local area to be "Good," while 28.6% described it as "Not good," and 0.6% reported "Don't know/Can't say." Over time, public perception of road quality showed considerable variation. In 2017, just over half of the respondents (52.2%) rated road quality positively, with this share rising to 69.9% in 2018 and further to 80.8% in 2020. This rating declined in 2022, when 68.3% of the respondents said road quality was "Good," marking a drop of 12.5 percentage points from 2020. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this proportion increased slightly to 70.9%. Meanwhile, the share of those who described road quality as "Not good" remained relatively stable in recent rounds, and the proportion reporting "Don't know/Can't say" continued to be minimal.

Views on the Quality of Roads in the Urban Municipality/Rural Municipality, by Year

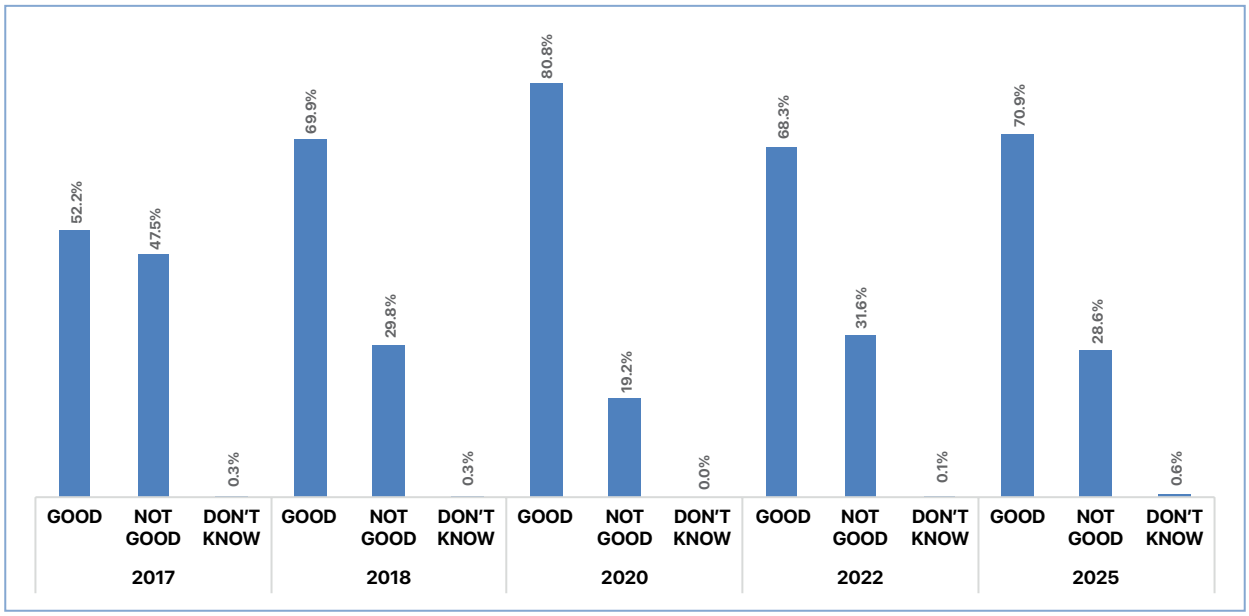


Figure 5.8.1: Q-E13a. *How would you rate the quality of roads in your urban municipality/rural municipality? (N = 6,394)*

Perceptions of road quality varied across provinces and over time. In 2017, Koshi Province had the highest share of respondents rating the local roads as good (68.5%), while Bagmati Province had the lowest (39.5%). By 2018, the proportion reporting good road quality in Koshi Province rose sharply to 87.5%—an increase of 19 percentage points—followed by Sudurpaschim Province (81.2%) and Gandaki Province (81.1%). In 2020, the highest share of respondents reporting good road quality shifted to Lumbini Province (87.1%), followed by Gandaki Province (85.6%), Sudurpaschim Province (85.3%), and Karnali Province (83.7%). In the same year, Madhesh Province had the lowest share who considered their roads good (71.9%). By 2022, Koshi Province again recorded the highest proportion of respondents rating their roads as good (73.8%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest proportions were reported in Bagmati Province (84.1%), followed by Gandaki Province (79.1%) and Koshi Province (70.4%).

Views on the Quality of Roads in the Urban Municipality/Rural Municipality, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Good	52.2%	68.5%	40.0%	39.5%	56.5%	62.7%	64.8%	44.3%
	Not Good	47.5%	31.5%	60.0%	60.4%	43.2%	36.3%	34.8%	55.4%
	DK/CS	0.3%	8.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%
2018	Good	69.9%	87.5%	61.2%	54.3%	81.1%	78.3%	69.9%	81.2%
	Not Good	29.8%	3.7%	37.2%	45.6%	18.8%	21.6%	30.1%	18.7%
	DK/CS	0.3%	–	1.5%	0.1%	–	0.1%	–	0.1%
2020	Good	80.8%	80.6%	71.9%	79.5%	85.6%	87.1%	83.7%	85.3%
	Not Good	19.2%	19.4%	28.0%	20.4%	14.4%	13.0%	16.3%	14.7%
	DK/CS	–	–	0.1%	0.1%	–	–	–	–
2022	Good	68.3%	73.8%	66.3%	68.5%	69.3%	69.3%	66.4%	60.9%
	Not Good	31.6%	26.2%	33.3%	31.4%	30.7%	30.7%	33.6%	39.1%
	DK/CS	0.1%	–	0.3%	0.1%	–	–	–	–
2025	Good	70.9%	70.4%	65.9%	84.1%	79.1%	68.8%	56.8%	53.1%
	Not Good	28.6%	29.5%	32.0%	15.6%	20.9%	31.0%	42.6%	47.0%
	DK/CS	0.6%	0.1%	2.1%	0.2%	–	0.3%	0.6%	–

Table 5.8.1: Q-E13a. *How would you rate the quality of roads in your urban municipality/rural municipality? (N = 6,394)*

Provincial differences were also evident among those who evaluated road quality as "not good." In both 2017 and 2018, Bagmati Province recorded the highest share of respondents reporting poor road quality. By 2022, Sudurpaschim Province (39.1%) had the highest share of respondents describing their road quality as "not good," followed by Karnali Province (33.6%) and Madhesh Province (33.3%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Sudurpaschim Province (47.0%) and Karnali Province (42.6%) again had the highest proportions of respondents stating that the road quality in their local area was "not good," compared to 55.4% and 34.8%, respectively, in 2017.

Responsibility for Road Maintenance

A large majority of the respondents (81.0%) believed that local governments were the primary institutions responsible for the maintenance of roads. Over time, this perception remained strong but with notable variation across the survey years. In 2017, 88.7% of the respondents identified local governments as responsible for road maintenance, and this share increased to 90.4% in 2018. In 2020, the proportion declined slightly to 89.6% before rising to its highest level in 2022 (92.3%). However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the share of respondents holding this view dropped to 81.0%—the lowest recorded across all the survey years—indicating a decline in public confidence in local governments' role in road maintenance.

Entity Responsible for Maintenance of Roads, by Year

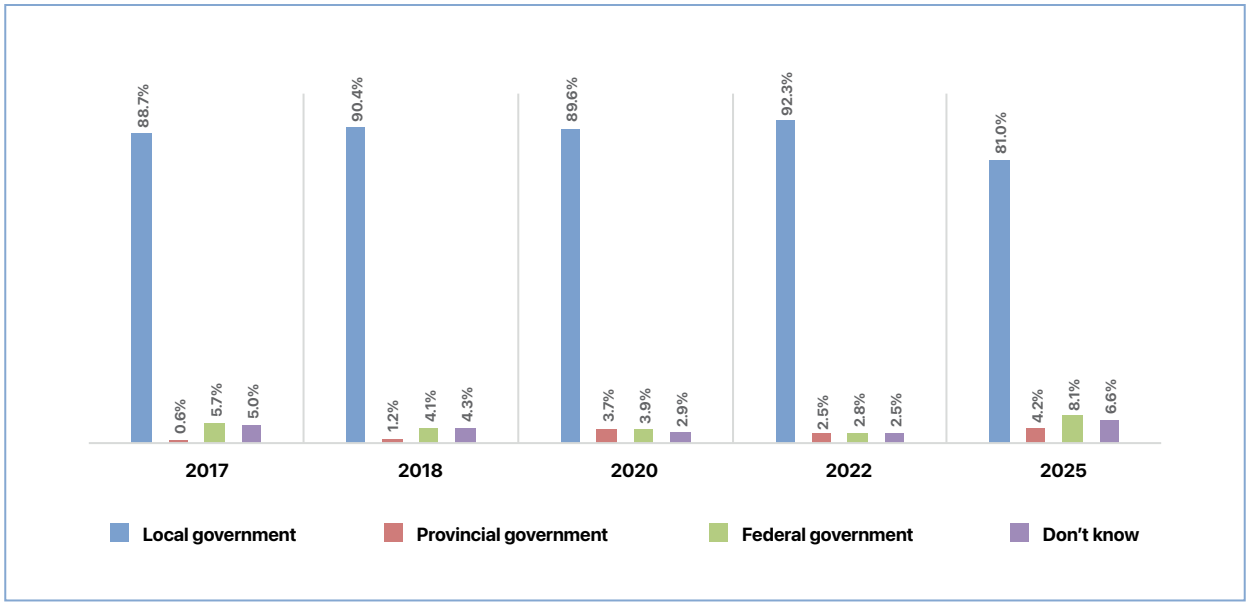


Figure 5.8.2: Q-E13b. *Who in the government do you think is primarily responsible for building and maintaining roads? (N = 6,394)*

Across provinces, the respondents largely agreed that local governments held the primary responsibility for improving road quality in their areas. This view was strongest in Bagmati Province (88.1%), Lumbini Province (87.3%), Koshi Province (84.9%), and Sudurpaschim Province (80.5%) followed by Gandaki Province (78.2%), while about two-thirds of the respondents in Karnali Province (69.4%) and Madhesh Province (68.5%) shared this perception. Meanwhile, only a small share of respondents attributed responsibility for road construction and maintenance to the Nepal (federal) government, including 14.3% in Gandaki Province, 13.5% in Karnali Province, and 11.7% in Sudurpaschim Province.

Entity Responsible for Maintenance of Roads, by Province

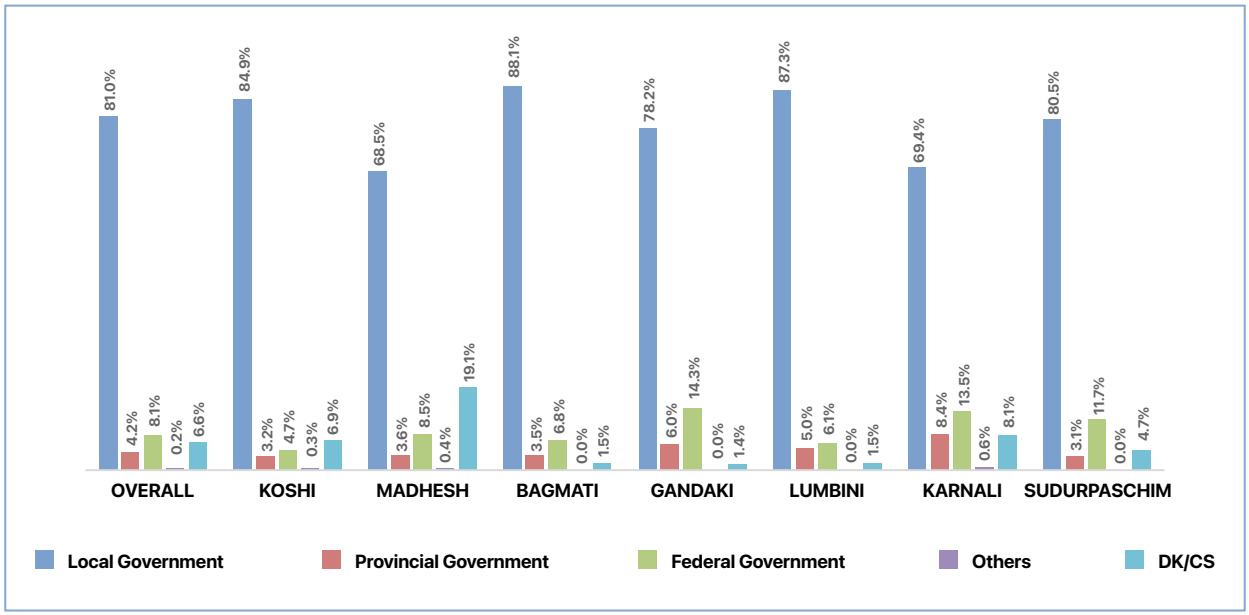


Figure 5.8.3: Q-E13b. *Who in the government do you think is primarily responsible for building and maintaining roads? (N = 6,394)*

Positive and Negative Changes in the Quality of Road Services

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, about half of the respondents (49.7%) reported that the quality of roads in their rural municipality or municipality had improved over the past year, while 38.4% observed no change, 9.1% perceived a deterioration, and 2.9% were undecided. Except for the 2017 survey, the share of respondents reporting improvements was consistently higher than those reporting no change or deterioration. In 2017, just over one-third (37.3%) noted improvements, a proportion that rose to 52.7% in 2018 and reached the peak of 67.0% in 2020. This was followed by a decline to 50.4% in 2022 and a slight further decrease to 49.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Reports of deteriorating road conditions fell from 22.4% in 2017 to 7.3% in both 2020 and 2022, before increasing modestly to 9.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, the share of respondents reporting no change decreased significantly from 38.8% in 2017 to 27.8% in 2018 and 24.5% in 2020, then rose sharply to 41.5% in 2022 and declined slightly to 38.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Compared to all the past surveys, in 2022, the highest proportion of respondents reported no change in the quality of roads during the past year.

Changes in the Quality of Roads in the Rural Municipality/Municipality, by Year

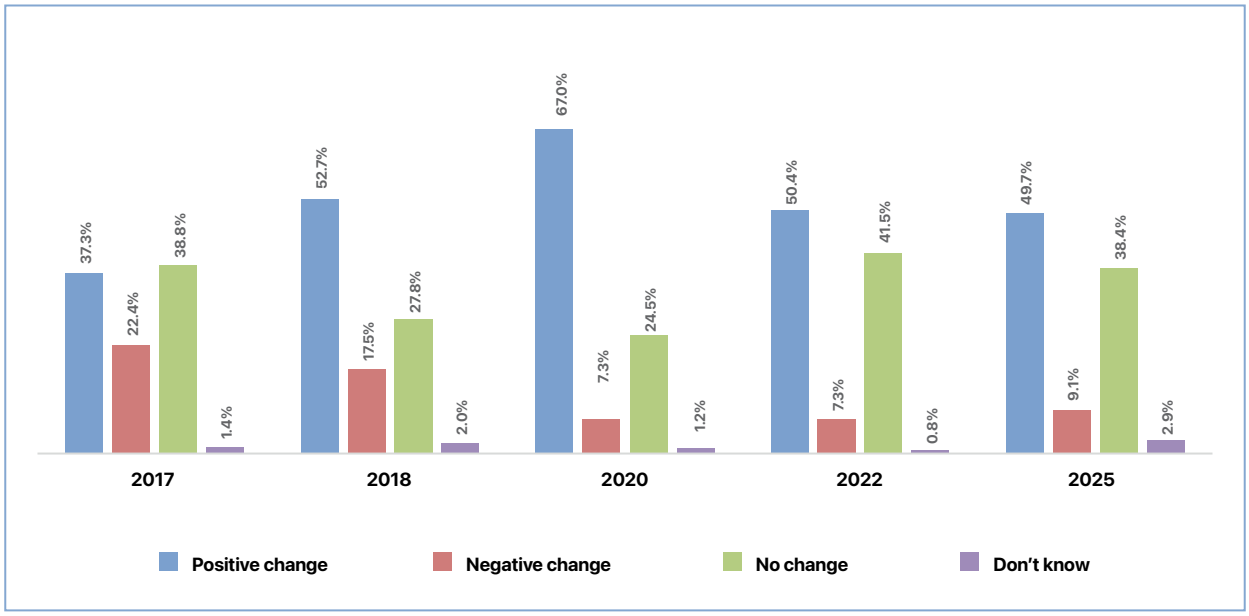


Figure 5.8.4: Q-E13c. *Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of roads in your urban municipality/rural municipality during the past year? (N = 6,394)*

Perceptions of improvements in the quality of roads varied substantially across provinces and survey years. In 2017, Karnali Province recorded the highest share of respondents reporting positive change (54.7%), while Bagmati Province (28.8%) and Madhesh Province (29.0%) reported the lowest levels of improvement. That same year, Bagmati Province had the largest proportion of respondents identifying deterioration (38.4%). By 2018, this pattern shifted markedly, with Gandaki Province reporting the highest share of respondents noting improvements (66.9%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (64.3%) and Koshi Province (59.9%). In 2020, optimism peaked in Sudurpaschim Province, where nearly three-fourths (74.9%) of the respondents reported improvements, followed by Lumbini Province (70.7%) and Karnali Province (70.6%). In 2022, the highest levels of improvement were reported in Koshi Province (64.0%), with Sudurpaschim Province (57.9%) and Gandaki Province (53.5%) also reporting relatively positive assessments. During the same year, Bagmati Province had the lowest share of respondents reporting improvements (33.6%) and the highest proportion reporting no change (56.7%), a pattern also observed among large proportions of respondents in Lumbini Province (43.0%) and Karnali Province (42.6%). By 2025, provincial perceptions shifted once again: Gandaki Province recorded the highest share of

respondents noting improvements (63.5%), followed by Koshi Province (52.5%) and Bagmati Province (50.9%). Between 2022 and 2025, Bagmati Province saw a notable decline in the share of respondents reporting no change—from 56.7% to 42.8%—alongside an increase in those reporting improvements, from 33.6% to 50.9%.

From 2017 to 2020, Bagmati Province and Madhesh Province had the highest share of respondents reporting deterioration in the quality of roads. In 2017, more than one-third (36.2%) of Madhesh Province respondents reported negative changes. This share fell to 19.9% in 2018 and 18.1% in 2020, declined further to 6.4% in 2022, and rose slightly to 11.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Perceptions on the Quality of Roads, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Positive change	37.3%	39.9%	29.0%	28.8%	43.7%	45.2%	54.7%	35.9%
	Negative change	22.4%	17.5%	36.2%	38.4%	14.6%	8.8%	7.5%	12.3%
	No change	38.8%	41.7%	33.4%	31.4%	41.3%	44.1%	37.1%	48.9%
	Don't Know	1.4%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.9%	0.7%	2.9%
2018	Positive change	52.7%	59.9%	50.6%	31.6%	66.9%	58.8%	56.9%	64.3%
	Negative change	17.5%	15.3%	19.9%	33.7%	14.1%	10.1%	6.5%	3.7%
	No change	27.8%	23.8%	24.9%	33.1%	18.4%	28.6%	35.6%	31.9%
	Don't Know	2.0%	1.0%	4.6%	1.5%	0.5%	2.5%	1.0%	0.1%
2020	Positive change	67.0%	68.0%	61.8%	62.5%	69.5%	70.7%	70.6%	74.9%
	Negative change	7.3%	1.8%	18.1%	8.2%	1.4%	5.1%	2.0%	4.3%
	No change	24.5%	29.9%	17.2%	27.2%	28.6%	24.1%	26.2%	20.7%
	Don't Know	1.2%	0.2%	3.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%
2022	Positive change	50.4%	64.0%	51.4%	33.6%	53.5%	50.4%	50.2%	57.9%
	Negative change	7.3%	5.9%	6.4%	9.1%	8.1%	5.3%	5.4%	11.8%
	No change	41.5%	29.6%	41.0%	56.7%	38.4%	43.0%	42.6%	30.3%
	Don't Know	0.8%	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%	–	1.3%	1.7%	–
2025	Positive change	49.7%	52.5%	45.2%	50.9%	63.5%	48.0%	43.2%	44.2%
	Negative change	9.1%	8.1%	11.6%	5.9%	5.8%	9.5%	13.5%	13.2%
	No change	38.4%	33.2%	35.6%	42.8%	30.3%	42.0%	41.7%	42.4%
	Don't Know	2.9%	6.2%	7.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.2%

Table 5.8.2: Q-E13c. *Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of roads in your urban municipality/rural municipality during the past year? (N = 6,394)*

Reasons for Positive Changes in the Quality of Roads

Respondents who reported positive changes in road quality were asked about the reasons behind this perception. The most frequently cited reasons were the construction of many new roads (54.6%) and the blacktopping of roads (44.4%). Other reasons included quick repair of damaged roads (30.5%), wider roads (30.4%), proper upgrading of existing roads (25.7%), and fair selection of roads for upgrade (16.7%).

Provincial variations were notable. A large majority in Sudurpaschim Province (79.6%) attributed improvements to the construction of new roads, a view also widely shared in Karnali Province (71.4%), Madhesh Province (58.1%), and Lumbini Province (55.8%). Blacktopped roads were identified as a key reason for improvement by 60.2% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province, 54.0% in Gandaki Province, and 50.4% in Lumbini Province. Wider roads were highlighted by 52.8% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province, 49.9% in Gandaki Province, and 40.9% in Karnali Province.

Additionally, quick repair of damaged roads was reported as a key reason by 45.4% of the respondents in Koshi Province and 35.1% in Gandaki Province. About one-quarter of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (26.6%) and Karnali Province (26.4%) noted improvements because the road had reached near their homes.

Reasons for Positive Changes in the Quality of Roads, by Province

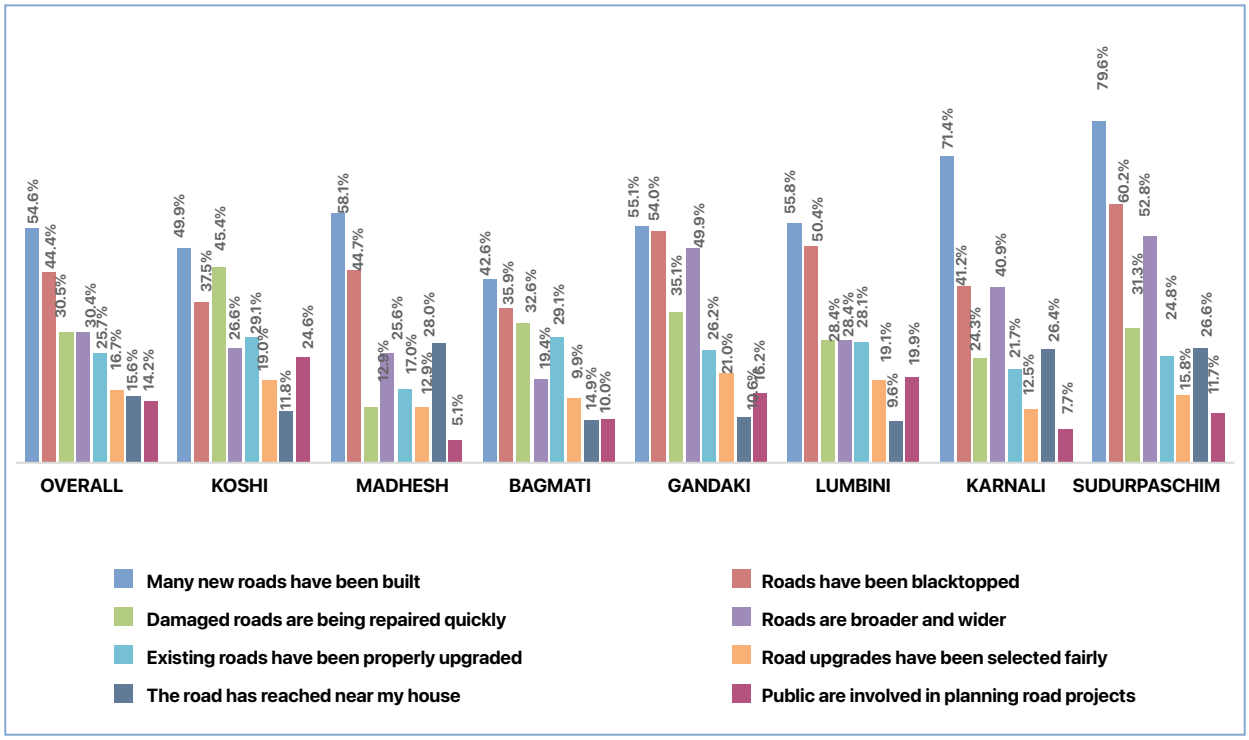


Figure 5.8.5: Q-E13d. *[If answered "Positive change" in E13c] What positive changes have there been? (N = 3,176)*

Reasons for Negative Changes in the Quality of Roads

Among the 9.1% of the respondents who reported a decline in road quality over the past year, 78.6% attributed this deterioration to worsening conditions of roads; 61.9% cited delays in the government's maintenance of damaged roads. Other reasons included the failure to construct roads where needed (47.8%), perceived bias in selecting roads for upgrades (17.4%), limited public involvement in planning and decision-making (16.3%), and roads remaining unusable due to the lack of vehicle movement (14.3%).

Provincial patterns showed that respondents in Gandaki Province (85.7%), Sudurpaschim Province (84.7%), Karnali Province (81.6%), Koshi Province (80.9%), and Madhesh Province (80.7%) most

frequently highlighted the deterioration of roads as the primary concern. Likewise, respondents in Lumbini Province (79.3%), Sudurpaschim Province (69.4%), and Bagmati Province (67.6%) placed greater emphasis on delays in maintenance by government.

The respondents cited several other issues affecting road quality in their local areas. Many highlighted drainage problems, noting that drains were either left open, inadequately constructed, or entirely lacking, often contributing to frequent accidents. Landslides were another major concern, with reports of uncleared debris, landslide-damaged roads, and road conditions that deteriorated again each monsoon, sometimes preventing vehicle movement altogether. Several respondents pointed to missing or inadequate infrastructure, such as the absence of retaining walls and bridges, or water-damaged road sections that require repair. Others raised concerns about land encroachment—either during road construction or by the public—as well as persistent lighting problems, including broken or unrepaired streetlights.

Reasons for Negative Changes in the Quality of Roads, by Province

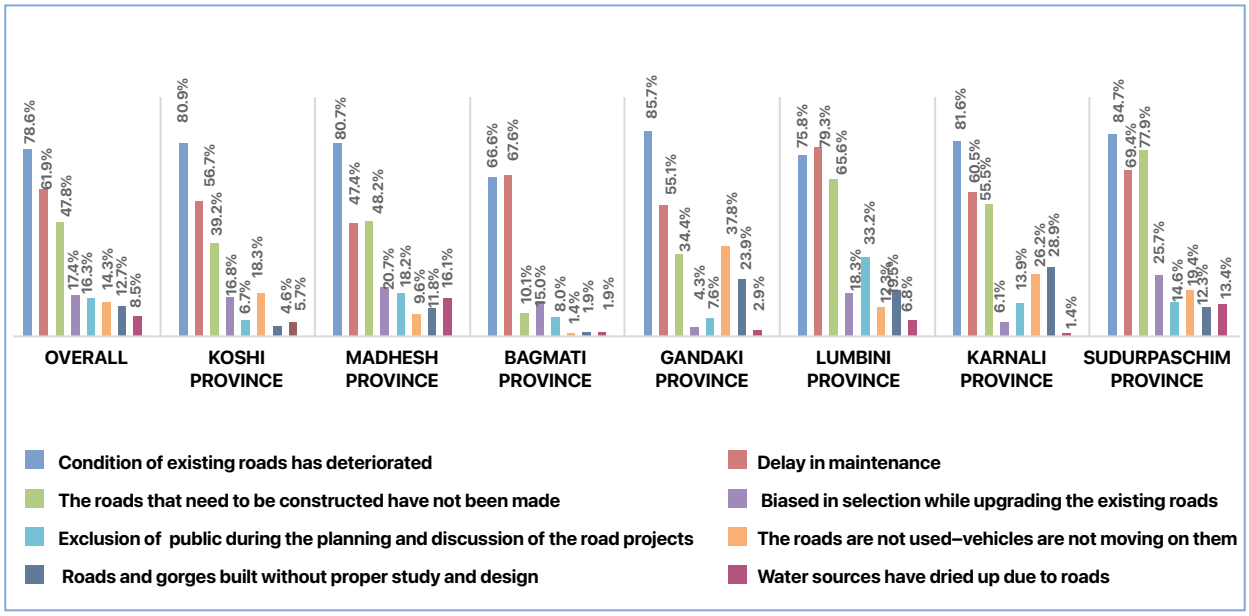


Figure 5.8.6: Q-E13e. *[If answered "Negative change" in E13c] What negative changes have there been? (N = 580)*

Suggestions to Improve the Quality of Road Service

The most common suggestions were blacktopping of roads (60.5%), prompt maintenance of damaged roads (56.2%), and proper upgrading of existing roads (47.5%). About one-third (35.2%) of the respondents said that the roads should be wider and more spacious. Other commonly cited suggestions were proper designing of roads (23.2%) and the inclusion of the local public in planning and discussions about road projects (22.7%).

Respondents from Bagmati Province (71.2%), Lumbini Province (62.6%), and Karnali Province (56.7%) emphasized prompt maintenance of roads, whereas respondents from Koshi Province (68.3%) and Sudurpaschim Province (73.8%) were more inclined toward blacktopping of roads in their area. About half of the respondents from Koshi Province (51.5%) and Lumbini Province (50.2%) suggested proper upgrading of existing roads. Around one-third (33.4%) of the respondents from Madhesh Province stated that the taxes collected for roads should be spent on roads.

Suggestions to Improve the Quality of Road Service, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Roads should be black-topped	60.5%	68.3%	64.4%	43.7%	52.8%	65.1%	68.6%	73.8%
Damaged roads should be repaired promptly	56.2%	54.0%	37.8%	71.2%	52.3%	62.6%	56.7%	54.6%
Existing roads should be properly upgraded	47.5%	51.5%	46.8%	46.8%	40.1%	50.2%	46.3%	45.9%
Roads should be widened	35.2%	35.4%	33.3%	23.9%	38.9%	42.8%	38.6%	48.0%
Roads should be well planned and designed	23.2%	19.8%	25.1%	11.5%	35.0%	28.6%	21.6%	34.3%
Local people should be included in planning and discussions	22.7%	22.6%	9.4%	29.5%	21.1%	29.9%	19.0%	24.5%
Road tax revenues should be used for road improvements	22.5%	24.8%	33.4%	13.6%	23.2%	18.4%	14.8%	28.0%
The accessibility standards set by the government should be implemented	5.2%	2.4%	5.9%	2.9%	5.9%	5.3%	1.7%	16.8%
Others	2.4%	3.4%	2.8%	2.4%	1.7%	1.6%	4.0%	0.4%
Don't know/Can't say	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.1%

Table 5.8.3: Q-E13f. *What needs to be done to improve the quality of road services provided by the rural municipality/municipality in your areas? (N = 6,394)*

Respondents also offered a wide range of infrastructure-related recommendations, which can be grouped into five major thematic categories. Road construction and maintenance emerged as a central concern, with many highlighting the need to build roads in gravel routes and areas without road access; they also suggested widening narrow sections and repairing damaged stretches. Several respondents emphasized that construction work must be completed on time and to an acceptable standard. They also stressed the importance of drainage systems and sanitation, calling for construction of roadside drains, proper water management, cleaning of blocked gutters, and improving protective measures to prevent flooding and road deterioration. A third major area of concern was bridges and accessibility, where the respondents underscored the need for new bridges over rivers and streams, the replacement of inadequate structures, and the construction of vehicular bridges to ensure safe and convenient mobility.

The fourth theme focused on landslide control and disaster management, with respondents urging the government to implement effective landslide protection measures, maintain vulnerable slopes, clear debris promptly, and prioritize development in high-risk areas. Finally, many of the respondents pointed to essential supportive infrastructure in the form of installation of streetlights, CCTV cameras, pedestrian facilities, and zebra crossings, as well as better monitoring, transparent contracting, community participation, and honest use of public budgets. Together, these responses reflected strong public demand for safer, more reliable, and better-managed road infrastructure.

Overall Satisfaction with Local Government Services

The overall satisfaction level regarding services delivered by local governments declined over time. In 2020, 68.9% of the respondents reported being satisfied, which fell to 57.2% in 2022, before rising slightly to 59.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Provincial patterns showed notable shifts. In 2020, Gandaki Province (81.7%) and Sudurpaschim Province (81.1%) recorded the highest satisfaction levels. Satisfaction levels in Sudurpaschim Province, however, dropped sharply to 61.2% in 2022 and further to 50.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, marking one of the steepest declines. In contrast, Bagmati Province recorded the highest satisfaction level in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (73.6%), up from 47.0% in 2022 and 69.7% in 2020.

Madhesh Province consistently reported the lowest satisfaction levels across the survey years. In Madhesh, satisfaction levels fell from 55.3% in 2020 to 39.4% in 2022, with a slight recovery to 42.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—the lowest among all provinces. The satisfaction levels in Koshi Province remained relatively stable across the survey years (65.9% in 2020, 67.5% in 2022, and 64.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025). In Lumbini Province, the satisfaction level remained almost unchanged between 2020 (71.8%) and 2022 (71.1%), but dropped by 13.5 percentage points to 57.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Overall Satisfaction Regarding the Services Delivered by the Local Government, by Year and Province



Figure 5.8.7: Q-E13g. *Overall, are you satisfied with the services delivered by the local government (rural municipality/urban municipality)? (N = 6,329) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

5.9 TAXATION

To assess public perceptions regarding taxation, the survey asked the respondents about the types of taxes they had paid in the past year, their views on the current tax levels, and their opinions on certain tax-related issues. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more than three-quarters of the respondents (77.1%) reported paying at least one form of tax in the past year, whereas in the Follow-up Survey 2026, about 17.1% of the respondents reported that they had recently paid taxes, service charges, or fees. The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 indicated that property tax (66.2%), land tax (61.3%), and vehicle tax (59.2%) were the most commonly paid taxes, followed by business tax (37.8%) and entertainment tax (37.0%). Smaller proportions reported paying individual income tax (22.1%), house rent tax (19.9%), and land registration tax (13.9%).

Trends over time showed a growing proportion of Nepalis reporting tax payment since 2018. While only 7.4% reported paying property tax in 2018, the figure rose sharply to 58.7% in 2020, 61.2% in 2022, and to 66.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, vehicle tax payment rose from 2.9% in 2018 to a high of 63.4% in 2020, then declined to 59.3% in 2022 and further to 59.2% in the Pre-Gen Z

Movement Survey 2025. Land tax payment was reported by just 0.4% in 2018 but increased dramatically to 65.6% in 2020, remained stable at 65.9% in 2022, and declined slightly to 61.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

The respondents who reported paying taxes were further asked whether tax levels had changed compared to the previous year. Among those who had paid property tax and land tax, 53.7% and 54.0%, respectively, felt that the tax rates had increased. Around two-fifths (43.6%) of those paying business tax and vehicle tax (38.6%) reported higher payments than the previous year, while two-thirds (65.3%) of those paying land registration charges noted an increase. Overall, the findings suggested a slight decline in the share of respondents paying most of the taxes in the past year.

While most of the respondents reported being unaware of the changes in current tax levels for many types of taxes, a substantial share of those who paid property, vehicle, and land taxes stated that tax levels had increased compared to last year. A considerable proportion of respondents who paid advertisement tax, institutional income tax, agricultural income tax, house rent tax, individual income tax, land registration tax, business tax, and entertainment tax also reported that these taxes were higher than in the previous year (Table 5.9.1).

Views on the Current Level of Taxation,[25] by Year

Have you or your family paid the following types of tax in the last one year?					If yes, do you think the current level of taxation is appropriate?				
Type of tax	2018	2020	2022	2025	N	More than last year	Less than last year	Same as last year	Don't know
Property tax	7.4%	58.7%	61.2%	66.2%	3803	53.7%	1.3%	31.4%	13.6%
House rent tax	5.4%	27.7%	21.5%	19.9%	456	49.6%	3.5%	33.1%	13.8%
Individual Income tax	7.9%	22.0%	16.6%	22.1%	726	27.3%	1.4%	51.6%	19.7%
Business tax	52.0%	39.2%	31.0%	37.8%	927	43.6%	1.2%	44.3%	10.9%
Vehicle tax	2.9%	63.4%	59.3%	59.2%	1927	38.6%	0.5%	40.7%	20.2%
Land registration tax	2.7%	30.8%	19.3%	13.9%	442	65.3%	2.9%	24.7%	7.0%
Entertainment tax	0.2%	62.1%	38.8%	37.0%	1336	29.3%	1.6%	54.6%	14.4%
Land tax	0.4%	65.6%	65.9%	61.3%	3236	54.0%	1.2%	31.6%	13.1%
Advertisement tax	1.1%	13.0%	3.1%	3.6%	78	58.2%	1.3%	38.0%	2.5%
Agriculture Income tax	8.0%	14.2%	5.4%	4.7%	146	49.3%	2.1%	39.7%	8.9%
Institutional Income tax	13.5%	13.7%	3.1%	4.3%	80	56.3%	3.8%	32.5%	7.5%
Remuneration tax	0.5%	21.4%	10.8%	12.1%	400	37.3%	1.0%	40.1%	21.6%

Table 5.9.1: Q-E15Ai–Mi. *Have you or your family paid the following types of tax in the last one year?* ***Q-E15A–M.*** *[If "Yes" in Q-E15Ai–Mi] Do you think the current level of taxation is appropriate? (Responses as "Not Paid Local Tax," "Not Applicable," and "Refused to Answer" are not included)*

25 During the survey, questions (E15a) were asked to all the respondents regardless of whether or not they had paid taxes in the last one year. The given choices were: "more than last year;" "less than last year;" "not paid local tax;" "not applicable;" "refused to answer;" and "don't know." While analyzing the answers, only the responses of those who had said "yes" in E15 were considered.

The majority of Nepalis seemed to consider it easy to pay taxes. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, about three-fifths (58.6%) of the respondents who paid taxes in the past year stated that they did not feel any inconvenience while paying taxes, service charges, or fees; however, 4.1% reported experiencing inconvenience. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, when asked about the convenience of paying taxes, the majority of the respondents (82.9%) reported that they did not know, as they had not made any recent payments. Overall, 15.5% reported that it was easy to pay taxes, while 1.6% reported that it was difficult.

Over time, the share of respondents reporting that it was easy to pay taxes declined sharply. In 2020, about 70.9% reported that paying taxes or service charges was easy, which decreased to 57.2% in 2022, edged up to 58.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, before dropping markedly to 15.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Conversely, the proportion of respondents who were unable to assess the convenience of tax payment increased substantially—from 38.5% in 2022 and 37.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 82.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026—largely reflecting the high share of respondents who had not paid any taxes recently. Meanwhile, the proportion reporting difficulty in paying taxes remained consistently low over the years, at around 4.1% until 2025, before declining slightly to 1.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Degree of Convenience while Paying Taxes/Service Charges/Fees, by Year

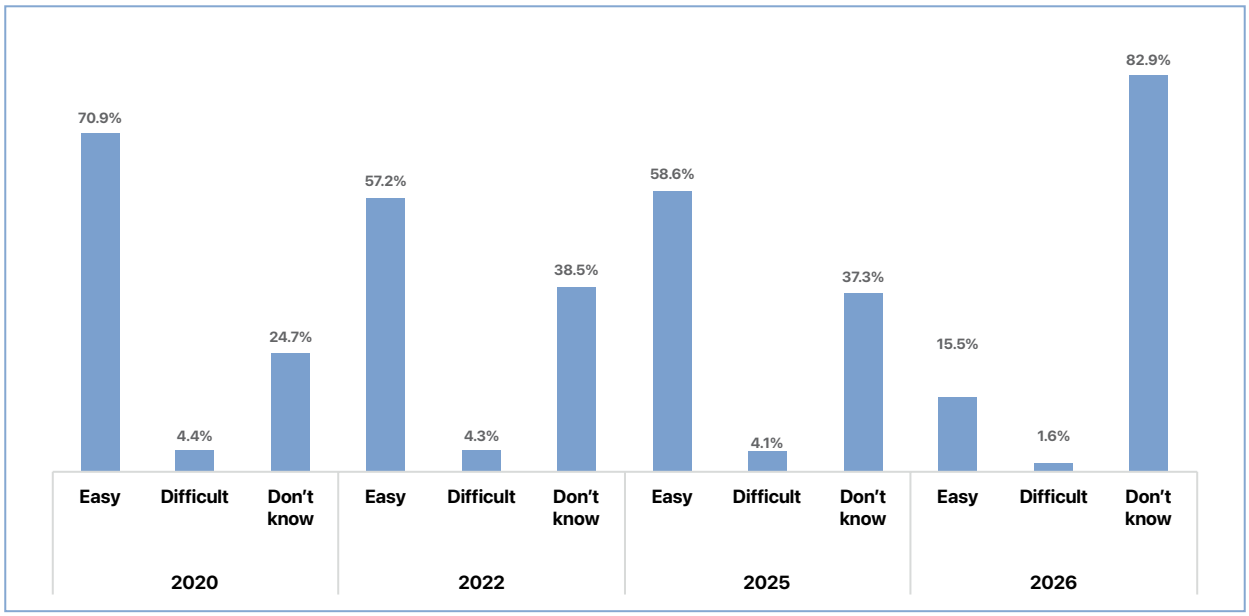


Figure 5.9.1: Q-E15N. *How convenient has it been for you while paying taxes/service charges/fees? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

At the provincial level, in 2020, the highest share of respondents reporting that it was easy to pay taxes was from Sudurpaschim Province (85.9%). This share declined to 64.5% in 2022 and further to 48.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar downward trend was observed in Lumbini Province, where 81.7% said it was easy to pay taxes in 2020, compared to 70.7% in 2022 and 55.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Gandaki Province, the proportion reporting ease of tax payment remained relatively stable between 2022 (73.5%) and 2025 (72.0%), although it was higher in 2020 (82.7%). In Madhesh Province, 43.9% reported that paying taxes was easy in 2020, but this declined to 35.3% in 2022 and remained nearly the same at 35.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Madhesh Province also had a high share of respondents who were unaware of whether paying taxes was easy or difficult—48.8% in 2020, rising sharply to 63.0% in 2022 and remaining almost constant at 63.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Degree of Convenience while Paying Taxes/Service Charges/Fees, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2020	Easy	70.9%	74.0%	43.9%	72.8%	82.7%	81.7%	75.0%	85.9%
	Difficult	4.4%	5.0%	7.3%	3.9%	1.7%	4.0%	0.7%	3.2%
	DK/CS	24.7%	20.9%	48.8%	23.3%	15.6%	14.2%	24.3%	10.9%
2022	Easy	57.2%	54.9%	35.3%	61.0%	73.5%	70.7%	50.6%	64.5%
	Difficult	4.3%	9.1%	1.7%	6.4%	1.7%	1.8%	7.7%	1.3%
	DK/CS	38.5%	36.0%	63.0%	32.6%	24.8%	27.5%	41.7%	34.2%
2025	Easy	58.6%	68.0%	35.2%	74.0%	72.0%	55.2%	57.5%	48.1%
	Difficult	4.1%	5.7%	1.6%	5.3%	3.5%	3.3%	2.1%	6.3%
	DK/CS	37.3%	26.3%	63.2%	20.7%	24.4%	41.5%	40.4%	45.6%

Table 5.9.2: Q-E15N. *How convenient has it been for you while paying taxes/service charges/fees (N = 6,394)*

In Koshi Province, there were notable fluctuations. About three-fourths of the respondents reported ease in tax payment in 2020, but this fell to 54.9% in 2022, before rising again to 68.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar fluctuation was seen in Bagmati Province: 72.8% reported ease in tax payment in 2020, which dropped to 61.0% in 2022 and then increased to 74.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 showed no notable difference in perceptions regarding ease in paying taxes between the residents of urban (58.2%) and rural municipalities (59.6%). However, people living in the Terai (49.9%) were less likely to report that paying taxes was easy compared to those in the Hill (68.7%) and Mountain (64.1%) regions. A large share of Terai residents (46.7%) also seemed to be unaware of how convenient it was to pay taxes, whereas this proportion was lower in the Hill (26.7%) and Mountain (29.6%) regions.

Education levels also seemed to have a bearing on tax payment. Illiterate respondents (43.9%) and those without formal education (57.3%) were less likely to say that paying taxes was easy, compared to individuals who had completed intermediate education (64.9%) or a bachelor's degree and above (76.2%).

Easing Convenience to Pay Taxes

The respondents (1.6%) who reported difficulty in paying taxes or service charges in the Follow-up Survey 2026 came up with several suggestions to make the process more convenient. The two most commonly suggested measures were enabling taxpayers to pay all taxes directly from their ward office (56.0%) and the provision of online payment for all types of taxes and fees (41.0%). Additionally, about one-fifth of the respondents suggested the establishment of dedicated tax units with staff at ward offices (22.9%) and door-to-door tax or fee collection by authorities (20.7%).

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, where 4.1% of the respondents reported difficulty in paying taxes or service charges, also saw several suggestions to make the process more convenient. The two most commonly suggested measures were the provision of online payment for all types of taxes and fees (54.0%) and enabling taxpayers to pay all taxes directly from their ward office (52.5%). Additionally, about one-quarter of the respondents suggested door-to-door tax or fee collection by authorities (29.8%) and the establishment of dedicated tax units with staff at ward offices (27.0%).

Suggestions for Easing the Tax Process, by Year

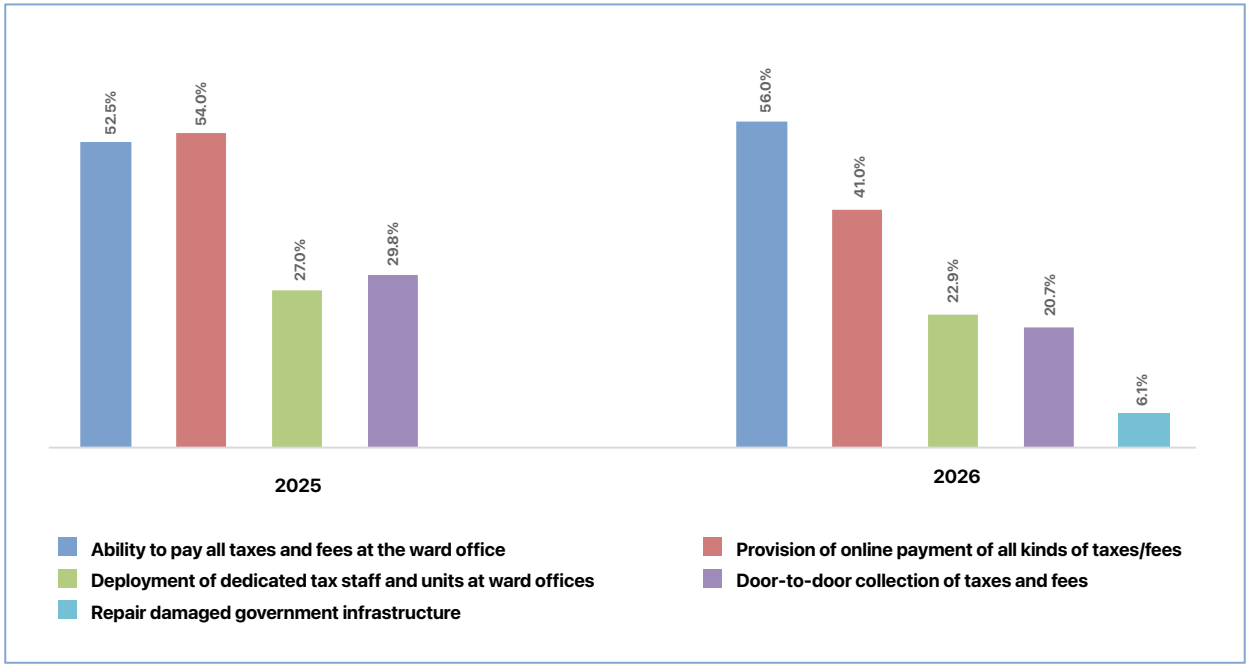


Figure 5.9.2: Q-E15O. *Currently, if it is difficult/inconvenient to pay taxes/service charges/fees, what should be done to make the process more convenient? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 showed notable variations in provincial patterns regarding the preferred measures to improve tax payment systems. The highest share of respondents from Bagmati Province (79.6%) and Gandaki Province (62.4%) prioritized online payment systems for all types of taxes and fees. In contrast, respondents from Lumbini Province (77.0%) and Koshi Province (70.1%) preferred the facilitation of tax payments through ward offices. Similarly, 61.8% from Sudurpaschim Province and 58.8% from Karnali Province prioritized ward-office-based tax payment services, while their second preference was online payment. In Madhesh Province, 42.8% favored tax payment through ward offices, and slightly more than one-third preferred door-to-door tax or fee collection.

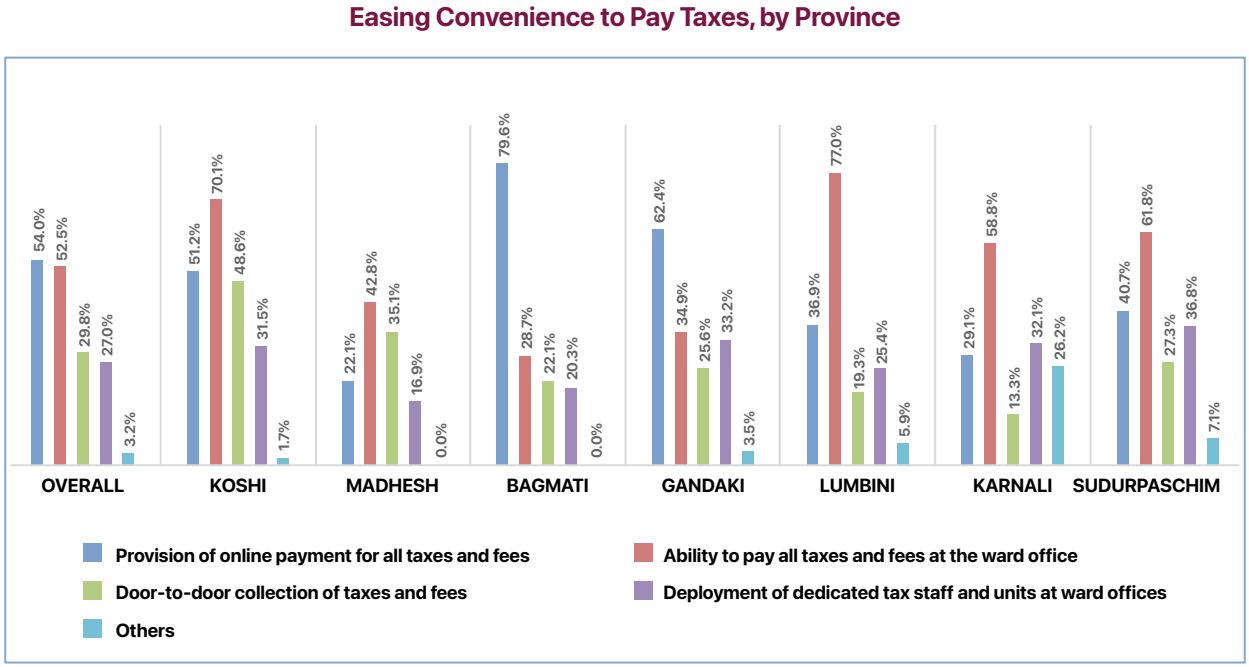


Figure 5.9.3: Q-E15N. *How convenient has it been for you while paying taxes/service charges/fees? (N = 6,394)*

Views on Taxation

A large majority of Nepalis reported that they lacked clear information about taxes and would benefit from clearer communication from all levels of government about tax collection and expenditure. To assess public understanding, the survey presented respondents with four taxation-related statements and asked whether they agreed or disagreed with each.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, nearly all respondents agreed[26] that they needed more information on how federal, provincial, and local governments collect taxes (99.3%), how tax revenue is spent (99.2%), and what benefits citizens receive in return for paying taxes (99.2%). However, only slightly more than one-fourth (28.5%) of the respondents believed that the taxes they paid were being properly utilized. Similarly, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, most respondents stated that they needed more information on how federal, provincial, and local governments collect taxes (94.1%), how tax revenue is spent (94.5%), and what benefits citizens receive in return for paying taxes (94.4%). Moreover, slightly less than half (49.0%) believed that the taxes they paid were being properly utilized, a pattern consistent with previous survey rounds.

26 "Agree" and "strongly agree" have been combined into one category, "agree"; similarly, responses of "disagree" and "strongly disagree" have been combined into "disagree" for the purpose of comparisons over time.

Views on Taxation, by Year

	Year	Agree	Disagree	DK/CS
I want clearer information on the taxes I owe to federal, provincial, and local governments.	2018	95.3%	2.5%	2.2%
	2020	98.5%	0.6%	0.9%
	2022	96.6%	1.7%	1.6%
	2025	94.1%	3.5%	2.5%
	2026	99.3%	0.5%	0.2%
I want more information on how the government spends the tax money.	2018	96.7%	1.1%	2.2%
	2020	98.6%	0.5%	0.9%
	2022	97.0%	1.6%	1.5%
	2025	94.5%	3.0%	2.4%
	2026	99.2%	0.6%	0.2%
I want clear information on what benefits we receive in return for paying taxes.	2018	–	–	–
	2020	98.6%	0.5%	0.9%
	2022	97.1%	1.4%	1.5%
	2025	94.4%	3.3%	2.3%
	2026	99.2%	0.7%	0.2%
I believe the taxes I pay are being used properly.	2018	40.3%	51.9%	7.8%
	2020	54.7%	40.0%	5.3%
	2022	43.0%	32.6%	24.5%
	2025	49.0%	45.2%	5.8%
	2026	28.5%	67.9%	3.6%

Table 5.9.3: Q-E16ai–iv. *To what extent do you agree/strongly agree/disagree/strongly disagree with these statements? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Over time, public confidence in tax utilization fluctuated. The share of respondents who believed that taxes were being used properly increased from 40.3% in 2018 to 54.7% in 2020, before declining to 43.0% in 2022 and rising slightly to 49.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. However, this perception dropped sharply to 28.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026—the lowest across all the survey years. Correspondingly, the proportion of respondents who believed taxes were not being properly utilized increased to 67.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, compared to 45.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 32.6% in 2022, and 40.0% in 2020.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, at the provincial level, Madhesh Province had the highest share of respondents who believed their taxes were being properly used (73.9%). More than half of the respondents in Lumbini Province (56.7%) and Gandaki Province (51.1%) also shared this view. Similarly, slightly less than half in Sudurpaschim and Karnali provinces (46.2% each) believed the same. In contrast, about two-thirds of the respondents in Bagmati Province (66.6%) and more than half in Koshi Province (56.3%) disagreed that the taxes they paid were being properly utilized.

Views on Proper Usage of Taxes, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Agree	49.0%	37.7%	73.9%	30.5%	51.1%	56.7%	46.2%	46.4%
Disagree	45.2%	56.3%	15.8%	66.6%	47.1%	36.1%	45.9%	50.7%
DK/CS	5.8%	6.1%	10.3%	2.8%	1.8%	7.2%	7.8%	2.9%

Table 5.9.4: Q-E16aiv. *To what extent do you agree/strongly agree/disagree/strongly disagree with the statement "I believe that the tax I paid is being properly utilized"? (N = 6,394)*

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 showed that people from rural municipalities (52.2%) were more likely to believe that their taxes were being properly utilized compared to those from urban municipalities (47.4%). By region, residents of the Terai (58.5%) were more likely to hold this view than those from the Hill (38.6%) and Mountain regions (40.4%). The survey also showed that education levels, too, influenced opinion: individuals with higher education (38.1%) were less likely to believe that taxes were being used properly compared to those with no formal education (58.2%). Across caste and ethnicity, the Madhesh/Terai Caste groups (68.0%) were far more likely to believe that taxes were being properly utilized than Hill Caste groups (40.8%).

Experience of Paying Extra Cash or Gift while Paying the Tax

A small minority of Nepalis reported making unofficial payments while paying taxes. Nationally, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 2.3% of the respondents said they paid extra cash or delivered goods and gifts beyond the transaction rules set by the government, while 97.8% reported no such transactions. Similarly, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, among those who paid taxes, 2.0% reported paying extra cash or delivering goods and gifts beyond the official amount, while a large majority (95.5%) reported no such payments.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Madhesh Province had the highest share of respondents reporting unofficial payments (6.2%), followed by people from Koshi Province (3.1%), Sudurpaschim Province (2.6%), and Karnali Province (2.5%), while Gandaki Province (0.6%) reported the lowest incidence.

Trends across the survey years showed marked shifts across provinces. In 2020, Lumbini Province reported the highest level of unofficial payments (4.7%), which dropped sharply to 1.0% in 2022 and remained low at 1.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In both 2022 and 2025, Madhesh Province recorded the highest share of respondents making extra payments (7.4% and 6.2%, respectively). Several provinces also showed a gradual rise in unofficial payments over time: Koshi Province (2.1% in 2020 to 3.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025), Karnali Province (0.6% to 2.5%), and Sudurpaschim Province (0.5% to 2.6%). In contrast, Gandaki Province saw a peak in 2020 (1.1%) of such payments, followed by a decline and stabilization at 0.6% in both 2022 and 2025.

Payment in Extra Cash or in Kind, or Offering Gifts, by Year and Province

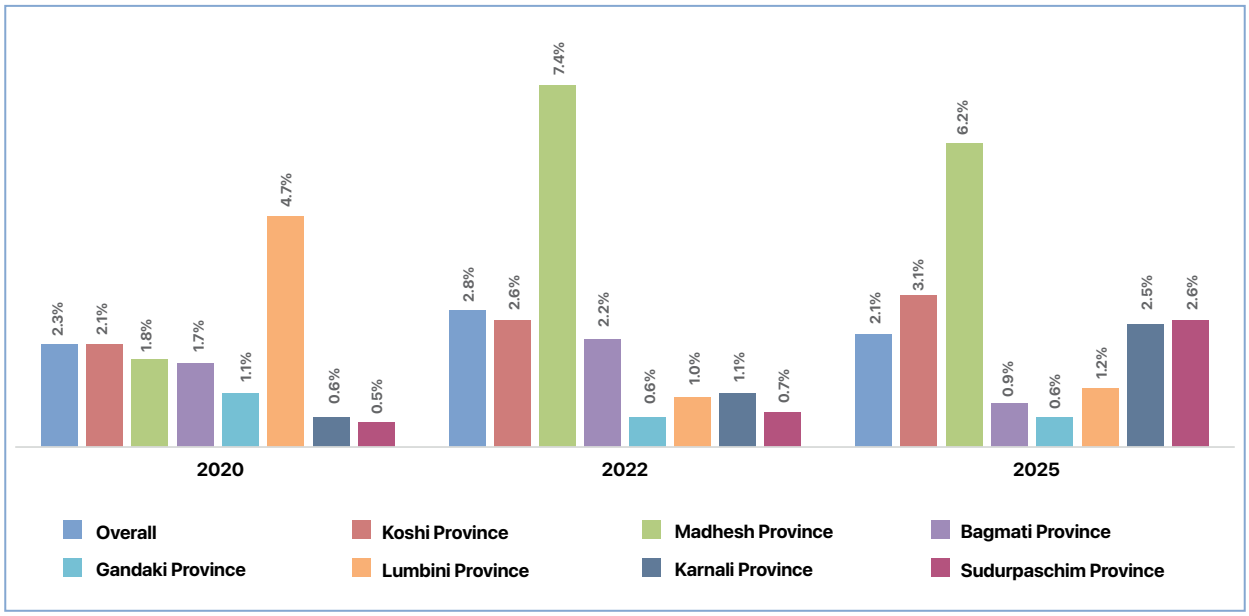


Figure 5.9.4: Q-E16b. *During the last one year, did you have to make any payment in cash (other than the amount fixed by the government) or in kind, or offer gifts to any person while paying taxes? (N = 4,970)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among the 2.3% of the respondents who reported making unofficial payments while paying taxes, most said they paid these amounts to intermediaries. Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) reported paying a third-party broker, while 33.4% said the payment went to a government employee. Smaller proportions reported paying elected representatives (12.7%) or local government employees (8.0%). A very small proportion (3.1%) mentioned employees of provincial governments. Similarly, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, among the 2.0% of the respondents who reported making unofficial payments while paying taxes, most indicated that these payments were made to intermediaries. The findings suggested that unofficial payments were more commonly routed through intermediaries, although direct payments to government officials also occurred in some provinces.

Provincial patterns of unofficial payments while paying taxes showed variations in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, all respondents who reported unofficial payments said they paid a third-party broker. This was also the case with a large majority in Gandaki Province (86.6%) and Sudurpaschim Province (85.7%). About three-quarters of those who made unofficial payments in Karnali Province (75.9%) and Koshi Province (71.9%) reported paying to a broker. In contrast, Madhesh Province showed a different pattern: only 40.4% reported paying a broker, while 36.2% said the payment went to a government employee. In Lumbini Province, the largest share of respondents who made unofficial payments reported paying a third-party broker (57.9%), while 51.0% said the payment went to a government employee. In Sudurpaschim Province, where most of the unofficial payments were made through intermediaries, 44.2% of the respondents reported paying a government employee.

Payment in Extra Cash or in Kind, or Offering Gifts, by Province

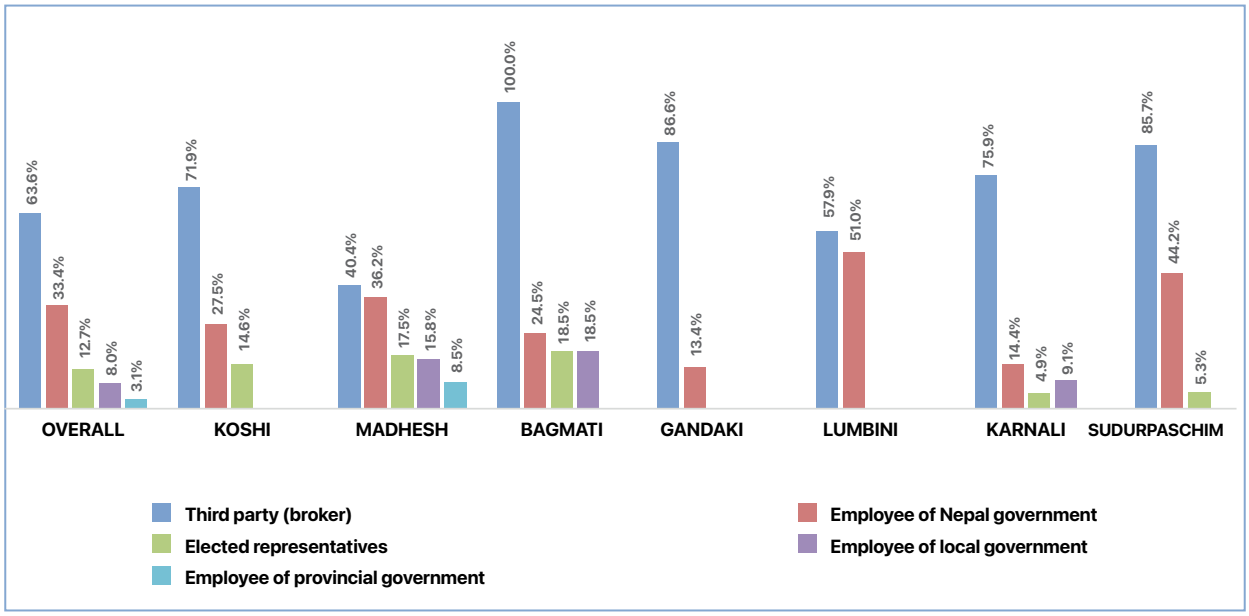


Figure 5.9.5: Q-E16b.1. *[If answered "Yes" in E16b] To whom did you have to pay the extra amount? (N = 111)*

Willingness to Pay More Local Taxes for Better Services

"Would you be willing to pay more local taxes or fees if the quality of services in areas such as road maintenance, education, or healthcare were improved?" The answers to this question indicated a steady decline in Nepalis' willingness to pay higher local taxes in exchange for improved public services over time.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, slightly more than two-fifths of the respondents (45.6%) reported that they would be willing to pay more if services such as road maintenance, education, or healthcare improved, while a majority (53.5%) reported that they were unwilling, and 0.9% were unsure. Similarly, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, slightly more than half of the respondents (55.7%) said they would be willing to pay more if services such as road maintenance, education, or healthcare improved, while 39.2% were unwilling, and about 5.1% were unsure.

The level of this willingness consistently decreased across the survey years—from 77.6% in 2017 to 64.1% in 2018, 63.7% in 2020, 57.0% in 2022, 55.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and reaching its lowest level at 45.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. In contrast, the proportion of respondents unwilling to pay higher local taxes steadily increased, rising from 17.0% in 2017 to 53.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the results suggested a gradual decline in public willingness to contribute more in taxes, alongside a corresponding increase in resistance to higher taxation, despite potential improvements in service delivery.

The level of willingness to pay higher taxes if public services were to improve varied across provinces in the survey years. In 2017, the highest share of respondents expressing willingness to pay more taxes was recorded in Sudurpaschim Province (87.1%), followed by Koshi Province (86.8%) and Karnali Province (85.2%). In contrast, about three-fourths of the respondents from Lumbini Province (73.4%), Bagmati Province (73.3%), and Madhesh Province (73.1%) reported willingness to pay higher taxes under improved service conditions. Across provinces, this share of respondents decreased compared to previous survey years. In Koshi Province, the willingness level fell from 86.8% in 2017 to 70.4% in 2018. It further declined by 26.4 percentage points to 44.0% in 2020, before increasing to 63.9% in 2022, and declining again to 58.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, in Madhesh Province, the willingness level dropped by 24.2 percentage points—from 73.1% in 2017 to 48.9% in 2018; in 2020, the share rose to 59.3%, then fell again to 45.1% in 2022. However, by 2025, the figure had risen once more to 49.9%.

Willingness to Pay More Local Taxes for Better Services, by Year

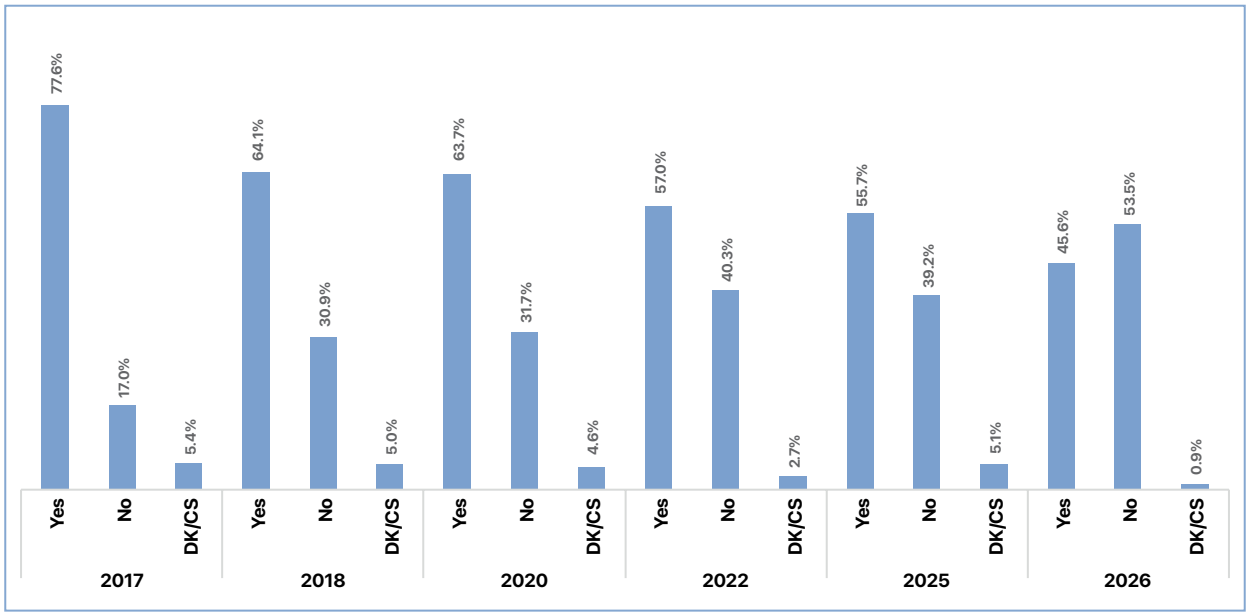


Figure 5.9.6: Q-E16. *Would you be willing to pay more local taxes or fees if the quality of services like road maintenance, education, or healthcare were improved? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Willingness to Pay Higher Taxes for Better Services, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	**Yes**	77.6%	86.8%	73.1%	73.3%	70.9%	73.4%	85.2%	87.1%
	No	17.0%	8.9%	18.5%	19.5%	22.6%	23.0%	13.5%	10.2%
	DK/CS	5.4%	4.3%	8.5%	7.3%	6.5%	3.6%	1.3%	2.7%
2018	**Yes**	64.1%	70.4%	48.9%	65.6%	62.4%	65.0%	71.9%	76.6%
	No	30.9%	27.1%	44.6%	28.2%	34.4%	26.0%	27.1%	22.7%
	DK/CS	5.0%	2.5%	6.5%	6.2%	3.1%	9.0%	1.0%	0.7%
2020	**Yes**	63.7%	44.0%	59.3%	78.4%	82.4%	51.5%	85.2%	70.0%
	No	31.7%	54.0%	33.3%	10.8%	16.4%	46.8%	12.8%	30.0%
	DK/CS	4.6%	2.0%	7.5%	10.8%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	–
2022	**Yes**	57.0%	63.9%	45.1%	47.7%	61.1%	64.2%	69.1%	66.0%
	No	40.3%	32.4%	50.4%	50.4%	36.2%	34.0%	27.4%	33.7%
	DK/CS	2.7%	3.7%	4.5%	1.9%	2.7%	1.8%	3.5%	0.3%
2025	**Yes**	55.7%	58.9%	49.9%	48.5%	58.9%	61.0%	72.2%	57.2%
	No	39.2%	34.6%	36.5%	50.1%	40.8%	37.2%	22.5%	39.4%
	DK/CS	5.1%	6.5%	13.6%	1.5%	0.4%	1.8%	5.4%	3.4%

Table 5.9.5: Q-E16. *Would you be willing to pay more local taxes or fees if the quality of services like road maintenance, education, or healthcare were improved? (N = 6,394)*

In 2017, 85.2% of the respondents from Karnali Province expressed willingness to pay higher taxes if the quality of public services were improved. This share declined to 71.9% in 2018, before rising again to 85.2% in 2020. It then fell to 69.1% in 2022. By 2025, the proportion increased to 72.2%, the highest level

among provinces that year in terms of willingness to pay more taxes for improved public services. Gandaki Province recorded its highest level of willingness in 2020, with 82.4% of the respondents indicating they would pay more taxes for better services. However, this share declined to 61.1% in 2022 and further to 58.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Earlier, in 2018, 65.6% of the respondents in Gandaki Province had expressed willingness to pay higher taxes contingent upon service improvements.

5.10 CORRUPTION

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 asked respondents whether they had paid a bribe while accessing any of the services listed by enumerators during the past year. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, bribery was assessed across 11 service areas, including three newly introduced categories in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025: obtaining a passport, securing a labor sticker, and obtaining a visit visa at the airport.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, between 0.8% and 5.4% of the respondents reported paying a bribe to access different services. Bribery was most commonly reported in land-related services—such as buying, selling, transferring land, or paying land taxes (5.4%)—followed by vehicle-related services (4.9%), admission to schools or universities (2.4%), and banking services (2.2%). Smaller shares of respondents reported paying bribes to obtain official documents (1.9%), access police services (1.0%), gain employment (0.9%), and to obtain a passport (0.8%).

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 1.0% to 4.5% of the total respondents reported having paid a bribe to obtain such services. The results showed that Nepalis continued to encounter bribery, primarily in land-related services (buying, selling, transferring land, or paying land taxes, plotting, etc.), vital registration/documentation-related services (citizenship, birth, marriage, death certificates, etc.), police services, and vehicle-related services (obtaining/renewing license/blue book, name transfer, etc.). Although the proportion was relatively small, respondents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 reported paying bribes for vehicle-related services (4.5%), obtaining a visit visa at the airport (4.5%), accessing police services (3.4%), and for gaining employment (3.3%). A small share of respondents reported paying bribes to obtain other services listed in Table 5.10.1 and Table 5.10.2.

Bribe in Exchange for Services, by Year

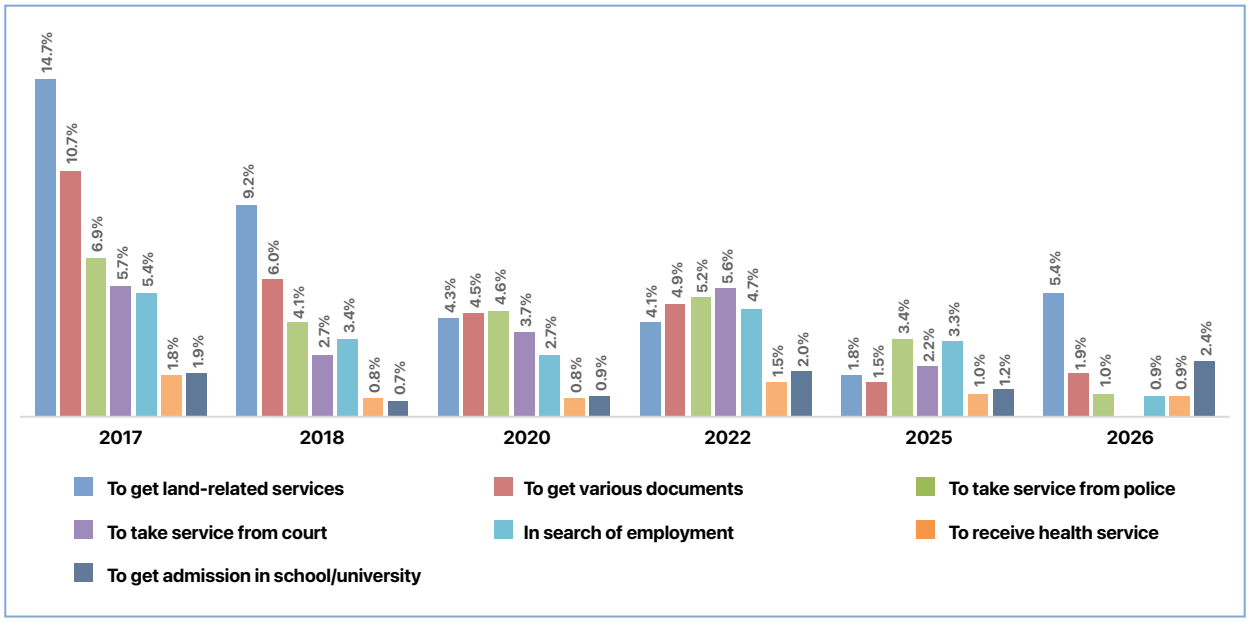


Figure 5.10.1: Q-E17a–g. *During the past year, please tell me if you ever had to give money or a gift, or perform a favor to obtain services from officials in these situations? (Response as "Refused to Answer," "Don't Know," and "Not Applicable" are excluded).*

Across the survey years, the overall trend indicated a decline in reported bribery, although some fluctuations could be observed. For land-related services, the proportion declined from 14.7% in 2017 to 9.2% in 2018, 4.3% in 2020, 4.1% in 2022, and to 1.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, before increasing to 5.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. A similar pattern was observed for official documentation services, where reported bribery decreased from 10.7% in 2017 to 6.0% in 2018, 4.5% in 2020, 4.9% in 2022, and to 1.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, followed by a slight increase to 1.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

As for bribery in police services, it showed a fluctuating but overall declining trend, decreasing from 6.9% in 2017 to 4.1% in 2018, rising to 4.6% in 2020 and 5.2% in 2022, before declining to 3.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and to 1.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. A comparable pattern was observed for court-related services, where the share fell from 5.7% in 2017 to 3.7% in 2020, increased to 5.6% in 2022, and then declined to 2.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Bribery related to vehicle services remained relatively stable at around 6.1% in 2020 and 2022, declined to 4.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and slightly increased to 4.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Among the newly introduced service categories, smaller proportions of respondents reported paying bribes to obtain a passport (0.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, down from 2.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 2.6% reported paying bribes to obtain a labor sticker, while a comparatively higher share (4.5%) reported paying bribes when seeking a visit visa at the airport. Overall, while bribery remained present in specific service areas, the long-term trend suggested a gradual decline, albeit with some recent increases in certain services.

Bribe in Exchange for Services Added since 2020, by Year

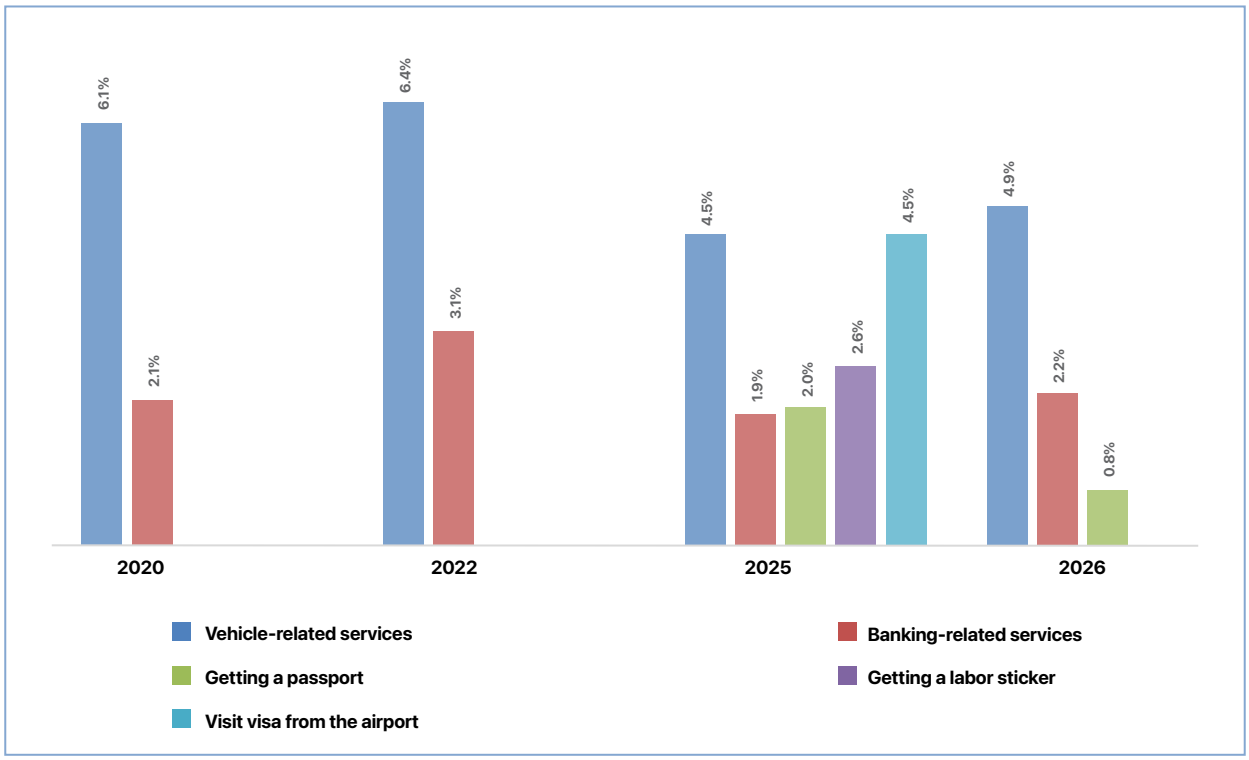


Figure 5.10.2: Q-E17a–g. *During the past year, please tell me if you ever had to give money or a gift, or perform a favor to obtain services from officials in these situations? (Response as "Refused to Answer," "Don't Know," and "Not Applicable" are excluded).*

Findings from the surveys indicated a gradual decline in the prevalence of bribery in Nepal, although certain service areas and provinces continued to face persistent challenges. Across the survey years, Madhesh Province consistently recorded the highest proportion of respondents reporting bribe payments. In 2017, 30.3% reported paying bribes for land-related services and about 31.4% of the respondents in Madhesh reported paying bribes to obtain official documents such as citizenship cards or birth certificates; both these percentages were substantially higher than the national average (14.7% and 10.7%, respectively, in 2017). Although these proportions declined in the subsequent survey rounds (2018 and 2020), Madhesh Province continued to report the highest levels of bribery. By 2022, bribery in several service areas increased in Madhesh Province compared to earlier rounds. The proportion of respondents reporting having paid a bribe rose for police services (from 15.4% in 2017 to 17.6%), court services (from 10.1% in 2017 to 18.7%), employment-related services (from 9.1% in 2017 to 13.9%), and vehicle-related services (from 10.9% in 2020 to 14.7%). However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the share of respondents in Madhesh reporting bribe payments across these services declined significantly, indicating a recent improvement despite the historically high levels observed in the province.

Bribe in Exchange for Services in Madhesh Province, by Year

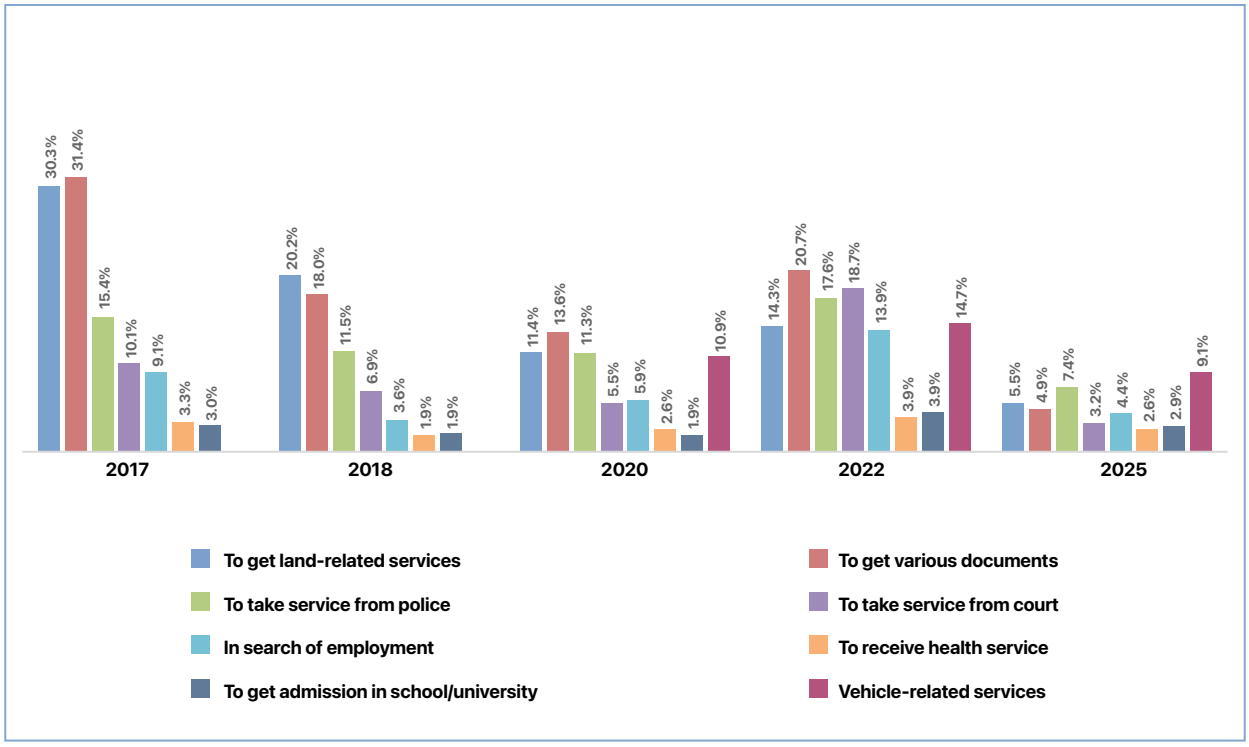


Figure 5.10.3: Q-E17a–g. *During the past year, please tell me if you ever had to give money or a gift, or perform a favor to obtain services from officials in these situations? (Responses as "Refused to Answer," "Don't Know," and "Not Applicable" are excluded).*

Bribe in Exchange for Services, by Year

	Year	To get land-related services	To get various documents	To take service from police	To take service from court	In search of employment	To receive health service	To get admission in school or university
Overall	**2017**	14.7%	10.7%	6.9%	5.7%	5.4%	1.8%	1.9%
	2018	9.2%	6.0%	4.1%	2.7%	3.4%	0.8%	0.7%
	2020	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	3.7%	2.7%	0.8%	0.9%
	2022	4.1%	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%	4.7%	1.5%	2.0%
	2025	1.8%	1.5%	3.4%	2.2%	3.3%	1.0%	1.2%
	2026	5.4%	1.9%	1.0%	–	0.9%	0.9%	2.4%
Koshi	**2017**	9.9%	5.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%	1.0%	0.9%
	2018	4.0%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%	4.0%	0.1%	–
	2020	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
	2022	2.8%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.3%
	2025	2.2%	1.6%	3.9%	1.1%	6.2%	1.9%	1.2%
Madhesh	**2017**	30.3%	31.4%	15.4%	10.1%	9.1%	3.3%	3.0%
	2018	20.2%	18.0%	11.5%	6.9%	3.6%	1.9%	2.1%
	2020	11.4%	13.6%	11.3%	5.5%	5.9%	2.6%	1.9%
	2022	14.3%	20.7%	17.6%	18.7%	13.9%	3.9%	4.5%
	2025	5.5%	4.9%	7.4%	3.2%	4.4%	2.6%	2.9%
Bagmati	**2017**	11.8%	4.3%	1.8%	2.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%
	2018	8.7%	2.3%	0.2%	0.2%	4.0%	0.3%	0.3%
	2020	2.2%	2.5%	–	2.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%
	2022	2.9%	2.9%	4.2%	7.1%	8.8%	1.2%	2.4%
	2025	0.5%	0.6%	3.3%	6.9%	1.3%	0.3%	0.8%
Gandaki	**2017**	5.5%	2.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	2.6%	2.2%
	2018	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.8%	0.4%	0.2%
	2020	2.4%	2.3%	10.7%	7.7%	8.0%	0.5%	0.8%
	2022	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	2.6%	3.0%	0.7%	0.3%
	2025	2.7%	2.0%	2.1%	3.4%	2.9%	1.2%	2.6%
Lumbini	**2017**	16.4%	10.6%	13.7%	15.6%	15.7%	3.6%	4.2%
	2018	8.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	3.4%	1.3%	1.2%
	2020	5.9%	2.7%	6.3%	5.7%	3.5%	0.8%	1.5%
	2022	1.2%	1.4%	2.3%	4.6%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%
	2025	0.5%	–	1.4%	1.6%	0.7%	–	–
Karnali	**2017**	3.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.8%
	2018	2.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%
	2020	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	–	–	0.3%	0.6%
	2022	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%
	2025	1.6%	–	–	–	2.6%	0.5%	–

	Year	To get land-related services	To get various documents	To take service from police	To take service from court	In search of employment	To receive health service	To get admission in school or university
Sudurpaschim	**2017**	10.9%	3.1%	3.1%	1.0%	4.5%	0.3%	0.2%
	2018	14.6%	6.7%	6.6%	1.8%	4.5%	–	0.2%
	2020	2.0%	2.1%	5.5%	5.4%	3.4%	0.8%	0.9%
	2022	1.2%	0.6%	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%	1.5%	2.0%
	2025	1.8%	1.3%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	0.6%	2.3%

Table 5.10.1: Q-E17a–g. *During the past year, please tell me if you ever had to give money or a gift, or perform a favor to obtain services from officials in these situations? (Responses as "Refused to Answer," "Don't Know," and "Not Applicable" are excluded).*

Bribe in Exchange for Services, by Year and Province

		Vehicle related services	Banking related services	Getting a passport	Getting a labor sticker	Visit visa from the airport
Overall	2020	6.1%	2.1%	–	–	–
	2022	6.4%	3.1%	–	–	–
	2025	4.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.6%	4.5%
	2026	4.9%	2.2%	0.8%	–	–
Koshi Province	2020	4.2%	2.1%	–	–	–
	2022	4.7%	1.4%	–	–	–
	2025	4.5%	2.4%	0.6%	2.0%	1.3%
Madhesh Province	2020	10.9%	3.0%	–	–	–
	2022	14.7%	9.4%	–	–	–
	2025	9.1%	2.8%	2.9%	2.1%	8.5%
Bagmati Province	2020	3.2%	0.4%	–	–	–
	2022	6.7%	4.2%	–	–	–
	2025	1.2%	0.9%	–	3.3%	3.4%
Gandaki Province	2020	1.0%	0.8%	–	–	–
	2022	1.4%	–	–	–	–
	2025	4.0%	4.4%	5.8%	5.8%	9.6%
Lumbini Province	2020	9.2%	2.9%	–	–	–
	2022	3.0%	1.6%	–	–	–
	2025	2.3%	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	2.4%
Karnali Province	2020	3.2%	1.0%	–	–	–
	2022	2.8%	1.6%	–	–	–
	2025	11.1%	1.1%	–	3.8%	–
Sudurpaschim Province	2020	5.7%	2.9%	–	–	–
	2022	4.1%	0.6%	–	–	–
	2025	7.5%	0.5%	1.1%	2.5%	5.0%

Table 5.10.2: Q-E17a–g. *During the past year, please tell me if you ever had to give money or a gift, or perform a favor to obtain services from officials in these situations? (Response as "Refused to Answer," "Don't Know," and "Not Applicable" are excluded)*

5.11 PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

The survey findings indicated persistently low levels of public awareness and engagement in local governance processes. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, about one in 10 respondents (12.2%) reported being aware of projects budgeted or planned by their local government for the current fiscal year, while a large majority (87.8%) remained unaware. Although this reflected a slight increase from the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (11.7%), the overall pattern suggested limited public access to information on local development initiatives. A longer-term trend analysis showed a decline in awareness since 2020. In 2018, about one-fifth (22.5%) of the respondents and in 2020, more than one-quarter of the respondents (28.5%) reported being aware of local government projects, which decreased to 19.6% in 2022. This downward trend continued in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (11.7%), before a marginal recovery in the Follow-up Survey 2026 (12.2%). Despite this slight improvement, awareness levels in the Follow-up Survey 2026 remained significantly lower than the earlier survey rounds, indicating a gradual weakening of public engagement in local governance processes.

Awareness of Local Government Development Projects, by Year

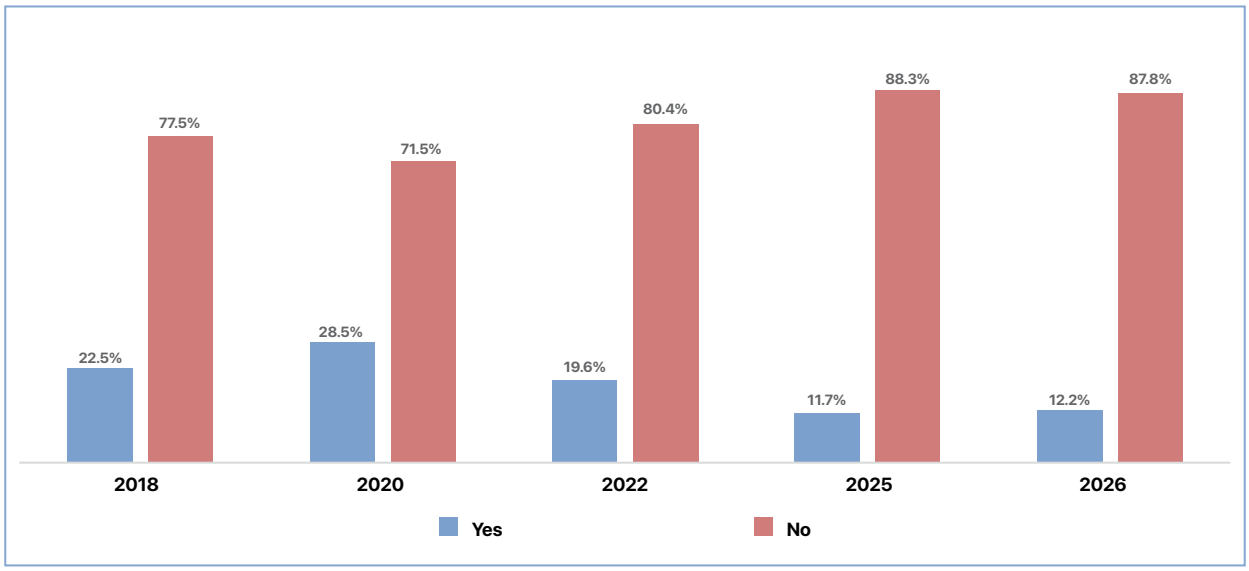


Figure 5.11.1: Q-E18. *Are you aware of any development projects/budget planned for execution by your local government in the current fiscal year? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Awareness levels about local government development projects varied considerably across provinces and declined over the survey rounds. In 2018, Sudurpaschim Province had the highest share of respondents aware of projects or budgets planned by their local government (36.4%), followed by Lumbini Province (28.3%), while Madhesh Province (11.1%) reported the lowest level of awareness. By 2020, awareness levels had risen in all provinces except Sudurpaschim, which stayed at 36.4% and Lumbini Province (34.1%) again leading, and Bagmati Province (22.0%) replacing Madhesh Province (25.4%) with the lowest awareness level. In 2022, however, this level fell sharply, ranging from just 9.5% in Madhesh Province to 30.4% in Sudurpaschim Province. Lumbini Province experienced the steepest decline—from 34.1% in 2020 to 16.8% in 2022—while Madhesh Province also saw a significant drop to 9.5%.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the overall awareness level remained low across provinces. Karnali Province had the highest share of informed respondents (16.5%), followed by Koshi Province (14.6%) and Gandaki Province (14.0%). Sudurpaschim Province experienced the largest decline, falling from 30.4% in 2022 to 13.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Bagmati Province (8.3%) and Madhesh Province (8.6%) reported the lowest levels of awareness. Over the survey years, Gandaki Province showed the least fluctuation—27.6% in 2018, 28.6% in 2020, and 28.0% in 2022—before dropping sharply to 14.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Awareness of Local Government Development Projects, by Year and Province



Figure 5.11.2: Q-E18. *Are you aware of any development projects/budget planned for execution by your local government in the current fiscal year? (N = 6,394)*

The share of respondents who reported being aware of development projects or budgets planned by their local government varied notably across demographic groups. Men were more likely to be aware than women (14.6% compared to 9.2%). Awareness was also higher among respondents aged 25–34 (13.4%) than among those in the younger 18–24 age group (8.8%). By ecological region, respondents from the Mountain region (21.0%) reported higher awareness than those from the Terai (9.8%). Similarly, Hill Caste respondents (14.9%), individuals with higher levels of education (24.7%), and those employed in service or formal jobs (20.9%) were significantly more likely to report awareness of development projects or budgets being executed by their local government.

Among the 11.7% of the respondents who reported being aware of projects planned by their local governments, a majority (59.7%) identified roads and other physical infrastructure as the primary areas of development. This was followed by education-related projects (11.7%) and drinking water initiatives (7.8%). Only a very small share—0.3%—reported awareness of projects related to electricity or environmental protection.

Provincial patterns revealed notable variation in awareness of local government development projects in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, respondents most frequently mentioned road and physical infrastructure projects (46.3%, the lowest provincial share), followed by education (22.2%) and health (11.1%). In Madhesh Province, awareness centered primarily on road and physical infrastructure (67.0%), irrigation (7.3%), and drinking water (4.6%). In Gandaki Province, respondents were most aware of road and physical infrastructure projects (63.6%), drinking water projects (7.8%), and the management of community buildings or public spaces (7.8%). (For details, see Table 5.11.1.)

Awareness of Local Government Development Projects in the Current Year, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Road/ Physical infrastructure	59.7%	46.3%	67.0%	68.1%	63.6%	60.9%	56.6%	60.0%
Education	11.7%	22.2%	3.7%	10.9%	3.9%	9.3%	9.4%	16.0%
Drinking water	7.8%	4.9%	4.6%	11.8%	7.8%	6.6%	7.5%	14.7%
Health	4.7%	11.1%	2.8%	–	2.6%	6.0%	5.7%	–
Irrigation	3.2%	0.6%	7.3%	1.7%	3.9%	4.0%	5.7%	1.3%
Employment	2.4%	8.0%	0.9%	–	2.6%	–	3.8%	–
Agriculture/ Livestock service	2.3%	2.5%	0.9%	–	5.2%	3.3%	3.8%	1.3%
Management of community buildings/space	2.1%	0.6%	3.7%	–	7.8%	2.6%	–	1.3%
Drainage/Sewerage management	2.1%	1.2%	0.9%	5.0%	–	3.3%	–	2.7%
Livelihood Related	1.5%	1.2%	3.7%	2.5%	–	0.7%	1.9%	–
Solid waste management	0.7%		3.7%	–	1.3%	–	–	–
Disaster risk management	0.7%	0.6%	–	–	–	0.7%	3.8%	1.3%
Agricultural Grants	0.5%	0.6%	–	–	1.3%	0.7%	–	1.3%
Electricity	0.3%	–	–	–	–	0.7%	1.9%	–
Environment protection	0.3%	–	–	–	–	1.3%	–	–
Others (specify)	0.1%	–	0.9%	–	–	–	–	–

Table 5.11.1: Q-E18a. *Can you name any one development project that you are aware of? (N = 749)*

Priority Projects for Local Development

To understand public expectations about local governance, the survey presented the respondents with a list of 19 services that local governments are mandated to provide—covering sectors such as health, education, agriculture, and infrastructure—and asked which area should be accorded top priority. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, employment-related projects (26.7%) and basic and secondary education services (26.6%) emerged as the top priorities, each cited by more than one-fourth of the respondents. These were followed by local, rural, and agricultural roads (13.3%) and drinking water services (8.8%), whereas in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among the 11.7% of the respondents who reported being aware of the projects planned by their local governments, nearly one-fourth of the respondents (23.0%) identified basic and secondary education as the most important priority. This was followed by local, rural, and agricultural roads (19.9%) and employment-related projects (14.6%).

Trends over time showed shifting priorities. In 2018, more than one-third of the respondents (36.5%) wanted their local governments to focus on roads and other physical infrastructure, while 17.7% prioritized education and 12.3% emphasized employment; drinking water was also cited by 11.3%. In 2020, preferences remained broadly similar to 2018. Although support for roads and physical infrastructure decreased by 8.5 percentage points, it remained the top priority at 28.0%. Education rose modestly to 22.2%, followed by employment (14.6%) and drinking water (11.8%). By 2022, these priorities narrowed further, with roads and physical infrastructure (31.3%) and education (28.7%) emerging as the two dominant areas where citizens wanted local governments to focus.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, however, education surpassed infrastructure as the leading priority for the first time, with 23.0% identifying it as their top concern, followed closely by road-related services (19.9%). There was a notable shift in public priorities between 2022 and 2025. The proportion of respondents who identified roads and other physical infrastructure as the top priority declined sharply from 31.3% in 2022 to 19.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. This trend became more pronounced in the Follow-up Survey 2026, where employment-related projects (26.7%) and education services (26.6%) jointly emerged as the top priorities. Road-related services (13.3%) and drinking water (8.8%) followed, indicating a gradual transition from infrastructure-focused demands toward greater emphasis on employment and human development sectors.

Local Government Service That Should Get First Priority, by Year

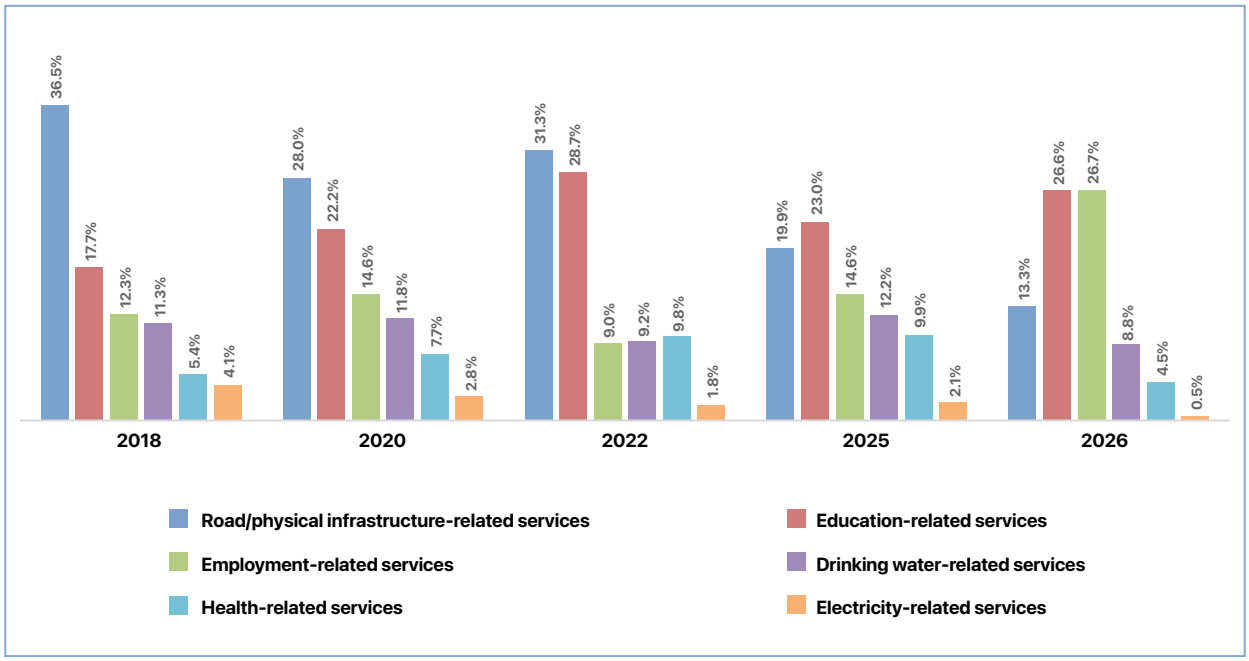


Figure 5.11.3: Q-E19. *In your opinion, which service should get first priority from your local government? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Across all the survey years, employment creation, drinking water provision, and health services consistently appeared among the most frequently cited priorities that the respondents wanted the local governments to take up. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the respondent priorities varied across the provinces, but education consistently emerged as a key concern. In Madhesh Province, more than one-quarter of the respondents (27.9%) identified basic and secondary education as the top priority, followed by employment-related services (13.5%) and local, rural, or agricultural roads (13.2%). In Gandaki Province, a similar share (26.2%) emphasized education, with almost an equal proportion (26.1%) highlighting the need for road-related services.

Slightly more than one-fifth of the respondents in Koshi Province (23.4%), Lumbini Province (23.3%), and Sudurpaschim Province (20.5%) also prioritized educational services. In contrast, respondents from Karnali Province placed greater emphasis on infrastructure and essential services, with 23.8% citing road-related services and 22.6% highlighting drinking water as the areas they wanted the local governments to prioritize.

Local Government Service That Should Get First Priority, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Basic and secondary education related	23.0%	23.4%	27.9%	19.3%	26.2%	23.3%	17.5%	20.5%
Local/rural/agricultural roads related	19.9%	22.8%	13.2%	18.8%	26.1%	19.7%	23.8%	24.0%
Employment related	14.6%	12.4%	13.5%	14.9%	13.7%	19.8%	9.3%	14.4%
Drinking water related	12.2%	12.0%	6.6%	20.8%	5.0%	9.2%	22.6%	10.5%
Basic health and sanitation related	9.9%	10.3%	8.0%	11.3%	12.4%	10.5%	5.7%	8.4%
Agricultural subsidy related	3.5%	3.1%	5.0%	1.8%	1.4%	5.1%	1.8%	4.9%
Irrigation-related services	3.4%	2.3%	8.5%	1.5%	0.9%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%
Sewerage and drainage-related services	3.3%	1.9%	6.1%	4.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	5.8%
Agriculture- and animal husbandry-related services	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	4.1%	1.5%	2.4%	1.1%
Electricity related	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.2%	0.7%	1.7%	9.6%	2.4%
Waste management-related services	0.9%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%
Services related to management of senior citizens, persons with disabilities	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%
Related to local service management, community building/ space management	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	1.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%
Distribution of land ownership certificates	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	–	0.4%	2.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Local taxes (property tax, house restoration tax, real estate registration fee, vehicle tax), service tax, tourism tax	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	2.0%	0.1%	–	–
Local market management-related services	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	–	–
Disaster management related	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Environmental protection and biodiversity related	0.2%	0.3%	–	0.3%	–	0.1%	–	0.5%
Services related to cooperative organizations	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Small hydropower projects, alternative energy related	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–	0.3%	–
Services related to the preservation and development of language, culture, and fine arts related	0.1%	0.3%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others (specify)	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	–	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%
Don't know/Can't say	0.8%	2.1%	0.9%	–	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%

Table 5.11.2: Q-E19. *In your opinion, which service should get first priority from your local government? (N = 6,394)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, preferences also differed by settlement type, geography, age, and caste/ethnicity. Respondents from urban municipalities most frequently prioritized basic and secondary education (23.5%), while those from rural municipalities placed greater emphasis on local, rural, and agricultural roads (25.0%). Drinking water was a higher concern among urban residents (13.6%) compared to rural residents (9.6%).

By ecological region, respondents from the Terai laid emphasis on education (26.5%) and employment-related services (16.9%), whereas those from the Mountain (26.1%) and Hill (24.5%) regions prioritized road-related services. Age also shaped preferences: younger respondents aged 18–24 most frequently identified education as the top priority (30.3%), while older respondents aged 50 and above emphasized road-related services (21.6%), followed by education (16.7%).

Caste and ethnicity exhibited similar patterns. Madhesh/Terai Caste groups (27.8%), Terai Janajatis (25.8%), Terai Dalits (25.8%), and Hill Caste groups (23.5%) prioritized education-related services. In contrast, Mountain/Hill Janajatis (25.8%) and Hill Dalits (21.1%) identified road-related services as the foremost priority for local governments.

Local Government Service That Should Get First Priority, by Province

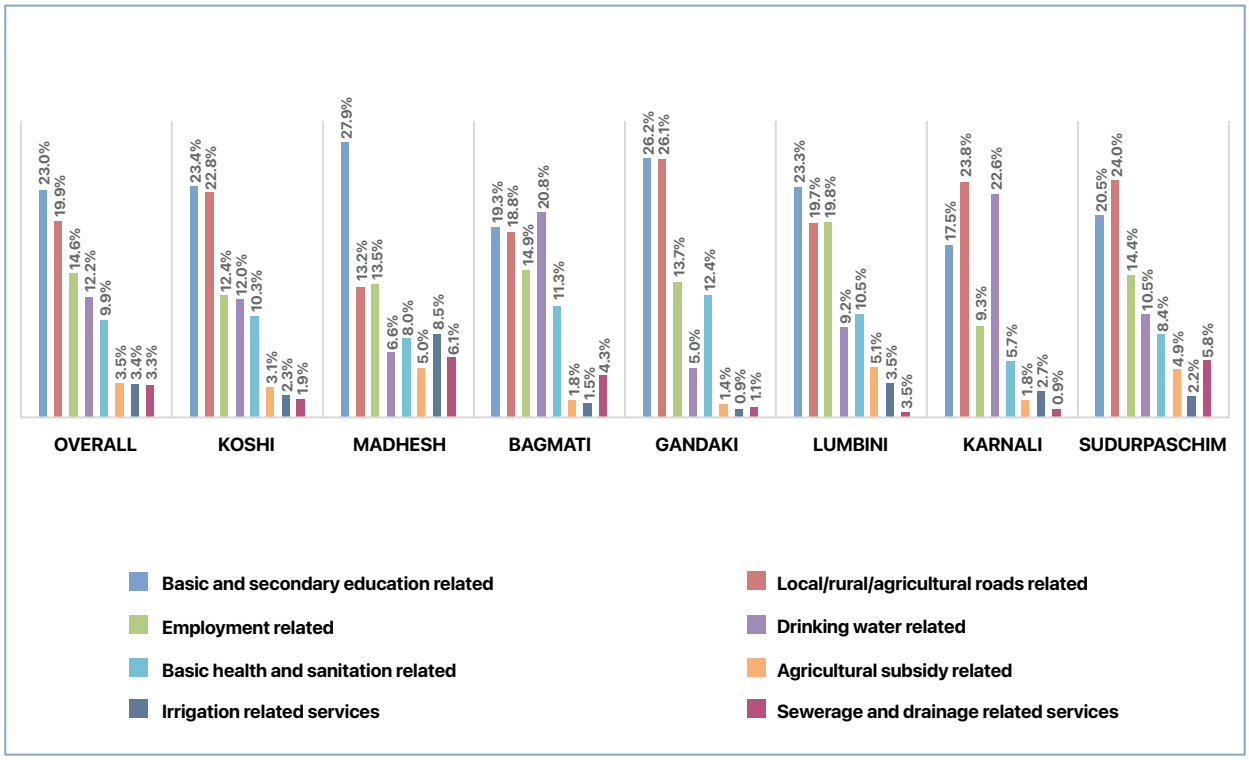


Figure 5.11.4: Q-E19. *In your opinion, which service should get first priority from your local government? (N = 6,394)*

Awareness of Public Hearings, Public Audits, and Development Projects

The survey also asked respondents about their awareness of public hearings, public audits, and development projects conducted by their local governments. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 15.1% of the respondents reported that they were aware of public hearings being held in their local area during the past year. In contrast, a large majority (75.7%) stated that no public hearing had taken place, while an additional 9.2% were unsure whether such an event had occurred. Similarly, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, one in 10 respondents (10.2%) reported being aware of public hearings conducted in their locality during the past year. In contrast, a large majority (82.4%) stated that no such hearings had taken place, while 7.5% were unsure. This distribution underscored the limited visibility of public hearings at the local level and highlighted persistent gaps in citizen engagement and communication between local governments and their communities.

Public Hearings in Municipality/Rural Municipality/Wards in the Past Year

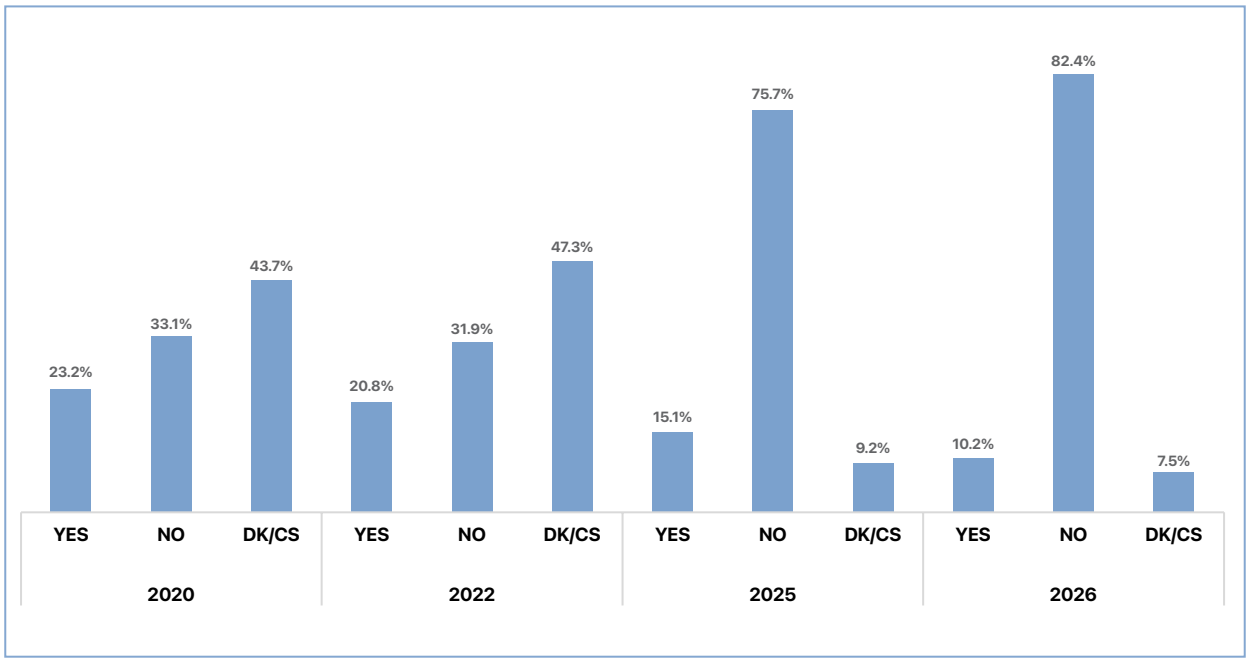


Figure 5.11.5: Q-E20. *In the last year, have there been any public hearings in your rural municipality/municipality, including in your ward? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Across the three survey rounds and the Follow-up Survey, the proportion of respondents who reported being aware of public hearings held by their local governments steadily declined since 2020. In 2020, nearly one-fourth of the respondents (23.2%) said they were aware of such hearings. This share fell to 20.8% in 2022 and further declined to 15.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and reached its lowest level at 10.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while the share of respondents reporting that no public hearing had taken place increased substantially.

Provincial patterns showed notable variation in awareness of public hearings in municipality/rural municipality/wards in the past one year. In 2020, the awareness level was highest in Sudurpaschim Province (37.4%) and Lumbini Province (36.1%). Although this level decreased in both provinces by 2022—to 36.0% and 30.1%, respectively—the two provinces continued to report the highest levels of awareness. Some provinces experienced modest improvement in awareness level in 2022: awareness rose in Gandaki Province (from 17.6% in 2020 to 21.7% in 2022) and in Karnali Province (from 23.5% to 27.2%). However, by 2025, these shares had declined to 18.1% in Gandaki and to 19.2% in Karnali. Throughout the three survey years, Madhesh Province consistently reported the lowest levels of awareness (12.8% in 2020, 9.9% in 2022, and 7.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025). In Koshi Province, awareness levels fluctuated—24.5% in 2020, declining to 17.5% in 2022, before rising again to 21.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Bagmati Province showed nearly stable levels of awareness in 2020 (16.7%) and 2022 (16.9%) but saw a decline to 11.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Public Hearings in the Local Area in the Past One Year, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2020	Yes	23.2%	24.5%	12.8%	16.7%	17.6%	36.1%	23.5%	37.4%
	No	33.1%	43.7%	56.5%	24.8%	30.5%	14.5%	30.9%	20.9%
	DK/CS	43.7%	31.8%	30.7%	58.5%	51.9%	49.4%	45.7%	41.7%
2022	Yes	20.8%	17.5%	9.9%	16.9%	21.7%	30.1%	27.2%	36.0%
	No	31.9%	24.2%	51.9%	36.5%	26.0%	22.2%	22.3%	22.5%
	DK/CS	47.3%	58.3%	38.2%	46.6%	52.3%	47.7%	50.5%	41.5%
2025	Yes	15.1%	21.7%	7.7%	11.8%	18.1%	18.8%	19.2%	15.0%
	No	75.7%	73.9%	74.3%	74.2%	80.9%	75.8%	75.1%	81.2%
	DK/CS	9.2%	4.4%	18.0%	14.0%	1.1%	5.5%	5.7%	3.8%

Table 5.11.3: Q-E20. *In the last one year, have there been any public hearings in your rural municipality/municipality, including in your ward? (N = 6,394)*

Across the survey years, a significant share of respondents reported being uncertain about whether public hearings had been held in their local areas in 2020 and 2022. However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this proportion declined, while the share of respondents reporting that no public hearing had taken place increased substantially. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the highest proportion of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (81.2%), followed closely by Gandaki Province (80.9%), reported that no public hearing had been held in their locality in the previous year. Approximately three-fourths of the respondents from other provinces reported that no such hearings had taken place.

Awareness of public hearings showed variations across demographic groups. Respondents from rural municipalities (19.6%) and those living in Mountain areas (27.4%) were more likely to report being aware of the public hearings held in their local area in the past year. Awareness was also higher among males (19.2%), individuals aged 50 and above (16.5%), those with higher levels of education (33.0%), and respondents from the Hill Caste groups (21.1%). These patterns suggested that awareness of local governance processes continued to be shaped by place of residence, educational attainment, and social background.

Participation Levels in Public Hearings

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 15.1% of the respondents nationwide reported being aware that a public hearing had been held in their local area in the past year. These respondents were further asked whether they had participated in those hearings. Among them, 7.4% said they had participated in most hearings, while 31.5% had attended some, and a majority—61.0%—reported not participating in any public hearing despite being aware of it. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, 10.2% of the respondents nationwide reported being aware of the public hearings held in their local area in the past year. Among those who were aware, only a small proportion had actively participated: 2.8% reported attending most hearings and 28.5% had attended some, while a clear majority (68.8%) had not participated despite being aware of such events.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, participation levels showed substantial variations across provinces and over time. In the eastern and central provinces, attendance increased between 2020 and 2022 but declined in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, while in the western provinces, attendance fell in 2022 and rose in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In 2020, Bagmati Province reported the highest participation (54.5%),[27] followed by Karnali Province (46.8%) and Gandaki Province (46.2%). Madhesh Province (36.0%) recorded the lowest level of participation. By 2022, participation had increased in Bagmati Province (to 59.1%), Madhesh Province (to 43.4%), and Koshi Province (to 56.3%), but had declined in Karnali Province (32.7%), Gandaki Province (24.3%), Lumbini Province (21.9%), and Sudurpaschim Province (33.1%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this pattern reversed in the western provinces, where participation rose sharply in Karnali Province (50.8%), Gandaki Province (56.3%), Lumbini Province (41.0%), and Sudurpaschim Province (44.1%). In contrast, participation declined in Bagmati Province (29.3%), Madhesh Province (28.5%), and Koshi Province (36.1%). These provincial differences highlighted the uneven levels of citizen engagement in public hearings across Nepal.

Participation Levels in Public Hearings

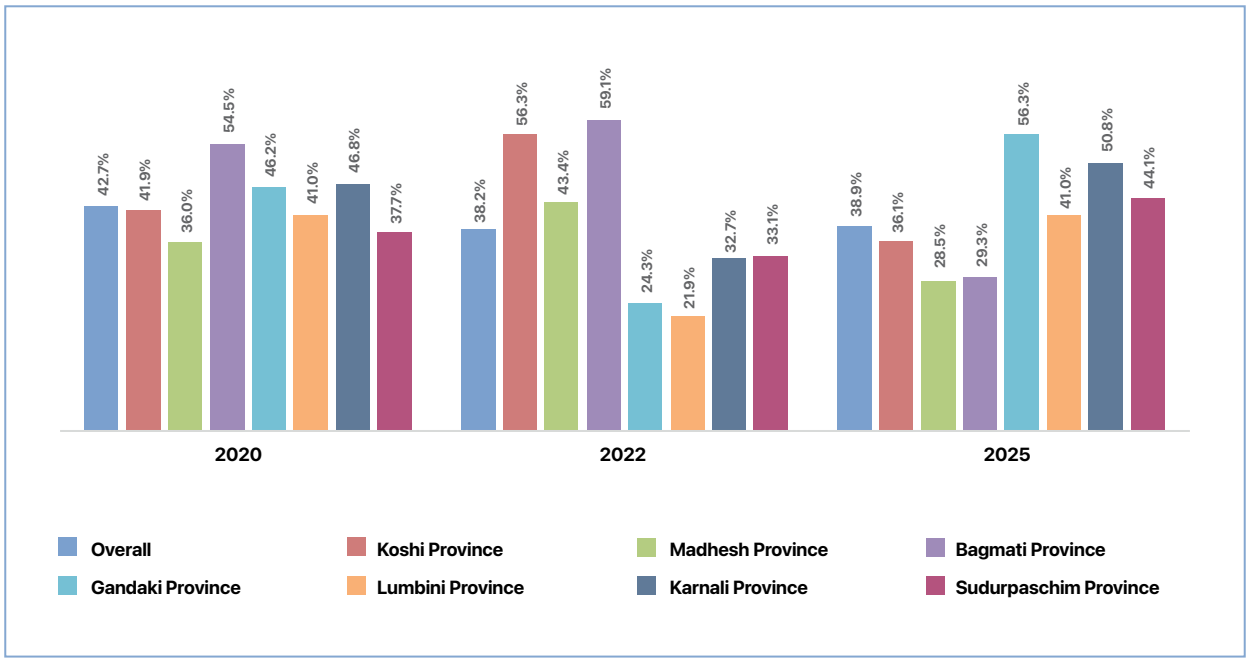


Figure 5.11.6: Q-E20a. *[If answered "Yes" in E20] Did you participate in any of the public hearings that were conducted in your rural municipality/municipality or in your ward?*

Awareness and Participation in Public Audits

Awareness of public audits showed low levels across the surveyed years. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, only 8.4% of the respondents reported knowing about the public audit(s) conducted by their local governments in the past year. A large majority (81.6%) said that no public audit had been held in their local bodies in the last year, while 10.0% were uncertain about whether such an audit had taken place. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, only 6.6% of the respondents reported being aware of the public audits conducted by their local governments in the past year. A large majority (86.2%) stated that no public audit had taken place, while 7.1% of the respondents reported that they were not sure.

27 Combined figure of participation in most of the public hearings and some of the hearings.

Across three survey rounds, the proportion of respondents reporting awareness of public audits showed a substantial decline. In 2020, about one-sixth (16.6%) of the respondents said they were aware of the public audits in their area, a figure that remained nearly unchanged in 2022 (16.1%). By 2025, however, this proportion had fallen by half, dropping to just 8.4%, and further declined to 6.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, indicating a continuous decline in public awareness of public audits. Uncertainty about the occurrence of public audits was high in the earlier survey years, with 47.9% of the respondents in 2020 and 50.6% in 2022 reporting that they did not know whether such an audit had taken place in their area. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this share declined sharply to 10.0% and became 7.1% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Over the same period, the proportion of respondents reporting that no public audits had taken place, which stood at 35.6% in 2020 and 33.4% in 2022, rose sharply to 81.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and to 86.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Awareness of Public Audits, by Year

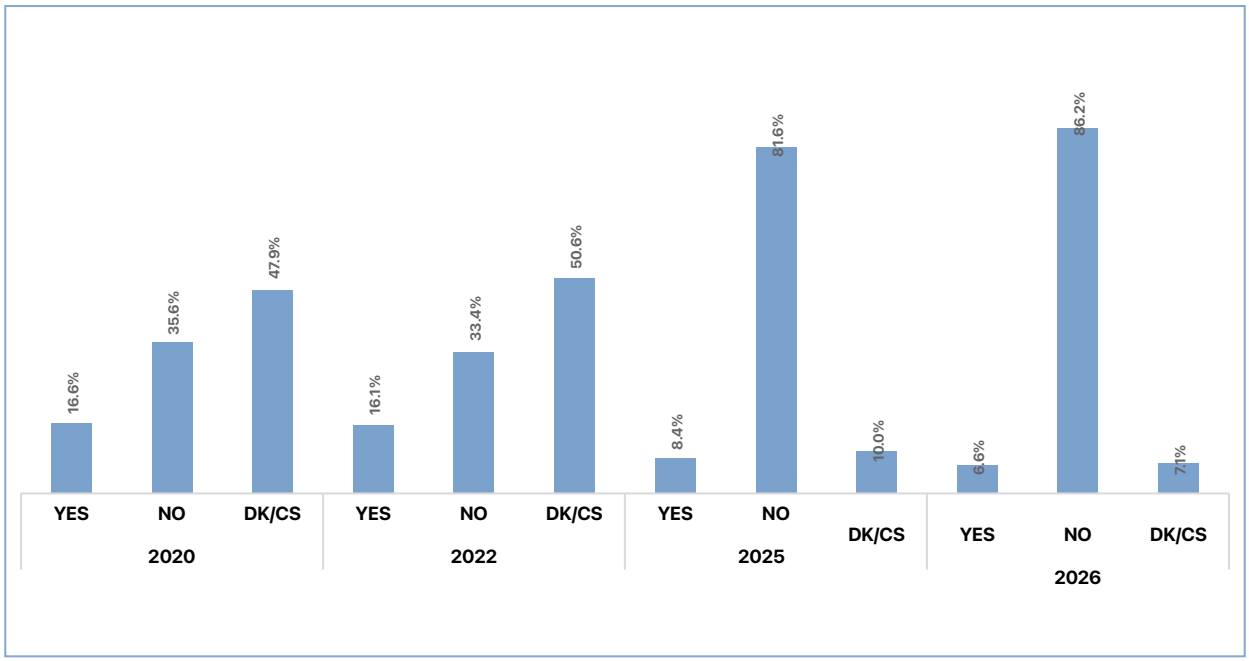


Figure 5.11.7: Q-E21. *In the last one year, have there been any public audits in your rural municipality/municipality/ward? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Across provinces, awareness of public audits showed considerable variations over time. In 2020, although overall awareness was low, the highest proportion of respondents reporting that a public audit had been conducted in their rural municipality, municipality, or ward came from Sudurpaschim Province (32.5%), followed by Lumbini Province (27.9%). By contrast, Bagmati Province (7.8%) and Gandaki Province (9.2%) had the smallest proportion of respondents aware of such audits. In 2022, awareness levels increased modestly in several provinces, including Bagmati Province (from 7.8% to 12.1%), Gandaki Province (from 9.2% to 16.6%), and Karnali Province (from 18.1% to 21.7%). However, by 2025, awareness levels declined sharply across nearly all provinces. With the exception of Koshi Province—where the awareness level remained unchanged at 12.2%—every other province saw a significant drop in the share of respondents reporting that a public audit had been conducted in their area in the previous year.

Awareness of Public Audits, by Year and Province

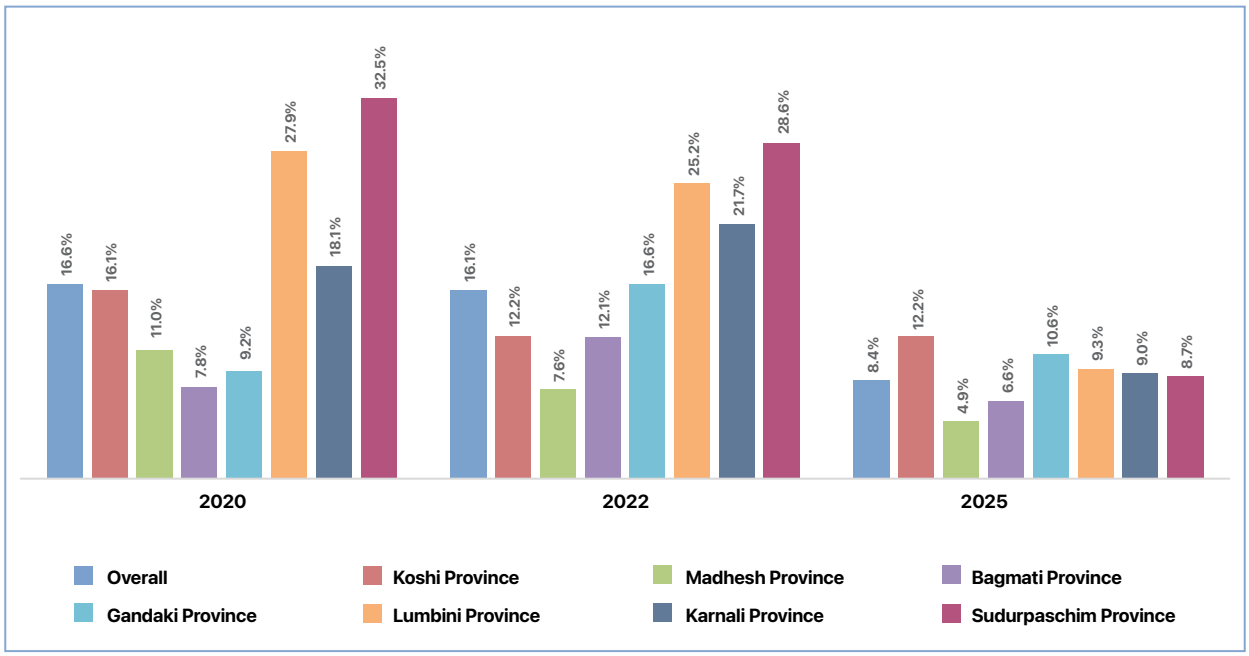


Figure 5.11.8: Q-E21. In the last one year, have there been any public audits in your rural municipality/municipality/ward? (N = 6,394)

In the survey years of 2020 and 2022, a significant share of respondents reported being uncertain about whether public audits had been held in their areas in the previous year. However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, this proportion declined, while the share of respondents reporting that no public audits had taken place increased substantially. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, provincial variations persisted, with the highest proportion of respondents reporting no public audits being from Gandaki Province (88.3%) and Sudurpaschim Province (87.5%), and nearly four-fifths of the respondents from other provinces reporting a similar experience.

Awareness of Public Audits across Provinces, by Year

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2020	Yes	16.6%	16.1%	11.0%	7.8%	9.2%	27.9%	18.1%	32.5%
	No	35.6%	48.5%	56.2%	26.9%	32.9%	18.0%	32.9%	23.8%
	DK/CS	47.9%	35.4%	32.8%	65.3%	58.0%	54.1%	49.0%	43.8%
2022	Yes	16.1%	12.2%	7.6%	12.1%	16.6%	25.2%	21.7%	28.6%
	No	33.4%	24.2%	52.5%	41.5%	26.5%	21.8%	22.5%	25.3%
	DK/CS	50.6%	63.6%	39.9%	46.3%	56.9%	53.0%	55.8%	46.1%
2025	Yes	8.4%	12.2%	4.9%	6.6%	10.6%	9.3%	9.0%	8.7%
	No	81.6%	82.6%	76.4%	77.7%	88.3%	84.5%	84.1%	87.5%
	DK/CS	10.0%	5.1%	18.8%	15.7%	1.1%	6.2%	6.9%	3.8%

Table 5.11.4: Q-E21. In the last one year, have there been any public audits in your rural municipality/municipality/ward? (N = 6,394)

Participation in Public Audits

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 8.4% of the respondents nationwide reported being aware that public audits of community development programs had been conducted in their local area in the past year. These respondents were further asked whether they had participated in those audits. Nearly three-fourths (71.5%) reported that they had not participated in any public audit conducted in their rural municipality, municipality, or ward. Only 8.1% stated that they had participated in most public audits, while one-fifth (20.4%) reported that they had participated in some of them.

Similarly, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, 6.6% of the respondents reported being aware that public audits of community development programs had been conducted in their local area in the past year. Among those who were aware, a large majority (74.2%) reported that they had not participated in the audits. Only 2.1% stated that they had participated in most audits, while about one-fourth (23.4%) reported participating in some.

Across the survey years, participation in public audits steadily declined. In 2020, nearly two-fifths of the respondents (39.6%)[28] reported having taken part in a public audit in their locality. This proportion decreased to 35.2% in 2022 and fell to 28.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 25.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, indicating weakening community engagement in local accountability processes.

Participation levels also showed variations across provinces. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among the respondents who were aware of the public audits in their locality, more than four-fifths in Lumbini Province (83.7%) and Koshi Province (80.1%) stated that they had not participated in them. In contrast, respondents in Gandaki Province (57.6%), Karnali Province (40.0%), and Madhesh Province (33.8%) were the most likely to report participating in some or most public audits.

Trends over time showed notable shifts in provincial participation patterns. In 2020, the highest participation rates were recorded in Bagmati Province (47.4%), Gandaki Province (43.4%), and Lumbini Province (42.3%). By 2022, Koshi Province—previously among the lowest in 2020 (33.3%)—rose sharply to the highest participation rate (61.2%). However, this trend was not sustained; in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the participation rate in Koshi Province dropped substantially to 19.9%. In the 2025 survey, Gandaki Province recorded the highest proportion of respondents reporting participation (57.6%), followed by Karnali Province (40.0%). In this regard, Madhesh Province showed remarkable consistency over time, with participation rates remaining almost unchanged across all three rounds (34.4% in 2020, 34.0% in 2022, and 33.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025). Lumbini Province showed a steady decline in participation over the years—from 42.3% in 2020 to 24.5% in 2022, and further down to 16.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Participation in Public Audits in the Local Area in the Past Year, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2020	Yes	39.6%	33.3%	34.4%	47.4%	43.4%	42.3%	40.6%	39.2%
	No	60.4%	66.7%	65.6%	52.6%	56.6%	57.7%	59.5%	60.8%
2022	Yes	35.2%	61.2%	34.0%	48.6%	27.3%	24.5%	32.9%	26.8%
	No	64.8%	38.8%	66.1%	51.4%	72.7%	75.5%	67.0%	73.2%
2025	Yes	28.5%	19.8%	33.8%	29.5%	57.6%	16.3%	40.0%	27.1%
	No	71.5%	80.1%	66.1%	70.5%	42.4%	83.7%	60.0%	72.9%

Table 5.11.5: Q-E22. *[If "Yes" in E21] Did you participate in any of the public audits of the community development programs that were conducted in your rural municipality /municipality/ ward? (N = 534)*

28 Combined figure of participation in most of the public audits and some of the audits.

Participation in Local Development Plans

Participation levels in local development planning remained limited across the survey years. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, an overwhelming majority of the respondents (92.2%) reported that they had not participated in preparing or implementing local development plans in their rural municipality, municipality, or ward. Only 6.7% said they had participated in some of the plans, while just 1.1% reported participation in most of them. Similarly, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, the majority of the respondents (95.7%) reported that they had not participated in the preparation or implementation of local development plans in their rural municipality, municipality, or ward, while 4.2% reported participating in some activities, and a negligible proportion (0.1%) reported participation in most.

Participation levels in earlier years showed a similar pattern. In 2020, more than four-fifths of the respondents (85.5%) reported no involvement in local development planning, while 12.6% had participated in some activities and 2.0% in most of them. In 2022, 12.1% of the respondents said they had participated in some or most of the planning or implementation activities in their local area, showing no meaningful change compared to 2020. Overall, the findings indicated consistently low and declining levels of citizen participation in the local development planning processes over time.

Participation in the Preparation or Implementation Process of Local Development Plans, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2020	Yes, in most of them	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%	2.6%	2.1%	2.3%
	Yes, in some of them	12.6%	11.2%	8.2%	12.4%	9.6%	15.3%	14.8%	19.9%
	No, never	85.5%	86.7%	90.2%	86.0%	89.0%	82.1%	83.1%	77.9%
2022	Yes, in most of them	2.3%	5.8%	1.3%	1.7%	2.7%	0.9%	2.3%	1.8%
	Yes, in some of them	9.8%	8.8%	7.9%	12.0%	8.2%	8.9%	11.6%	12.6%
	No, never	87.9%	85.5%	90.7%	86.3%	89.1%	90.2%	86.2%	85.6%
2025	Yes, in most of them	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%	3.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%
	Yes, in some of them	6.7%	9.6%	3.8%	3.7%	7.3%	8.0%	12.6%	7.9%
	No, never	92.2%	89.2%	95.3%	95.5%	89.2%	91.0%	86.2%	91.5%

Table 5.11.6: Q-E23. *In the past one year, did you participate in preparing the local development plans of your rural municipality/municipality/ward or while implementing those plans/programs? (N = 6,394)*

Provincial data revealed consistently low involvement in local development planning. In 2020, the highest proportion of respondents who had never participated in such processes was found in Madhesh (90.2%) and Gandaki (89.0%) provinces. Only a small minority reported frequent participation—such as 2.6% in Lumbini Province, 2.3% in Sudurpaschim Province, 2.2% in Koshi Province, and 2.1% in Karnali Province. The 2022 findings showed similar patterns, with participation levels remaining largely unchanged in Madhesh and Gandaki provinces, while a modest increase was observed in other provinces. By 2025, participation had fallen slightly across several provinces. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 12.6% of the respondents in Karnali Province reported participating in some planning or implementation meetings and 1.2% in most of them. Similarly, a small share of the respondents in Koshi Province (9.6%), Lumbini Province (8.0%), and Sudurpaschim Province (7.9%) reported limited participation, while 3.5% of the respondents in Gandaki Province reported frequent involvement and 7.3% reported limited involvement in local development planning processes.

In the case of demographic groups, participation in preparing or implementing local development plans showed notable variations. Respondents from the Mountain region (16.5%) were significantly more likely to participate in such processes than those from the Terai (5.8%). Similarly, respondents from the Hill Caste (11.0%) reported higher rates of involvement in preparing or implementing local development plans. Participation was also higher among residents of rural municipalities (10.0%) compared to those in urban municipalities (6.7%). Men (10.9%) were more likely to engage in these meetings than women (5.1%). Older respondents, particularly those aged 50 and above (9.5%), showed greater involvement than younger adults aged 18–24 (6.1%). Educational status was also strongly associated with participation: individuals with higher levels of education (16.5%) were more likely to take part than those who could not read or write (3.7%).

Overall, the findings showed that citizens' awareness and participation levels in public hearings, public audits, and local development planning processes remained limited across the survey years of 2020, 2022, and 2025. Awareness of public hearings was relatively low, with only a small share of respondents reporting knowledge about such events occurring in their locality, and participation was even lower. As for awareness regarding public audits, it showed modest improvements in some provinces between 2020 and 2022 but declined by 2025, with participation consistently limited across regions. Participation in local development planning also remained low nationwide, indicating that only a small proportion of citizens were directly engaged in discussions or decision-making related to local development projects. Taken together, the results suggested that while some groups and provinces demonstrated slightly higher engagement, overall citizen involvement in formal accountability and planning mechanisms continued to be weak and inconsistent.

The small proportion of respondents who stated that they were involved in local development programs in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and the Follow-up Survey 2026 were asked to identify the types of projects they had participated in. Among the 4.3% of the respondents who stated in the Follow-up Survey 2026 that they had participated in the preparation or implementation of local development plans in their rural municipality, municipality, or ward, a majority (54.3%) stated that they had participated in projects related to roads and other physical infrastructure. This was followed by drinking water initiatives (34.0%) and education-related projects (24.3%). Only a very small proportion stated that they had participated in projects related to electricity (7.0%) or environmental protection (2.3%).

Similarly, among the small proportion (7.8%) of respondents (6.7% participating in some programs and 1.1% in most programs) who stated in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 that they had been involved in local development programs, a majority (61.5%) reported involvement in road and physical infrastructure projects, followed by drinking water projects (50.0%). Nearly one-quarter (23.4%) stated that they had participated in basic and secondary education projects. Other frequently mentioned areas of engagement included basic health and sanitation (16.6%), electricity (13.2%), and agriculture and animal husbandry (9.1%).

Participation patterns also showed significant variations across provinces. Involvement in road and physical infrastructure projects was highest among respondents from Gandaki Province (76.5%), followed by Madhesh Province (65.6%) and Koshi Province (62.3%). Engagement in drinking water projects was most common in Karnali Province (57.2%) and reported by about half of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (52.4%), Bagmati Province (52.7%), and Lumbini Province (50.2%). Participation in education-related projects was notable in Sudurpaschim (46.2%) and Gandaki (36.1%) provinces.

5.12 VIEWS ON POLITICIANS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

Perceptions of Whether Elected Representatives Care about the General Public

The nationwide survey findings indicated that respondents perceived local government representatives as more responsive and caring toward citizens compared to their provincial and federal counterparts. For this analysis, the categories "Strongly care" and "Somewhat care" were combined into a single category of "Care." Consistent with findings from previous rounds, results from the Follow-up Survey 2026 showed that local representatives such as ward chairpersons and ward members continued to be viewed as more caring than those at higher levels of government. However, compared to the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the proportion of respondents in the Follow-up Survey 2026 who believed that their elected representatives "Care" declined, while the proportion of those reporting that the representatives "Do not care" or "Do not care at all" increased.

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, more than half of the respondents reported that their ward chairperson (58.3%) and ward members (55.3%) cared about the public. In comparison, about one-third of the respondents felt that their mayor/palika chairperson (33.6%) and deputy mayor/palika vice-chairperson (35.5%) were caring toward citizens. Such positive appraisals were considerably lower for higher levels of governmental authority, with only 13.7% of the respondents indicating that provincial ministers and members of provincial assemblies cared about the public, and 14.8% expressing the same view about federal ministers and members of parliament. Overall, the findings suggested that citizens were more likely to perceive officials at the ward level as caring and responsive compared to those at municipal, provincial, and federal levels. Likewise, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, most respondents reported that their ward chairpersons (64.6%) and ward members (63.5%) cared about the public, while just under half said the same of deputy mayors/palika vice-chairpersons (49.1%) and mayors/palika chairpersons (47.2%). In contrast, only about one-fifth of the respondents believed that provincial (20.3%) and federal representatives (21.4%) cared about the public.

Nepalis were notably more likely to believe that their ward chairperson and ward members cared about them than their mayor or deputy mayor. Since 2022, the share of respondents who felt that elected local representatives "care" gradually declined. A comparison of the 2025 and 2026 survey findings showed a clear decline in public perception of how much elected representatives cared about citizens, although local-level representatives continued to be viewed more positively than provincial and federal counterparts.

Confidence That Elected Officials Care

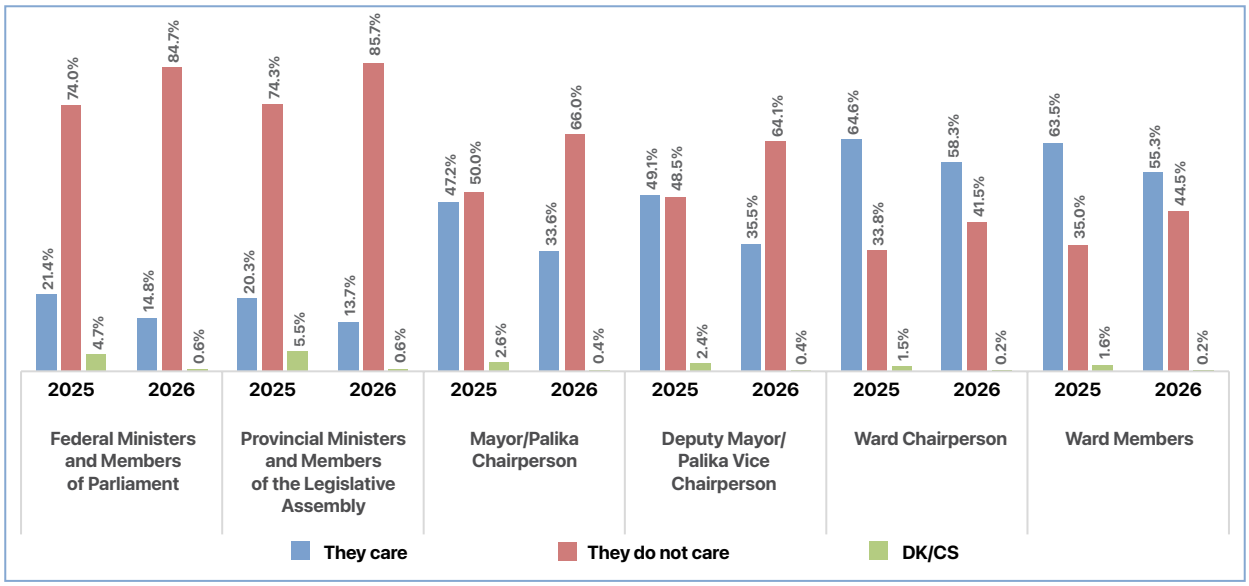


Figure 5.12.1: Q-F1i–iv. *If you think about the people elected to the rural/urban municipality, do you think they care about people like you? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Perceptions of Elected Representatives across Provinces

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 indicated that perceptions on federal and provincial representatives varied across provinces. Respondents from Koshi Province were most likely to believe that their federal elected representatives (25.2%) and their provincial representatives (26.0%) cared about the public. In contrast, respondents from Sudurpaschim Province were least likely to report feeling cared for, with only 14.3% saying federal representatives cared about the public and 14.1% saying the same about provincial representatives. In most provinces—except Bagmati and Sudurpaschim—around one-fifth of the respondents believed that federal and provincial representatives cared about them. In Bagmati Province, 15.6% reported that their provincial representatives cared about the general public.

Perceptions on local representatives also differed across provinces. Respondents from Bagmati Province were most likely to believe that their local representatives cared about the public, with 64.8% showing confidence in their mayor/palika chairperson, 64.1% in their deputy mayor/palika vice-chairperson, 80.5% in their ward chairperson, and 76.9% in their ward members. These proportions were considerably lower in Madhesh Province and Sudurpaschim Province. In Sudurpaschim Province, 31.6% believed that their mayor/palika chairperson cared about them, while 37.0% said the same about their deputy mayor/palika vice-chairperson. In Madhesh Province, the corresponding shares were 36.1% and 37.6%. Madhesh Province also reported the lowest proportion of respondents who believed their ward chairperson (52.4%) and ward members (50.8%) cared about the general public.

Confidence That Elected Officials Care, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Federal Ministers/ Members of Parliament	**Care**	21.4%	25.2%	21.5%	20.8%	22.0%	21.1%	22.2%	14.3%
	Don't care	74.0%	72.4%	70.2%	75.2%	76.1%	73.0%	73.9%	82.0%
	DK/CS	4.7%	2.4%	8.2%	4.0%	2.0%	5.8%	3.9%	3.8%
Provincial Ministers/ Members of the Legislative Assembly	**Care**	20.2%	26.0%	20.4%	15.6%	22.1%	22.0%	21.6%	14.1%
	Don't care	74.3%	71.0%	70.8%	77.7%	76.5%	71.8%	74.1%	81.9%
	DK/CS	5.5%	3.1%	8.7%	6.6%	1.4%	6.1%	4.2%	4.0%
Mayor/Palika Chairpersons	**Care**	47.3%	53.6%	36.1%	64.8%	41.8%	42.4%	45.6%	31.6%
	Don't care	50.0%	45.6%	57.7%	34.0%	57.6%	54.2%	51.3%	66.2%
	DK/CS	2.7%	0.9%	6.3%	1.1%	0.7%	3.4%	3.0%	2.2%
Deputy Mayor/ Palika Vice Chairpersons	**Care**	49.1%	57.4%	37.6%	64.1%	44.8%	43.4%	47.4%	37.0%
	Don't care	48.5%	42.2%	56.7%	34.7%	54.8%	53.2%	49.8%	61.7%
	DK/CS	2.4%	0.5%	5.6%	1.2%	0.4%	3.4%	2.7%	1.3%
Ward Chairperson	**Care**	64.6%	69.3%	52.4%	80.5%	62.2%	59.8%	61.7%	56.4%
	Don't care	33.8%	30.1%	43.4%	18.9%	37.7%	38.3%	36.2%	43.6%
	DK/CS	1.5%	0.6%	4.2%	0.6%	0.2%	2.0%	2.1%	–
Ward Members	**Care**	63.5%	69.6%	50.8%	76.9%	59.9%	60.4%	61.3%	57.1%
	Don't care	35.0%	30.1%	45.0%	22.5%	40.0%	37.6%	36.6%	42.7%
	DK/CS	1.6%	0.4%	4.3%	0.6%	0.2%	2.1%	2.1%	0.2%

Table 5.12.1: Q-F1i–iv. *If you think about the people elected to the rural/urban municipality, do you think they care about people like you? (N = 6,394)*

5.13 VIEWS ON RESPONSIVENESS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Perceptions of Government Responsiveness

Perceptions on government responsiveness showed a clear decline in the Follow-up Survey 2026 compared to 2025, although local governments continued to be viewed as relatively more responsive than provincial and federal governments. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, only 11.7% of the respondents reported that local government responsiveness had improved over the past year, compared to 6.1% for provincial government and 13.1% for federal government. This represented a sharp decline from 2025, when 35.0% reported improved responsiveness at the local level, 18.4% at the provincial level, and 19.4% at the federal level.

Views on Government Responsiveness to the Needs of People, by Year

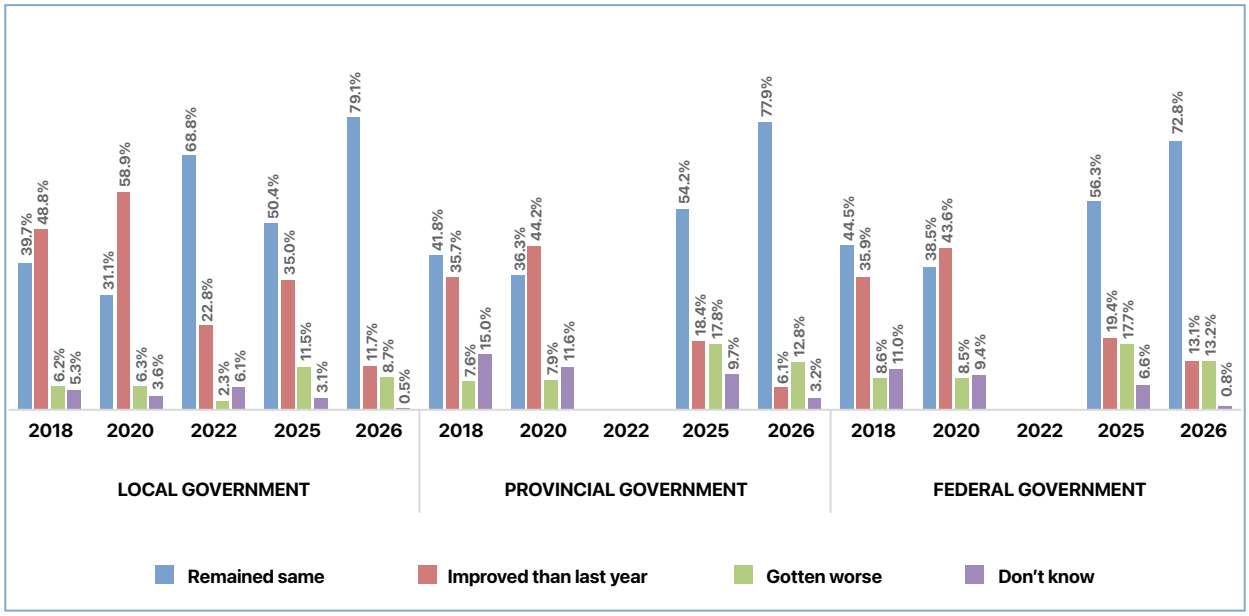


Figure 5.13.1: Q-F1A. *To what extent do you think the local government has become responsive to the needs of people compared to last year? (N = 6,394)*

Perceptions of government responsiveness shifted noticeably over time. Between 2018 and 2020, there was a steady rise in the proportion of respondents who believed that responsiveness at all three tiers of government had improved: from 48.8% in 2018 to 58.9% in 2020 for local government; from 35.7% to 44.2% for provincial government; and from 35.9% to 43.6% for federal government. However, this trend reversed sharply from 2022. More than two-thirds of the respondents (68.8%) reported that the responsiveness of their local government had remained the same compared to the previous year, while the share saying responsiveness had increased fell sharply from 58.9% in 2020 to 22.8% in 2022. By 2025, perceptions had shifted again; the share of respondents who said local government responsiveness had remained the same declined from 68.8% in 2022 to 50.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, while the proportion reporting improved responsiveness increased to 35.0% from 22.8% in 2022 and declined to 11.7% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

For provincial and federal governments, a sharp decline in perceived improvement was evident in the surveys of 2025 and 2026. The share of respondents who reported increased provincial government responsiveness dropped from 44.2% in 2020 to 18.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and to 6.1% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Over the same period, the proportion saying responsiveness had remained the same rose markedly from 36.3% to 54.2% and peaked at 77.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. A similar pattern was seen at the federal level: the share of respondents who believed federal responsiveness had increased fell from 43.6% in 2020 to 19.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and to 13.1% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while the proportion reporting that responsiveness had remained the same rose from 38.5% to 56.3% and peaked at 72.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. In 2022, questions on provincial and federal responsiveness were not included in the survey.

Views on local government responsiveness showed variations across provinces and across survey years. In 2018, more than three-fifths (61.7%) of the respondents in Karnali Province reported that the responsiveness of local governments had improved over the previous year. This was followed by respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (57.2%) and Gandaki Province (56.1%). Similarly, around half of the respondents in Koshi Province (51.6%), Lumbini Province (51.5%), and Madhesh Province (50.0%) also felt that responsiveness had improved. In contrast, Bagmati Province had the lowest share of respondents (33.0%) reporting improvement, while a majority (55.7%) believed that responsiveness had remained the same.

In 2020, across all provinces, a higher proportion of respondents believed that local government responsiveness had improved compared to the previous year. The highest share was recorded in Gandaki Province (73.5%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (65.3%) and Bagmati Province (61.7%). During that year, the lowest share of respondents reporting improved responsiveness was in Karnali Province (50.9%).

Views on Local Government Responsiveness to the Needs of People, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2018	Remained same	39.7%	40.0%	31.2%	55.7%	35.9%	35.5%	27.0%	40.2%
	Improved than last year	48.8%	51.6%	50.0%	33.0%	56.1%	51.5%	61.7%	57.2%
	Gotten Worse	6.2%	4.2%	12.2%	6.7%	3.0%	3.6%	9.6%	1.3%
	DK/CS	5.3%	4.2%	6.7%	4.7%	5.1%	9.4%	1.7%	1.3%
2020	Remained same	31.1%	39.3%	25.1%	30.4%	22.1%	34.5%	34.8%	30.5%
	Improved than last year	58.9%	52.0%	55.1%	61.7%	73.5%	58.9%	50.9%	65.3%
	Gotten Worse	6.3%	6.5%	13.3%	4.7%	2.9%	2.4%	8.4%	3.5%
	DK/CS	3.6%	2.2%	6.5%	3.1%	1.5%	4.2%	5.9%	0.6%
2022	Remained same	68.8%	62.3%	72.7%	75.5%	63.8%	69.6%	58.8%	66.6%
	Improved than last year	22.8%	27.6%	17.7%	20.3%	27.3%	19.5%	26.4%	30.9%
	Gotten Worse	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%	2.1%
	DK/CS	6.1%	8.2%	6.8%	2.0%	6.8%	8.7%	12.1%	0.4%
2025	Remained same	50.4%	45.3%	42.4%	60.3%	54.3%	55.1%	39.9%	46.6%
	Improved than last year	35.0%	41.3%	30.1%	35.8%	32.8%	29.2%	44.4%	39.5%
	Gotten worse	11.5%	11.5%	22.6%	3.5%	11.7%	10.4%	8.1%	10.6%
	DK/CS	3.1%	1.9%	4.9%	0.4%	1.2%	5.3%	7.5%	3.2%

Table 5.13.1: Q-F1Aiii. *Compared to the past year, to what extent do you think the local government (municipality/ rural municipality) has become responsive to the needs of the people? (N = 6,394)*

In 2022, there was a significant decline in the proportion of respondents who felt that local government responsiveness had improved, accompanied by a notable increase in those who believed it had remained the same. Less than one-third of the respondents in all provinces reported improvement. The highest share was observed in Sudurpaschim Province (30.9%), followed by Koshi Province (27.6%) and Gandaki Province (27.3%). Meanwhile, around three-fourths of the respondents in Bagmati Province (75.5%) and Madhesh Province (72.7%) believed that responsiveness had remained unchanged. Similar views were shared by about two-thirds of the respondents in Lumbini Province (69.6%), Sudurpaschim Province (66.6%), Gandaki Province (63.8%), and Koshi Province (62.3%).

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, similar to 2018, a higher share of respondents from Karnali Province (44.4%) and Koshi Province (41.3%) believed that local government responsiveness had improved over the past year, compared to lower proportions in Lumbini Province (29.2%) and Madhesh Province (30.1%).

Across the study years, Madhesh Province consistently had the highest proportion of respondents who felt that local government responsiveness had worsened. In 2018, 12.2% of the respondents held this view, which slightly increased to 13.3% in 2020. This proportion dropped sharply to 2.7% in 2022, before rising substantially to 22.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

5.14 LOCAL ELECTIONS

Nationwide perceptions on the impact of local elections on citizens' lives shifted notably over time. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, about one-third of the respondents (35.0%) believed that local elections would improve their quality of life, while a similar proportion (35.5%) reported that elections would have no impact. Additionally, 13.2% of the respondents felt that local elections would help resolve the existing political and social unrest, whereas 8.0% believed that elections might negatively affect their quality of life.

Compared to 2025, the perceptions in the 2026 survey reflected some optimism. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, only 25.9% of the respondents believed that local elections would improve their quality of life, while a majority (55.2%) reported that elections would have no impact, and 5.3% felt that elections would decrease their quality of life. Looking at trends over time, the share of respondents who believed that local elections would improve their quality of life was relatively high and stable in the earlier survey years—53.7% in 2017 and 56.3% in 2022. However, this proportion declined sharply to 25.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 before partially recovering to 35.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Conversely, the proportion reporting that elections would have no impact increased steadily from 28.1% in 2017 to 31.5% in 2022, rising sharply to 55.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and then declining to 35.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. At the same time, the share of respondents who believed that local elections might worsen their quality of life gradually increased, from 1.0% in 2017 to 1.2% in 2022, and to 5.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and finally to 8.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the findings indicated a decline in optimism regarding the benefits of local elections, although perceptions showed slight recovery in the Follow-up Survey 2026 compared to 2025.

Impacts of Local Elections on Quality of Life, by Year

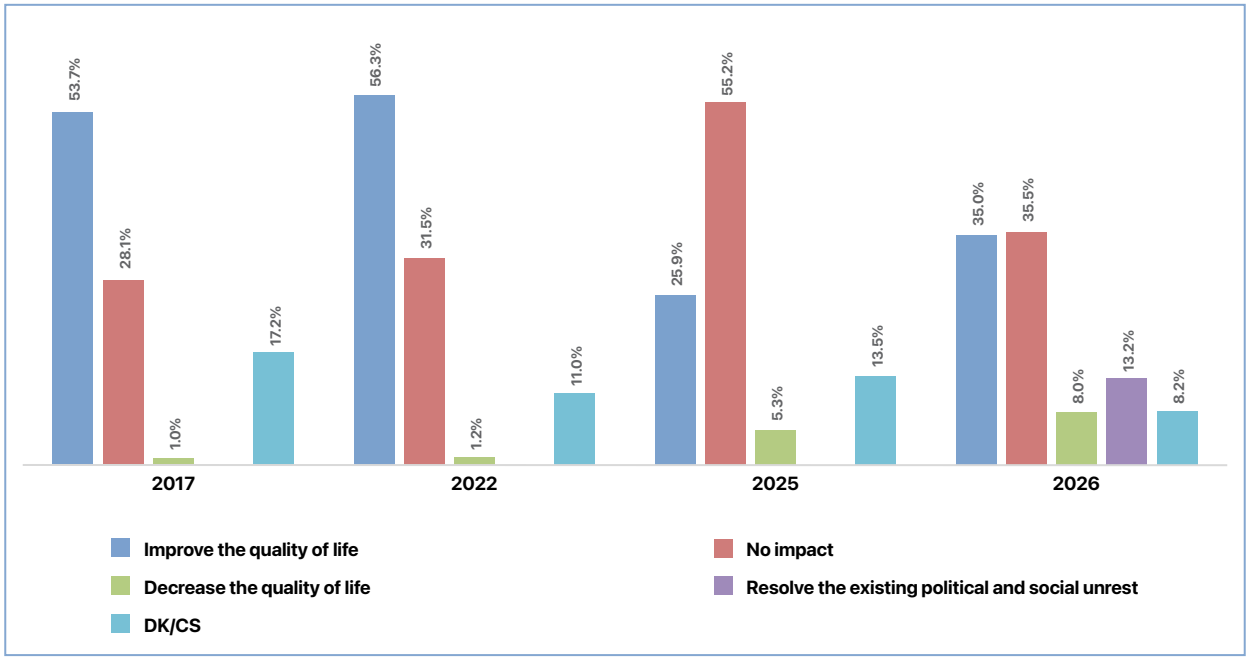


Figure 5.14.1: Q-F5. *What impacts do you think the local elections will have on people's lives in Nepal? (N = 6,394)*

Local Elections: Trends and Provincial Comparison (2017–2025)

Perceptions on the impact of local elections on quality of life shifted markedly over time, with clear provincial variations. In 2017, respondents from Koshi Province (68.2%), Karnali Province (67.8%), and Gandaki Province (64.5%) were most likely to believe that local elections would improve their quality of life. Similarly, about half of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (52.7%), Lumbini Province (50.1%), and Madhesh Province (50.0%) expressed the same view. In contrast, Bagmati Province had the lowest share of respondents (39.8%) who believed that local elections would improve their quality of life, while about half (49.1%) felt that local elections would have no impact.

In 2022, the overall proportion of respondents who believed that local elections would improve their quality of life increased slightly—from 53.7% in 2017 to 56.3% in 2022. The share increased notably in Bagmati Province (from 39.8% to 59.7%), Madhesh Province (from 50.0% to 54.7%), and Sudurpaschim Province (from 52.7% to 57.6%). However, the proportion decreased in Koshi Province (from 68.2% to 64.0%), Gandaki Province (from 64.5% to 53.0%), and Karnali Province (from 67.8% to 47.1%).

In terms of those who believed that local elections would have no impact, Bagmati Province experienced a substantial decline—from 49.1% in 2017 to 34.5% in 2022. In contrast, this share increased in Karnali Province (from 18.6% to 40.2%), Sudurpaschim Province (from 22.1% to 36.1%), Gandaki Province (from 20.7% to 30.4%), and Lumbini Province (from 28.1% to 33.3%). Across most provinces, the share of undecided respondents also decreased in 2022.

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, however, recorded a significant decline in the share of people who believed that local elections would improve their quality of life, alongside a noticeable increase in those who felt that elections would have no impact. For example, the proportion believing that local elections would improve their quality of life decreased sharply in Koshi Province (from 64.0% in 2022 to 39.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025), Lumbini Province (from 50.5% to 15.0%), and Gandaki Province (from 53.0% to 20.6%). Correspondingly, the share of respondents who believed that local elections would have no impact rose in Koshi Province (from 25.4% to 44.5%), Lumbini Province (from 33.3% to 72.5%), and Gandaki Province (from 30.4% to 58.0%).

Additionally, in Madhesh Province, the proportion of respondents who were undecided or answered "don't know/can't say" increased significantly—from 16.6% in 2022 to 28.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Impacts of Local Elections on Quality of Life, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Improve the quality of life	53.7%	68.2%	50.0%	39.8%	64.5%	50.1%	67.8%	52.7%
	No impact	28.1%	21.2%	21.1%	49.1%	20.7%	28.1%	18.6%	22.1%
	Decrease the quality of life	1.0%	0.4%	2.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%
	DK/CS	17.2%	10.1%	26.9%	9.9%	13.8%	21.1%	13.1%	24.9%
2022	Improve the quality of life	56.3%	64.0%	54.7%	59.7%	53.0%	50.5%	47.1%	57.6%
	No impact	31.5%	25.4%	27.8%	34.5%	30.4%	33.3%	40.2%	36.1%
	Decrease the quality of life	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	2.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%
	DK/CS	11.0%	9.9%	16.6%	3.5%	15.3%	15.2%	11.9%	5.1%
2025	Improve the quality of life	25.9%	39.0%	18.3%	32.5%	20.6%	15.0%	22.7%	29.2%
	No impact	55.2%	44.5%	45.1%	59.4%	58.0%	72.5%	49.7%	54.5%
	Decrease the quality of life	5.3%	3.7%	8.4%	3.0%	11.0%	2.9%	5.5%	6.9%
	DK/CS	13.5%	12.7%	28.2%	5.1%	10.5%	9.6%	22.1%	9.4%

Table 5.14.1: Q-F5. *What impacts do you think the local elections will have on people's lives in Nepal? (N = 6,394)*

Overall, the findings suggested a long-term decline in optimism since 2017, a sharp deterioration in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and a modest but uneven recovery in the Follow-up Survey 2026, with substantial differences across provinces.

Reasons for Improvement in Quality of Life

When asked why local elections would improve their quality of life, respondents in the Follow-up Survey 2026 most commonly emphasized increased accountability and improved governance outcomes. About three-fifths (61.4%) of these respondents reported that local elections enabled citizens to better hold their leaders accountable. Nearly half of the respondents also highlighted the opportunity to elect qualified leaders (48.0%) and the expectation of improved public service delivery (47.8%). In addition, 39.1% believed that local elections would increase youth political participation. Smaller proportions noted that locally elected officials would be better able to address community needs and problems (13.4%). Overall, the findings suggested that perceptions of improved quality of life were primarily linked to greater accountability, better leadership, and enhanced service delivery, along with increased civic and youth engagement.

The reasons cited for local elections improving the quality of life showed both continuity and change over time. In 2022 and 2025, respondents consistently emphasized three key factors: improved public service delivery, greater accountability of leaders, and better responsiveness to community needs. Two additional dimensions—electing qualified leaders and increasing youth participation—emerged more prominently in the Follow-up Survey 2026. The proportion of respondents citing improved public service delivery increased from 53.4% in 2022 to 62.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, before declining to 47.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. In contrast, the share highlighting greater accountability of leaders rose steadily from 46.8% in 2022 to 52.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 61.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, making it the most cited reason in the latest round. Meanwhile, the proportion noting that local leaders address community needs more effectively increased from 45.7% in 2022 to 53.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, but dropped sharply to 13.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the findings suggested a shift in public perception—from service delivery and responsiveness toward stronger emphasis on accountability and leadership quality, alongside growing recognition of youth participation as an important outcome of local elections.

The reasons related to local elections improving the quality of life showed notable variations across provinces. More respondents from Karnali Province (74.2%), followed by those from Madhesh Province (71.2%), Sudurpaschim Province (68.0%), and Bagmati Province (67.9%), believed that public service delivery would improve. Likewise, the highest share of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (75.7%), Lumbini Province (58.1%), and Gandaki Province (53.3%) reported that people could better hold their leaders accountable. Meanwhile, respondents from Koshi Province (71.2%) were more likely to believe that local elected officials would address the needs and concerns of their community in a more effective manner.

Among the respondents who believed that local elections would decrease their quality of life, economic concerns emerged as the most prominent reason. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, more than two-fifths (44.3%) cited the increased economic burden of frequent elections. Around one-fourth of the respondents also mentioned rising prices (23.6%) and increased taxation (20.7%) as key concerns. In addition, about one-fifth highlighted vote-buying practices (19.7%) and the risk of electoral violence (19.5%) as factors that might negatively affect their quality of life. Other concerns included reduced civic engagement due to frequent elections (15.3%) and the perception that failure to deliver on promises weakens trust in democracy (15.1%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among the respondents who believed that local elections would likely decrease their quality of life, nearly half (49.8%) cited reduced accountability of local elected officials as the primary reason. Similarly, 42.9% reported that public service delivery was likely to worsen. Additional concerns included the perception that local elected officials would be less responsive to community needs and concerns (19.4%) and that fewer local leaders would be from their caste or ethnicity (18.2%). A smaller share (6.3%) also mentioned increased economic burden and financial pressures as reasons for expecting a decline in their quality of life.

Reasons That Local Elections Will Improve Quality of Life, by Province

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Public service delivery will improve.	**2022**	53.4%	70.6%	53.3%	47.6%	44.5%	44.5%	54.3%	53.4%
	2025	62.8%	57.2%	71.2%	67.9%	47.2%	52.6%	74.2%	68.0%
People can better hold their leaders accountable.	**2022**	46.8%	49.1%	51.5%	39.5%	43.2%	52.4%	48.4%	41.8%
	2025	52.3%	58.3%	47.2%	42.0%	53.3%	58.1%	32.8%	75.7%
Local elected officials will better address community needs and concerns.	**2022**	45.7%	33.7%	37.8%	44.2%	63.5%	49.9%	45.2%	68.0%
	2025	53.0%	71.2%	15.7%	63.5%	51.5%	48.8%	44.6%	36.3%
It is a positive break from the past.	**2022**	13.7%	12.3%	11.6%	19.2%	7.5%	14.0%	20.0%	9.8%
	2025	8.2%	5.8%	14.6%	5.8%	11.2%	5.7%	8.6%	13.0%

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
More local leaders represent the political party I support.	**2022**	6.2%	8.6%	2.5%	7.3%	8.5%	4.2%	10.6%	5.7%
	2025	3.4%	2.4%	5.4%	2.2%	6.2%	1.1%	2.4%	7.3%
It is easier for me or my family to become a local leader.	**2022**	5.8%	6.1%	4.3%	8.7%	4.1%	1.6%	15.5%	5.0%
	2025	4.2%	3.9%	6.9%	2.2%	2.9%	4.0%	7.1%	7.1%
It is easier to report abuses.	**2022**	5.5%	8.5%	4.4%	3.3%	2.7%	7.1%	6.5%	5.9%
	2025	9.8%	8.2%	16.3%	6.9%	7.6%	12.3%	11.2%	11.7%
More local leaders are from my caste/ ethnicity.	**2022**	5.4%	6.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.8%	13.1%	4.2%
	2025	6.9%	2.2%	16.5%	4.6%	7.6%	11.3%	6.0%	7.8%
More local leaders are from my religion.	**2022**	3.1%	4.6%	2.4%	1.9%	3.4%	3.1%	4.6%	2.9%
	2025	3.2%	0.4%	8.1%	2.2%	5.1%	3.4%	2.0%	6.0%
More local leaders are women.	**2022**	3.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	4.2%	3.8%	13.6%	3.5%
	2025	6.1%	2.1%	12.4%	0.9%	10.5%	8.8%	21.0%	9.7%
I will be less likely to pay bribes.	**2022**	2.6%	4.3%	1.0%	3.5%	1.0%	1.1%	8.1%	1.3%
	2025	4.1%	2.9%	10.5%	0.5%	2.8%	4.4%	4.2%	8.9%
Society will be more peaceful.	**2022**	2.6%	5.4%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	2.8%	3.9%	4.8%
	2025	3.4%	3.1%	7.6%	0.2%	1.2%	5.5%	6.2%	5.7%
More leaders are elected through quotas.	**2022**	2.4%	2.7%	0.9%	3.9%	2.6%	1.1%	5.5%	1.7%
	2025	3.4%	0.1%	5.9%	0.2%	7.2%	6.6%	15.6%	6.1%
Others	**2025**	0.6%	0.3%	–	–	0.7%	2.3%	5.3%	–

Table 5.14.2: Q-F6. *Why do you think that quality of life will improve? (N = 1,648)*

The Basis for Voting

The basis for voting for a particular candidate showed broad continuity across the survey years, with some shifts in emphasis. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the most commonly cited reason was voting for a candidate who could develop the locality and address community needs (30.2%). This was followed by liking a candidate from a political party (23.8%), liking the candidate's principles and vision (21.0%), and preference for experienced and educated candidates (20.7%). Other frequently mentioned reasons included supporting parties that stood for change (19.8%), choosing candidates with a good public image who were seen to work for the people (18.4%), and voting for candidates or parties expected to deliver development and services (17.3%). Additional considerations included preference for clean and non-corrupt candidates (17.0%), support for independent candidates (16.8%), interest in young or new candidates (16.3%), support for candidates committed to people's rights (15.9%), personal familiarity with candidates (15.0%), and the appeal of the election campaign (12.0%).

In comparison, the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 indicated that voting decisions were primarily driven by expectations of development and service delivery (29.5%), followed by support for independent candidates based on their principles (24.7%), liking candidates affiliated with political parties (23.3%), and preference for candidates working for people's rights (23.1%). Other notable reasons included candidates' principles and vision (16.8%), preference for clean and non-corrupt candidates (15.9%), personal familiarity with a candidate (14.9%), and support for parties representing change (13.8%).

Findings from the 2022 survey reflected a similar pattern, with the most cited reason being a preference for party-affiliated candidates (39.2%), followed by support for independent candidates (24.0%), expectations of development and service delivery (23.6%), and personal familiarity with candidates (23.1%).

Overall, the results indicated that while core motivations—such as development, candidate preference, and principles—remained consistent over time, there was a gradual shift in the Follow-up Survey 2026 toward greater emphasis on local development needs, candidate quality, and governance-related attributes.

Basis for Voting, by Year

	Year	Overall
Liking the candidate from the political party	**2022**	39.2%
	2025	23.3%
	2026	23.8%
Liking the independent candidate and his/her principles	**2022**	24.0%
	2025	24.7%
	2026	16.8%
Party/candidate will bring development and services	**2022**	23.6%
	2025	29.5%
	2026	17.3%
Knowing the candidate, so I voted for him/her	**2022**	23.1%
	2025	14.9%
	2026	15.0%
Political party stands for change.	**2022**	19.4%
	2025	13.8%
	2026	19.8%
Party/candidate works for people's rights.	**2022**	17.1%
	2025	23.1%
	2026	15.9%
Liking the candidate's principles and vision.	**2022**	14.2%
	2025	16.8%
	2026	21.0%
Voting by knowing this party/candidate will win.	**2022**	9.0%
	2025	6.7%
	2026	8.5%
Advised of friends and family to vote for them.	**2022**	8.8%
	2025	9.2%
	2026	8.8%
Liking the candidate's election campaign.	**2022**	6.7%
	2025	7.7%
	2026	12.0%
Candidate has strong political experience.	**2022**	6.5%
	2025	6.2%
	2026	9.8%
Friends and family supported this party/candidate.	**2022**	6.3%
	2025	8.2%
	2026	7.0%

	Year	Overall
Party/ candidate is clean and not corrupt	**2022**	4.9%
	2025	15.9%
	2026	17.0%
Voting for young people looking for new faces.	**2026**	16.3%
Voting for experienced and educated people.	**2026**	20.7%
Voting to someone who is principled, has a good image in politics, and is seen to work for the people.	**2026**	18.4%
Voting for the person who will develop this place and meet its needs.	**2026**	30.2%

Table 5.14.3: Q-F7.1. *On what basis did you decide who to vote for? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the basis for voting showed considerable variations across provinces, reflecting differing local priorities. In Koshi Province, respondents most often voted for the party or candidate who would bring development and services (36.4%), followed by support for independent candidates based on their principles (32.2%), opting for candidates from political parties (22.9%), supporting candidates working for people's rights (22.4%), and supporting parties that stood for change (16.7%). In Madhesh Province, voters mainly preferred candidates from political parties (32.3%), voted for someone they personally knew (28.1%), supported candidates working for people's rights (23.2%), and chose parties or candidates focused on development (17.2%). In Bagmati Province, voters prioritized development and services (38.1%), candidate principles and vision (28.7%), clean and non-corrupt candidates (23.7%), and support for independent candidates (22.4%). In Gandaki Province, development again ranked highest (38.9%), followed by support for independent candidates (30.9%), candidates working for people's rights (27.6%), and liking candidates from political parties (23.9%). In Lumbini Province, voters emphasized candidates working for people's rights (28.6%), independent candidates with strong principles (28.5%), candidates offering development and services (22.5%), and liking candidates from political parties (18.6%). In Karnali Province, voting was based on liking party-affiliated candidates (22.5%), candidate principles and vision (22.5%), development-focused candidates (18.8%), parties advocating for change (18.1%), knowing the candidate personally (17.9%), and support for independent candidates (16.6%). Finally, in Sudurpaschim Province, respondents primarily voted for independent candidates based on their principles (38.5%), liked candidates from political parties (37.1%), prioritized development and services (32.4%), and supported candidates working for people's rights (26.2%).

Basis for Voting, by Year and Province

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
I liked the candidate from the political party	**2022**	39.2%	41.2%	47.5%	33.3%	28.0%	40.4%	45.0%	35.2%
	2025	23.3%	22.9%	32.3%	13.9%	23.9%	18.6%	22.5%	37.1%
I liked the independent candidate and his/her principles	**2022**	24.0%	19.1%	22.7%	30.4%	16.6%	26.1%	14.3%	31.7%
	2025	24.7%	32.2%	10.6%	22.4%	30.9%	28.5%	16.6%	38.5%
This party/candidate will bring development and services	**2022**	23.6%	25.8%	15.0%	19.4%	31.8%	27.8%	15.9%	36.6%
	2025	29.5%	36.4%	17.2%	38.1%	38.9%	22.5%	18.8%	32.4%
I know the candidate, so I voted for him/her	**2022**	23.1%	26.3%	22.0%	24.3%	22.1%	20.5%	26.7%	19.5%
	2025	14.9%	7.8%	28.1%	8.0%	18.1%	11.1%	17.9%	19.2%
This political party stands for change.	**2022**	19.4%	20.1%	26.0%	16.1%	15.4%	17.6%	14.3%	21.2%
	2025	13.8%	16.7%	12.0%	6.4%	17.4%	16.8%	18.1%	19.3%
This party/candidate works for people's rights.	**2022**	17.1%	18.7%	13.5%	16.1%	22.6%	20.4%	17.0%	12.8%
	2025	23.1%	22.4%	23.2%	18.2%	27.6%	28.6%	14.9%	26.2%

	Year	Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
I liked the candidate's principles and vision.	**2022**	14.2%	13.6%	16.6%	14.7%	12.0%	7.6%	18.7%	21.2%
	2025	16.8%	11.8%	12.5%	28.7%	11.3%	16.1%	22.5%	9.7%
I voted because I knew this party/ candidate would win.	**2022**	9.0%	10.7%	9.1%	9.2%	12.8%	4.7%	11.4%	8.3%
	2025	6.7%	4.1%	14.6%	3.1%	7.9%	3.6%	6.1%	8.4%
My friends and family advised me to vote for them.	**2022**	8.8%	7.9%	2.9%	13.1%	5.1%	7.0%	21.7%	11.7%
	2025	9.2%	7.8%	12.1%	5.9%	6.2%	12.6%	14.5%	6.8%
I liked the candidate's election campaign.	**2022**	6.7%	7.9%	2.3%	8.0%	3.4%	5.8%	16.4%	9.2%
	2025	7.7%	3.0%	8.2%	8.3%	9.2%	9.2%	16.1%	4.6%
This candidate has strong political experience.	**2022**	6.5%	7.0%	9.3%	6.8%	3.8%	4.2%	6.5%	5.8%
	2025	6.2%	3.8%	5.7%	5.6%	3.4%	7.3%	12.7%	10.8%
My friends and family supported this party/ candidate.	**2022**	6.3%	6.5%	3.5%	8.7%	4.1%	5.4%	14.8%	5.2%
	2025	8.2%	5.9%	13.2%	4.5%	5.5%	10.9%	9.8%	7.7%
This party/ candidate is clean and not corrupt	**2022**	4.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.1%	3.4%	1.4%	7.6%	7.2%
	2025	15.9%	14.1%	13.4%	23.7%	12.3%	14.9%	12.4%	12.4%

Table 5.14.4: Q-F7.1. *On what basis did you decide who to vote for? (N = 5,625)*

Access to the Polling Booth

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, when respondents were asked how easy it was to cast their vote at their polling booth, about nine in 10 reported that it was easy.[29] Overall, 10.6% said it was very easy and 82.7% said it was easy. Similarly, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, about nine in 10 respondents reported that it was easy to cast their vote, with 13.0% stating it was very easy and 80.2% reporting it was easy.

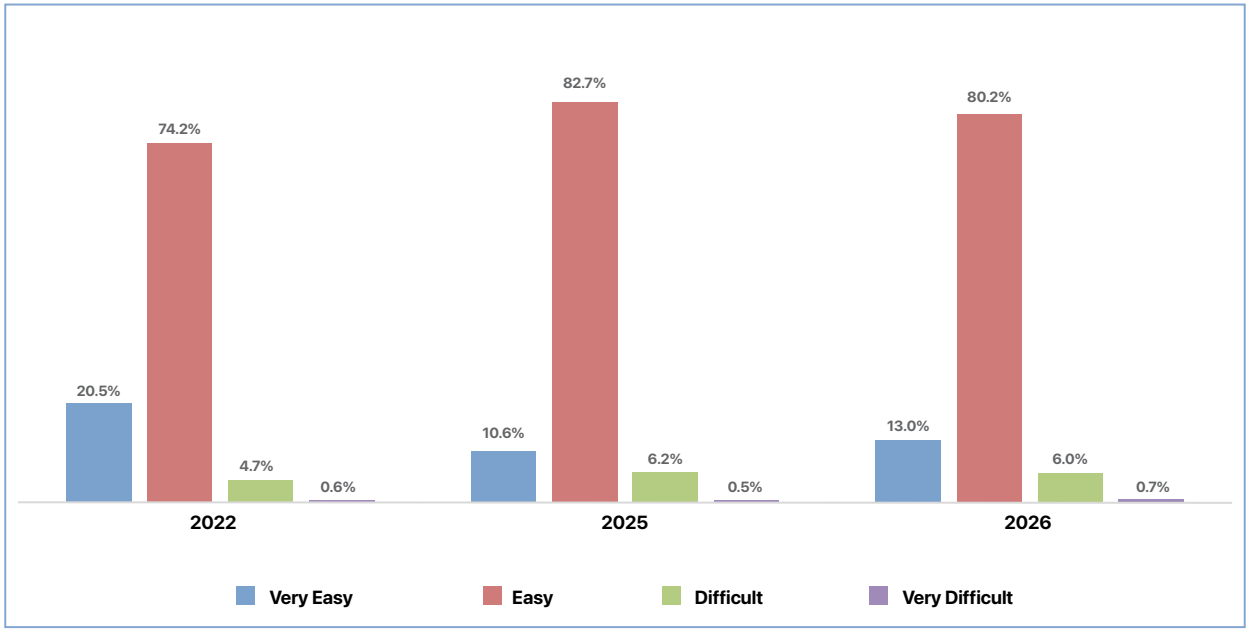


Figure 5.14.2: Q-F7.2. *How easier was it for you to cast the vote in your respective polling booth? (N = 5,258)*

29 Combined figure for "very easy" and "easy"

Compared to 2022,[30] slightly fewer respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (90.2%) and Karnali Province (88.3%) reported ease in casting their vote in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. However, the share increased in Bagmati Province, rising from 93.2% in 2022 to 96.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In both survey years, Gandaki Province consistently had the highest proportion of respondents reporting ease in voting, with 97.1% in 2022 and 96.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Access to the Polling Booth, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2022	Very Easy	20.5%	27.6%	31.0%	19.2%	13.0%	13.0%	13.6%	12.9%
	Easy	74.2%	68.1%	65.1%	74.0%	84.1%	78.6%	81.4%	83.7%
	Difficult	4.7%	4.0%	2.9%	6.2%	2.7%	7.7%	4.7%	3.0%
	Very Difficult	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
2025	Very Easy	10.6%	8.0%	13.1%	21.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	8.2%
	Easy	82.7%	85.6%	81.8%	74.3%	93.1%	85.9%	85.0%	82.0%
	Difficult	6.2%	5.8%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	10.2%	10.3%	8.9%
	Very Difficult	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	–	0.6%	1.3%	0.9%

Table 5.14.5: Q-F7.2. *How easier was it for you to cast the vote in your respective polling booth? (N = 5,258)*

The reasons cited for ease of voting remained broadly consistent across the survey years, with proximity and accessibility of polling booths as key factors. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, the most common reason was the proximity of polling booths (64.1%), followed by having an easy-to-understand ballot paper (46.9%), easy access to polling stations (36.0%), feeling safe while voting (35.3%), and spending less time to cast a vote (34.1%).

A similar pattern could be observed in the earlier rounds. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, proximity of polling booths was the leading factor (69.1%), followed by easy access (42.6%), feeling safe (37.0%), clarity of ballot paper (31.3%), and shorter voting time (27.6%). Likewise, in 2022, respondents highlighted nearby polling booths (60.9%), easy access (36.3%), and clear ballot design (35.9%) as the main reasons for ease of voting. Overall, the findings indicated that physical accessibility, simplicity of the voting process, and a secure environment consistently contributed to the positive voting experiences across the survey years.

30 The 2022 survey followed the local elections held in May 2022, with data collected in June–July 2022.

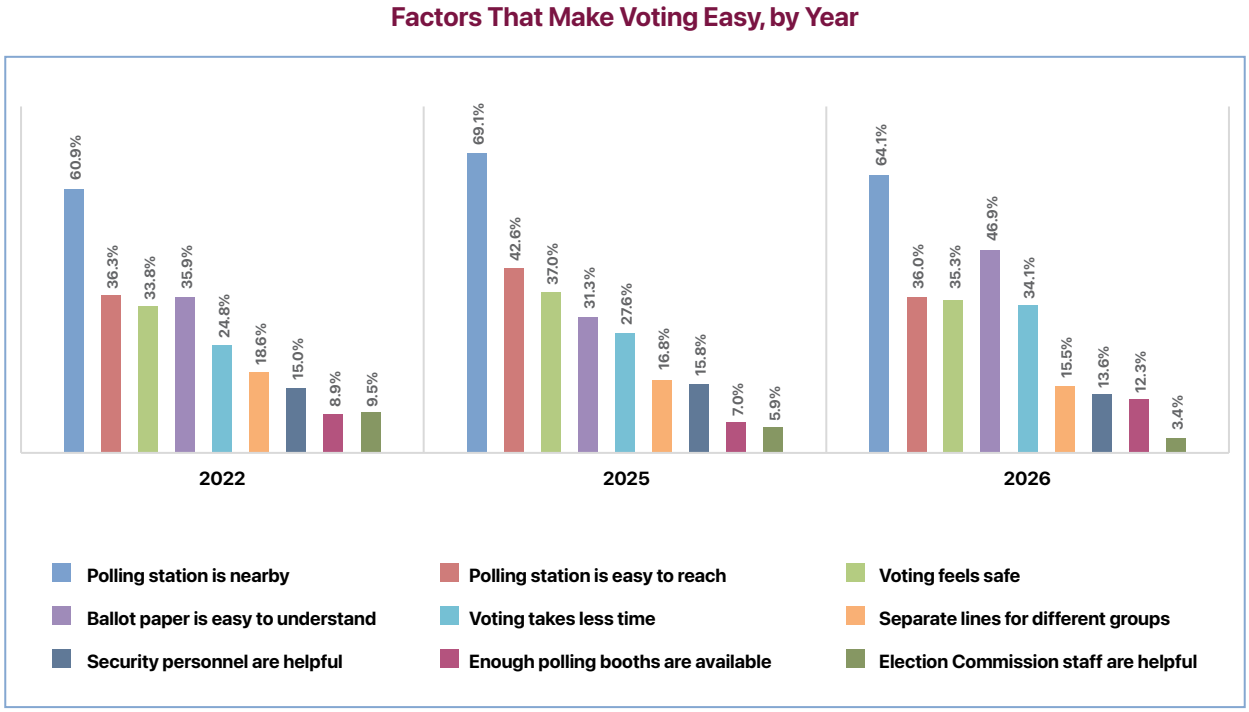


Figure 5.14.3: Q-F7.3. *What made it easier for you to vote? (N = 4,904; N = 1,050)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, preferences regarding factors that make voting easy showed variations across provinces, although some common patterns were evident. People residing in Koshi Province, Gandaki Province, Karnali Province, and Sudurpaschim Province showed broadly similar preferences regarding what makes it easy to cast a vote. In Koshi Province, respondents most often mentioned a nearby polling station (77.8%), easy access to the station (50.6%), an easy-to-understand ballot paper (30.7%), and feeling safe while voting (28.3%). In Gandaki Province, people likewise valued proximity (57.6%), easy access (47.4%), a simple ballot paper (42.7%), and safety (38.5%). In Karnali Province, voters emphasized a nearby polling station (62.2%), easy access (41.7%), an easy-to-understand ballot paper (40.4%), and safety (28.7%). Similarly, in Sudurpaschim, key factors included proximity (75.5%), easy access (54.8%), an easy-to-understand ballot paper (48.0%), and safety (31.3%).

People living in Madhesh Province, Lumbini Province, and Bagmati Province showed broadly similar preferences regarding what makes voting easier. In Madhesh Province, respondents emphasized having a nearby polling station (75.6%), feeling safe while voting (36.9%), easy access to the polling station (30.4%), and shorter voting time (29.6%). In Bagmati Province, people preferred a nearby polling station (60.1%), feeling safe (49.7%), easy access (35.9%), separate queues for different groups (31.4%), and an easy-to-understand ballot paper (30.0%). Likewise, in Lumbini Province, key factors included proximity (70.1%), easy access (48.0%), safety (33.4%), and shorter voting time (29.7%).

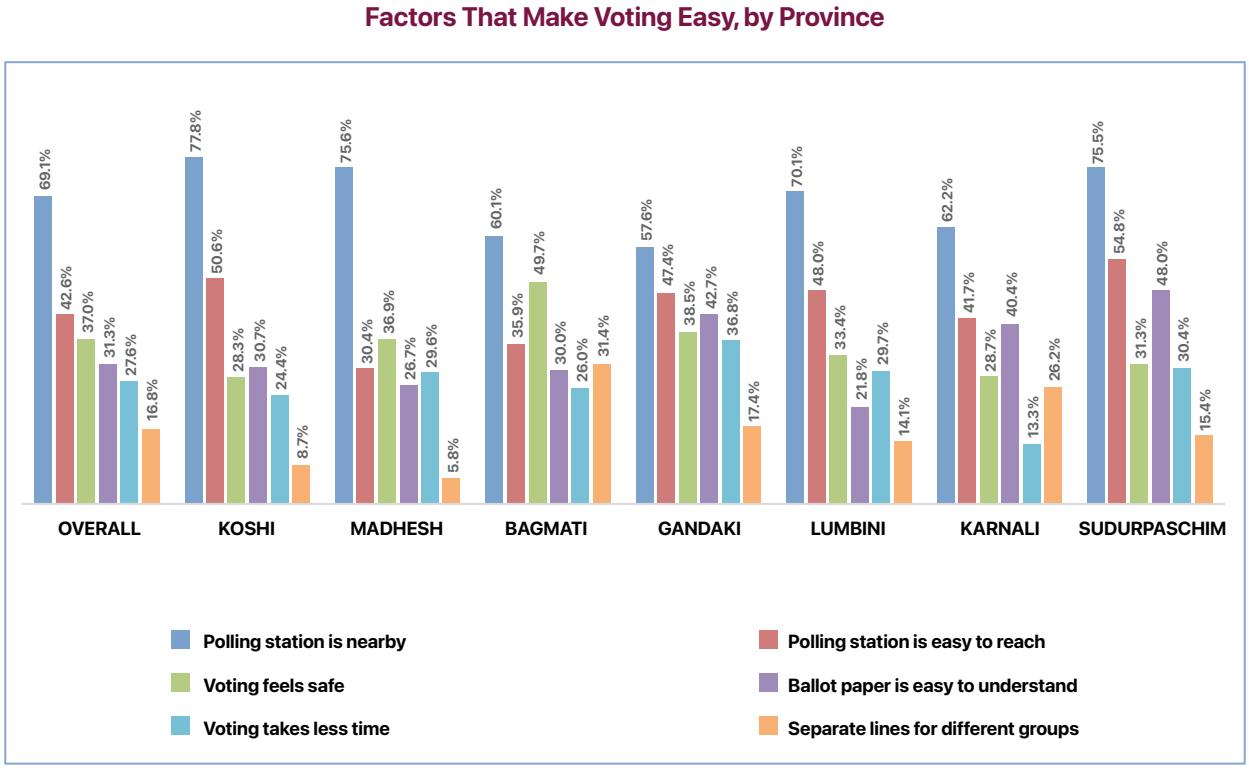


Figure 5.14.4: Q-F7.3. *What made it easier for you to vote? (N = 4,904)*

A rise from under 1.0% to 6.8% is not slight. Suggest "The proportion of respondents reporting voting difficulties rose in the Follow-up Survey 2026 compared to the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, about 6.8% of the respondents reported difficulties in casting their vote, compared to under 1.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Among those who stated in the Follow-up Survey 2026 that they faced difficulties, the most commonly cited reasons were long waiting time, with 64.8% indicating that voting took more than 30 minutes, followed by the polling booth being far (55.2%) and not easily accessible (44.9%). Other concerns included lack of separate lines for different groups such as men, women, senior citizens, pregnant women, or persons with disability (24.8%); only one polling center for a large population (20.3%); polling booths not accessible to persons with disability (15.0%); difficult-to-understand ballot papers (13.8%); feeling unsafe while voting (9.0%); and unhelpful security personnel (8.4%). In comparison, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among the very small share reporting difficulties, the leading issues were long waiting time (53.8%), distant polling booths (39.0%), limited accessibility (35.3%), feeling unsafe (17.4%), unclear ballot papers (15.9%), a single polling center for a large population (13.2%), and unhelpful security personnel (12.1%). This indicated an increase in the proportion of respondents facing voting difficulties in the Follow-up Survey 2026, with longer waiting time and distance from the booth emerging as more prominent challenges compared to 2025.

Contact with Elected Local Representatives

The findings indicated an overall decline across the survey years in the proportion of respondents who had approached their elected local representatives to address personal or community issues. At the national level, this share decreased from 17.6% in 2017 to 13.4% in 2018 and 12.5% in 2020, before showing a modest increase to 13.9% in 2022 and 14.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, followed by a sharp decline to 5.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Across provinces, the trend showed variations over the survey years. In Koshi Province, about one-quarter (25.2%) approached their representatives in 2017, which fell to 17.8% in 2018 and to 13.9% in 2020, rose to 23.1% in 2022, and declined to 18.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Gandaki Province showed a similar pattern: 19.2% in 2017, decreasing to 13.7% in 2018 and to 7.8% in 2020, rising to 17.0% in 2022, and falling to 10.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Lumbini Province showed a steady decline from 13.9% in 2017 to 8.6% in 2020, followed by an increase to 9.5% in 2022 and to 15.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Sudurpaschim Province, the proportion of those who had approached their elected local representatives peaked at 20.7% in 2020 but dropped to 17.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Madhesh Province showed minimal fluctuation, with 12.9% in 2018, 9.7% in 2020, 9.8% in 2022, and 10.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, compared to 14.9% in 2017.

Contact with Elected Local Representatives, by Year

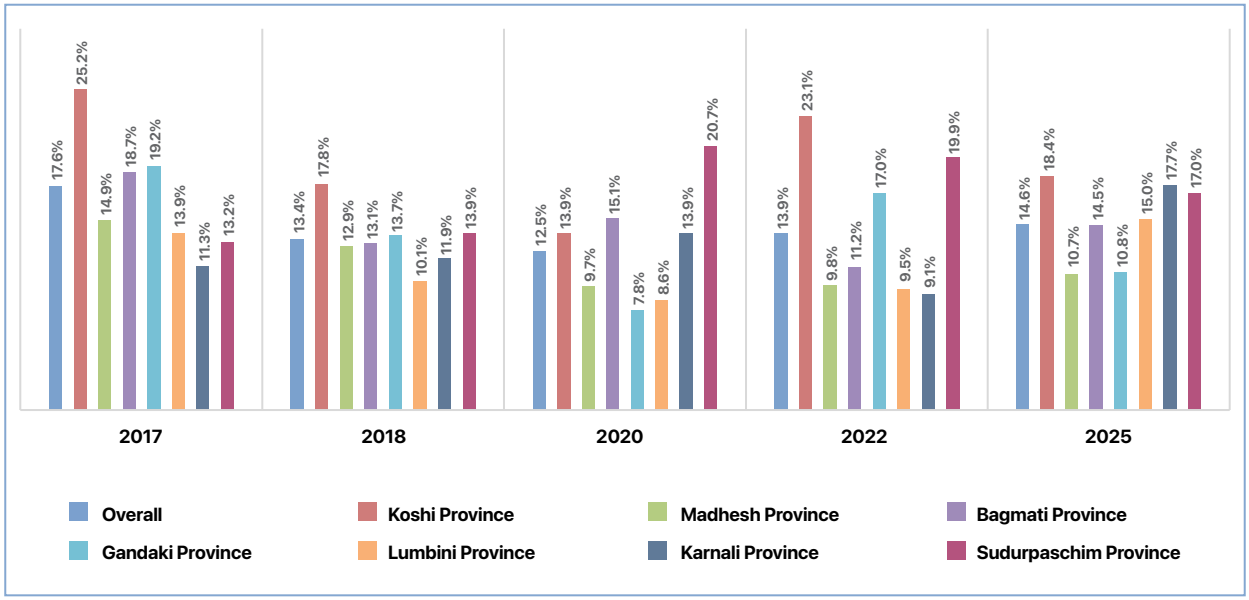


Figure 5.14.5: Q-F8. *Have you personally tried to contact one of your elected local representatives for help in solving any of your personal or community problems in the past year? (N = 6,343) (Response as "Refused to answer" is not included)*

Satisfaction with Local Representatives

The proportion of respondents who were satisfied after contacting their elected local representatives to address personal or community issues declined steadily over time. Overall, such satisfaction levels decreased from 86.2% in 2017 to 65.8% in 2018 and to 60.3% in 2020. Although there was a slight recovery to 64.2% in 2022, this improvement was short-lived, as satisfaction levels fell again to 56.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and to 55.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. This overall downward trend suggested growing public dissatisfaction with the responsiveness and effectiveness of local representatives.

Satisfaction with Local Representatives after Contacting Them, by Year and Province

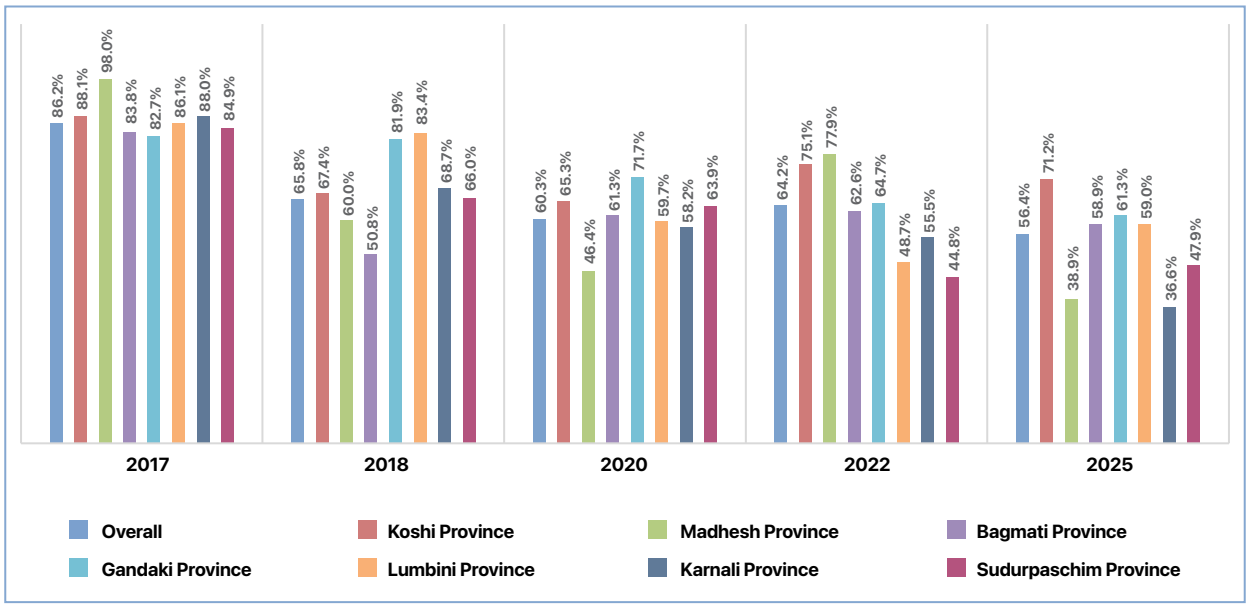


Figure 5.14.6: Q-F9. *[If answered "Yes" in F8] How satisfied were you with the result of this contact? (N = 926) (Response as "Not satisfied" and "It's in process" not presented)*

In Madhesh Province, satisfaction level was exceptionally high in 2017 (98.0%) but dropped sharply to 60.0% in 2018 and further to 46.4% in 2020. This rebounded to 77.9% in 2022 but fell significantly to 38.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In 2017, most other provinces reported similarly high satisfaction levels, with more than 80% of those contacting their representatives expressing satisfaction. However, declines were observed across provinces in the subsequent years. Gandaki Province showed a gradual downward trend, from 82.7% in 2017 to 81.9% in 2018, 71.7% in 2020, 64.7% in 2022, and 61.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Karnali Province experienced a sharper decline, dropping from 88.0% in 2017 to 68.7% in 2018, 58.2% in 2020, 55.5% in 2022, and 36.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Similar trends were seen in Sudurpaschim and Lumbini provinces. In Sudurpaschim, satisfaction levels fell from 84.9% in 2017 to 66.0% in 2018, 63.9% in 2020, and 44.8% in 2022, before slightly improving to 47.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Lumbini, satisfaction levels declined from 86.1% in 2017 to 83.4% in 2018, 59.7% in 2020, and 48.7% in 2022, rising modestly to 59.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Bagmati Province, the satisfaction level was 83.8% in 2017, which dropped to 50.8% in 2018, then increased to 61.3% in 2020 and 62.6% in 2022, before falling to 58.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Koshi Province followed a similar pattern, with satisfaction levels decreasing from 88.1% in 2017 to 67.4% in 2018 and to 65.3% in 2020, then increasing to 75.1% in 2022 and remaining relatively stable at 71.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Overall, the level of satisfaction with elected local representatives declined steadily across most provinces since 2017. While national satisfaction levels dropped from 86.2% in 2017 to 56.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—with a brief recovery in 2022—provincial trends showed similar downward patterns. Madhesh Province, which reported the highest satisfaction level in 2017 (98.0%), experienced a sharp decline, falling to only 38.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Provinces such as Gandaki and Karnali recorded consistent declines over time, while Sudurpaschim and Lumbini declined until 2022 before recovering slightly, with Karnali respondents' satisfaction levels falling from 88.0% to 36.6% by 2025. Bagmati and Koshi provinces showed initial decline followed by partial recoveries, yet both remained below their 2017 satisfaction levels by 2025. When national and provincial satisfaction levels with elected local representatives were taken together, the findings indicated a clear erosion of public satisfaction with the responsiveness and effectiveness of local representatives across the survey years.



6 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Photo: Sujan Shrestha

6 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

6.1 PERCEPTION OF LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, a large majority of the respondents (80.3%) reported that economic conditions in their municipality or rural municipality had remained unchanged. Only a small proportion (3.1%) perceived that conditions were improving, while 10.8% reported that economic conditions were worsening.

National trends over time indicated a clear shift in public perception. Optimism about improving economic conditions increased steadily between 2017 and 2020, reaching a peak of 40.1% in 2020, but declined sharply thereafter to 20.7% in both 2022 and the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and further to just 3.1% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. At the same time, the proportion of respondents who believed that conditions had remained the same fell from 57.7% in 2017 to 40.9% in 2018, and stood at 45.1% in 2020, before rising significantly to 68.1% in 2022, slightly decreasing to 62.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and increasing sharply to 80.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Although the share of respondents reporting worsening conditions remained relatively small across all the survey years, it showed a gradual increase in recent rounds—from 1.8% in 2017 to 4.3% in 2020, declining to 1.5% in 2022, then rising to 4.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 10.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the findings suggested a decline in optimism regarding local economic conditions since 2020, alongside a growing tendency among the respondents to perceive no significant change, particularly in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Perceptions on Local Economic Conditions, by Year

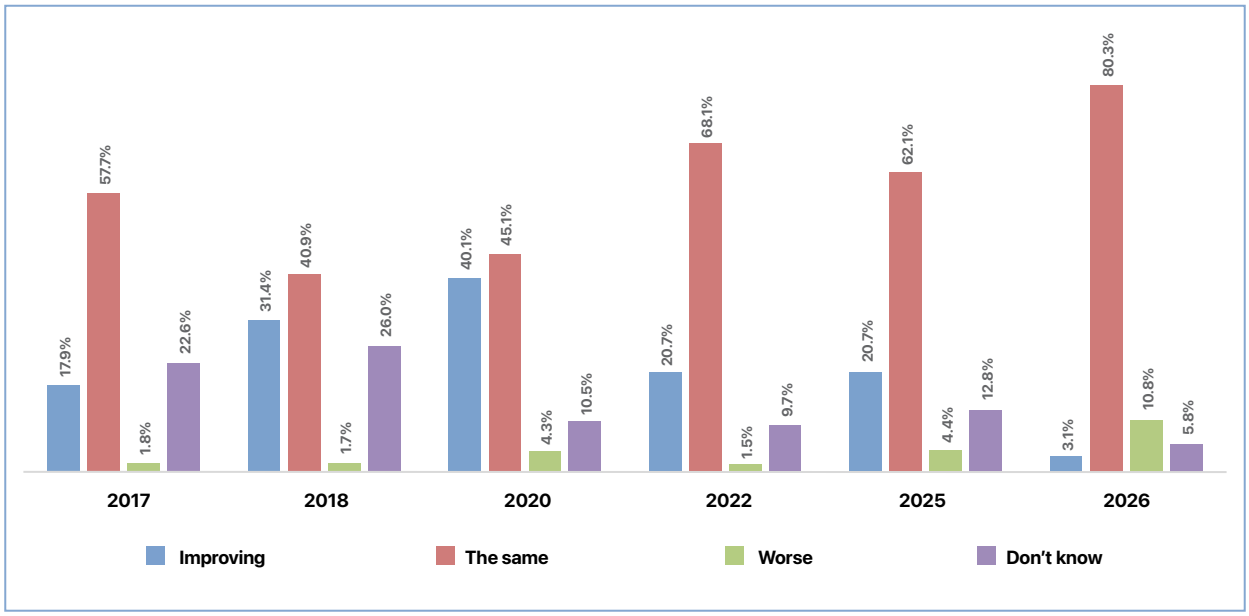


Figure 6.1.1: Q-G1. *Looking back on the past year, do you think the economic situation of your community (municipality/rural) has improved? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428)*

Across provinces, trends in optimism about local economic conditions varied considerably over the survey years. Karnali Province showed the least fluctuation between 2017 and 2020, with roughly 30.0% of the respondents reporting improving economic conditions in each round (31.0% in 2017, 30.4% in 2018, and 30.2% in 2020), before this share declined to 21.7% in 2022 and remained stable at 21.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, Sudurpaschim Province, Gandaki Province, and Bagmati Province exhibited sharper swings. For instance, in Sudurpaschim Province, optimism levels rose from 14.2% in 2017 to 53.2% in 2020 before falling to 22.6% in 2022 and rising slightly to 24.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, optimism levels declined steadily from 43.0% in 2018

to 25.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, compared to the level of 20.7% in 2017. In Madhesh Province, optimism peaked at 34.4% in 2020 but declined sharply to 14.5% in 2022 and to 11.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In 2025, Bagmati Province recorded the highest level of optimism (29.4%). Overall, provincial trends showed increasing optimism up to 2020, followed by a notable decline in 2022 and 2025.

Perceptions on Local Economic Conditions, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Improving	17.9%	20.7%	10.2%	14.3%	16.1%	26.0%	31.0%	14.2%
	The same	57.7%	58.9%	72.4%	63.1%	52.2%	37.2%	50.0%	61.9%
	Worse	1.8%	1.2%	5.6%	1.1%	3.2%	–	0.2%	0.5%
	DK/CS	22.6%	19.2%	11.8%	21.5%	28.5%	36.7%	18.8%	23.4%
2018	Improving	31.4%	43.0%	28.1%	18.6%	45.7%	36.1%	30.4%	25.9%
	The same	40.9%	36.2%	46.5%	42.8%	34.2%	30.0%	45.5%	54.9%
	Worse	1.7%	1.5%	4.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	2.4%	1.4%
	DK/CS	26.0%	19.4%	21.1%	37.6%	19.7%	33.3%	21.8%	17.8%
2020	Improving	40.1%	36.0%	34.4%	39.5%	49.3%	43.0%	30.2%	53.2%
	The same	45.1%	54.5%	42.6%	38.1%	43.6%	46.7%	54.5%	42.2%
	Worse	4.3%	3.9%	9.8%	5.0%	1.5%	1.0%	3.2%	0.6%
	DK/CS	10.5%	5.6%	13.2%	17.5%	5.6%	9.3%	12.1%	4.0%
2022	Improving	20.7%	28.8%	14.5%	21.0%	20.2%	18.8%	21.7%	22.6%
	The same	68.1%	62.7%	78.3%	64.9%	71.1%	62.4%	61.7%	74.7%
	Worse	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	2.5%	1.2%	0.6%	1.7%	1.3%
	DK/CS	9.7%	7.1%	5.8%	11.6%	7.5%	18.2%	14.8%	1.3%
2025	Improving	20.7%	25.9%	11.8%	29.4%	21.5%	11.8%	21.3%	24.6%
	The same	62.1%	60.8%	51.4%	57.2%	69.3%	77.5%	59.8%	65.3%
	Worse	4.4%	6.8%	10.6%	1.1%	1.8%	1.6%	3.0%	3.4%
	DK/CS	12.8%	6.4%	26.2%	12.3%	7.4%	9.2%	15.9%	6.7%

Table 6.1.1: Q-G1. *Looking back on the past year, do you think the economic situation of your community (municipality/rural) has improved? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" not included)*

Across the provinces, the proportion of respondents reporting that economic conditions in their municipality or rural municipality were worsening showed mixed but notable shifts over time. In Sudurpaschim Province, the proportion of respondents reporting worsening economic conditions increased steadily—from 0.6% in 2020 to 1.3% in 2022 and further to 3.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—indicating growing concern about local economic decline. In contrast, Madhesh Province exhibited a fluctuating pattern: the proportion reporting worsening conditions fell sharply from 9.8% in 2020 to 1.4% in 2022, before rising to 10.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. These trends highlighted differing provincial experiences and perceptions of economic stress across the survey years. Educational background and income level, too, had some bearing on the respondents' perspective toward local economic conditions, with optimism about local economic conditions increasing with the respondent's level of education.

Reasons for Improvement of Local Economic Conditions

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the 20.7% of respondents who said that economic conditions in their municipality were getting better were asked to give reasons. Better infrastructure was the most commonly cited reason for improved local economic conditions, mentioned by 68.7% of the respondents. Other contributing factors included improved water supply (30.7%) and a general sense of overall progress in the municipality or rural municipality (18.1%). Respondents also attributed improvements to increased federal budget allocation (16.3%), greater investment opportunities (16.2%), and expanded training opportunities (15.2%).

In 2022, the most frequently cited reasons for improvement were better infrastructure (56.5%), improvements in water supply (24.4%), and an increase in municipal budget allocations (16.1%). Earlier, in 2020, optimism was similarly driven by better infrastructure (65.1%), followed by increased federal budget allocations (26.1%) and improvements in water supply (13.1%). Similarly, in 2018, more than one-third of the respondents cited better infrastructure (36.2%), about one-quarter cited overall progress (25.6%), followed by reasons such as increase in municipal budgetary allocation (24.5%) and improvement in water supply (11.6%). Together, these responses suggested that perceptions of economic improvement were closely tied to visible infrastructure development, enhanced service delivery, and increased financial and employment-related opportunities at the local level.

Reasons for Improvement in the Local Economic Conditions, by Year

	2017	2018	2020	2022	2025
Better infrastructure	31.9%	36.2%	65.1%	56.5%	68.7%
Water supply is improving	13.3%	11.6%	13.1%	24.4%	30.7%
Overall there is progress	21.8%	25.6%	5.4%	9.4%	18.1%
Allocation of more budget by government	–	24.5%	26.1%	16.1%	16.3%
More investment opportunities	13.7%	9.5%	9.2%	13.4%	16.2%
Better access to training	5.4%	7.4%	7.0%	3.6%	15.2%
Easier to find work	13.9%	3.3%	6.3%	10.3%	8.3%
More opportunities for labor migration	5.5%	2.4%	3.9%	3.9%	7.3%
It's easier for women to work	8.4%	6.4%	6.2%	3.6%	7.0%
Better government support services	8.7%	5.8%	3.4%	5.9%	6.9%
Remittances are increasing	3.2%	0.9%	3.6%	1.3%	6.3%
Less corruption, bribes	5.9%	4.9%	2.7%	4.3%	4.6%
Easier to access market	7.6%	2.8%	5.0%	3.9%	3.9%
Work pays more	3.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%
Easier to get loans, find capital	3.2%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.4%
More NGOs and projects	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%

Table 6.1.2: Q-G2. *[If "Yes, economic conditions are improving" in G1] Why do you think that economic conditions are improving in your municipality /rural municipality? (N = 1,322)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, provincial patterns varied regarding the reasons cited for improvement in economic conditions: better infrastructure was emphasized most strongly in Lumbini Province (84.2%), Koshi Province (75.5%), and Sudurpaschim Province (72.1%). Improved water supply was a key factor in Karnali Province (45.7%) and Sudurpaschim Province (44.3%). In Madhesh Province, about half (51.0%) of the respondents mentioned better infrastructure, followed by improvement in water supply (28.5%), and nearly one-quarter (24.8%) pointed to increased opportunities for labor migration, while in Sudurpaschim Province, 27.8% highlighted improved opportunities for women to work. Better access to training opportunities was also particularly noted in Sudurpaschim Province (26.2%) and Lumbini Province (21.7%). In Koshi Province (34.2%) and Karnali Province (29.5%), the respondents emphasized increased federal budget allocations. Further, one-third of the respondents in Bagmati Province (32.1%) pointed to expanded investment opportunities as a driver of local economic improvement.

Reasons for Improvement in the Local Economic Conditions, by Province

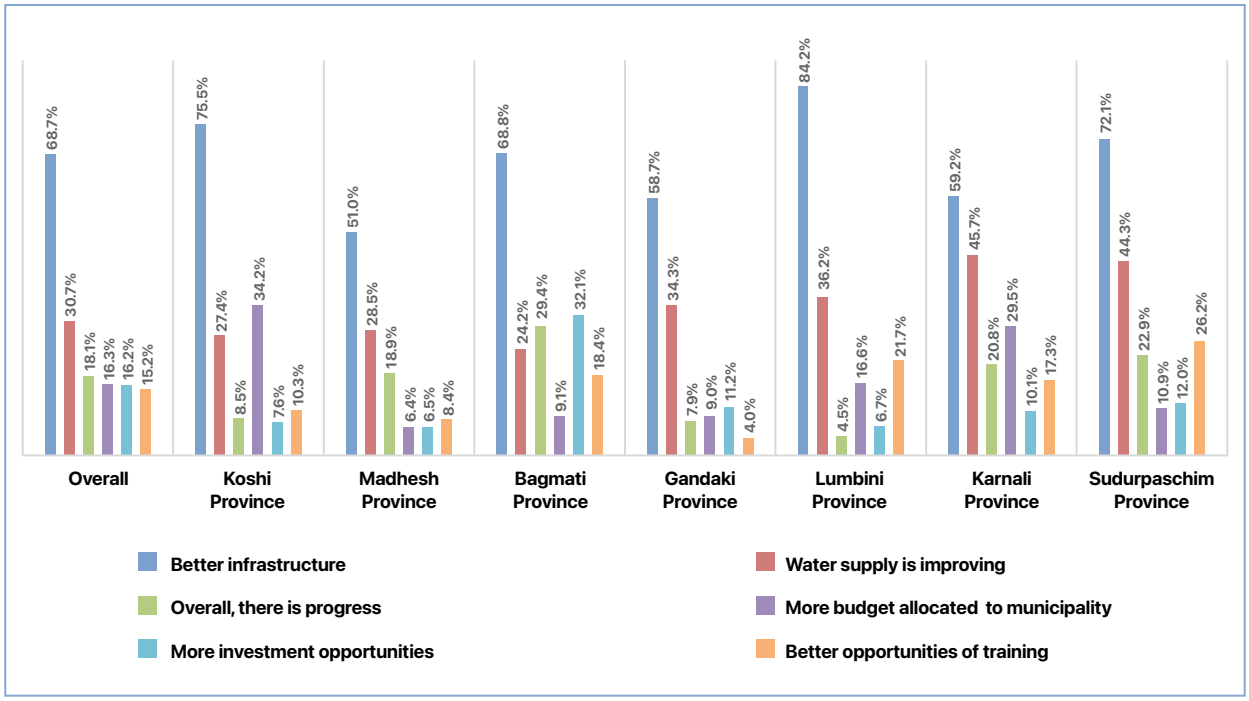


Figure 6.1.2: Q-G2. *[If "Yes, economic conditions are improving" in G1] Why do you think that economic conditions are improving in your municipality/rural municipality? (N = 1,322)*

Reasons for Improvement in the Local Economic Conditions

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Better infrastructure	68.7%	75.5%	51.0%	68.8%	58.7%	84.2%	59.2%	72.1%
Water supply is improving	30.7%	27.4%	28.5%	24.2%	34.3%	36.2%	45.7%	44.3%
Overall, there is progress	18.1%	8.5%	18.9%	29.4%	7.9%	4.5%	20.8%	22.9%
More budget allocated to municipality	16.3%	34.2%	6.4%	9.1%	9.0%	16.6%	29.5%	10.9%
More investment opportunities	16.2%	7.6%	6.5%	32.1%	11.2%	6.7%	10.1%	12.0%
Better opportunities of training	15.2%	10.3%	8.4%	18.4%	4.0%	21.7%	17.3%	26.2%
Easier to find work	8.3%	6.7%	12.5%	6.3%	12.4%	2.5%	9.5%	14.9%
More opportunities for labor migration	7.3%	5.8%	24.8%	2.9%	16.2%	1.8%	6.8%	2.8%
It's easier for women to work	7.0%	3.4%	7.4%	1.0%	8.1%	5.6%	18.1%	27.8%
Better government support services, subsidies	6.9%	7.2%	4.8%	2.3%	8.6%	13.9%	12.9%	11.3%
Remittances are increasing	6.3%	5.5%	8.0%	1.6%	25.7%	2.9%	12.1%	3.5%
Less corruption, bribes	4.6%	3.6%	7.2%	2.9%	5.0%	8.1%	7.8%	4.1%
Easier to access market to sell products (better roads etc.)	3.9%	5.9%	4.2%	2.2%	4.5%	1.1%	9.6%	3.9%
Work pays more	2.1%	–	5.0%	0.9%	2.7%	4.7%	2.0%	4.3%
Easier to get loans, find capital	1.4%	1.7%	–	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.4%	2.8%
More NGOs and International Development Projects	0.8%	0.6%	2.5%	0.3%	–	–	3.7%	0.4%
Others	1.1%	0.9%	1.6%	–	3.5%	1.3%	3.1%	1.0%

Table 6.1.3: Q-G2. *[If "Yes, economic conditions are improving" in G1] Why do you think that economic conditions are improving in your municipality/rural municipality? (N = 1,322)*

How to Improve the Economic Situation of the Community

For the first time in the SNP series, when asked what would improve the economic situation of their community (municipality/rural municipality), in the Follow-up Survey 2026, respondents most frequently identified better employment opportunities and improved infrastructure. Nearly half of the respondents (47.6%) stated that easier access to jobs would improve economic conditions, followed closely by improved infrastructure (46.3%). About one-third of the respondents pointed to reduced corruption and bribery (34.5%) and increased investment opportunities (30.5%) as key factors. Additionally, around one-quarter highlighted improvements in basic services and infrastructure—including education, roads, electricity, and drinking water (29.6%)—as well as better access to training opportunities (23.4%). One-fifth of the respondents (20.5%) stated that overall improvements across sectors would enhance the economic situation of their community.

Suggestions on How Local Economic Conditions Can Be Improved

Suggestions	Percentage
Easier access to jobs	47.6%
Improved infrastructure	46.3%
Less corruption and bribery	34.5%
More investment opportunities	30.5%
Better basic services (education, roads, electricity, water)	29.6%
Improved training opportunities	23.4%
Overall development improvement	20.5%
Better government services and subsidies	16.8%
Easier employment for women	14.4%
Increased government budget to local levels	13.5%
Better markets for selling goods	10.9%
More income opportunities	9.2%
Better foreign employment opportunities	7.9%
Improved road access to markets	7.3%
Lower market prices	6.3%
Easier access to loans/credit	2.9%
Increased remittances	1.5%
Don't know/Can't say	1.0%
More G.S.S. and development projects	0.5%
Others	0.5%

Table 6.1.4: Q-G1.0. *What do you think would improve the economic situation of your community (municipality/rural)? (N = 1,428)*

While better infrastructure, improved water supply, increased budget allocations, and greater investment or training opportunities helped explain why some Nepalis perceived economic conditions as improving, a small but important share of respondents reported that conditions in their municipality or rural municipality were worsening. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 4.4% of the respondents said their local economic situation had deteriorated. Among them, the most frequently cited reason was rising corruption and bribery (61.7%), followed by fewer job or work opportunities (45.8%), difficulty finding work (33.1%), and deteriorating infrastructure (22.9%). Other reasons included lower wages (21.2%), rising prices for essential goods (21.0%), and declining investment opportunities (17.1%).

Across the survey years, perceptions of worsening economic conditions shifted notably. The share of respondents who said their situation was deteriorating because it was harder to find work declined from

29.3% in 2017 to 15.5% in 2022, before rising sharply to 33.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. With the exception of 2022, concerns about increased corruption and bribery grew steadily—from 31.1% in 2017 and 32.1% in 2018 to 59.1% in 2020, reaching 61.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, the proportion citing fewer job opportunities increased from 14.1% in 2018 to 26.0% in 2022, and further to 45.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Views on deteriorating infrastructure fluctuated, rising from 12.6% in 2017 to 40.8% in 2020, before declining to 22.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Overall, economic pessimism in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 was driven primarily by worsening employment prospects and a growing perception of corruption in local governance.

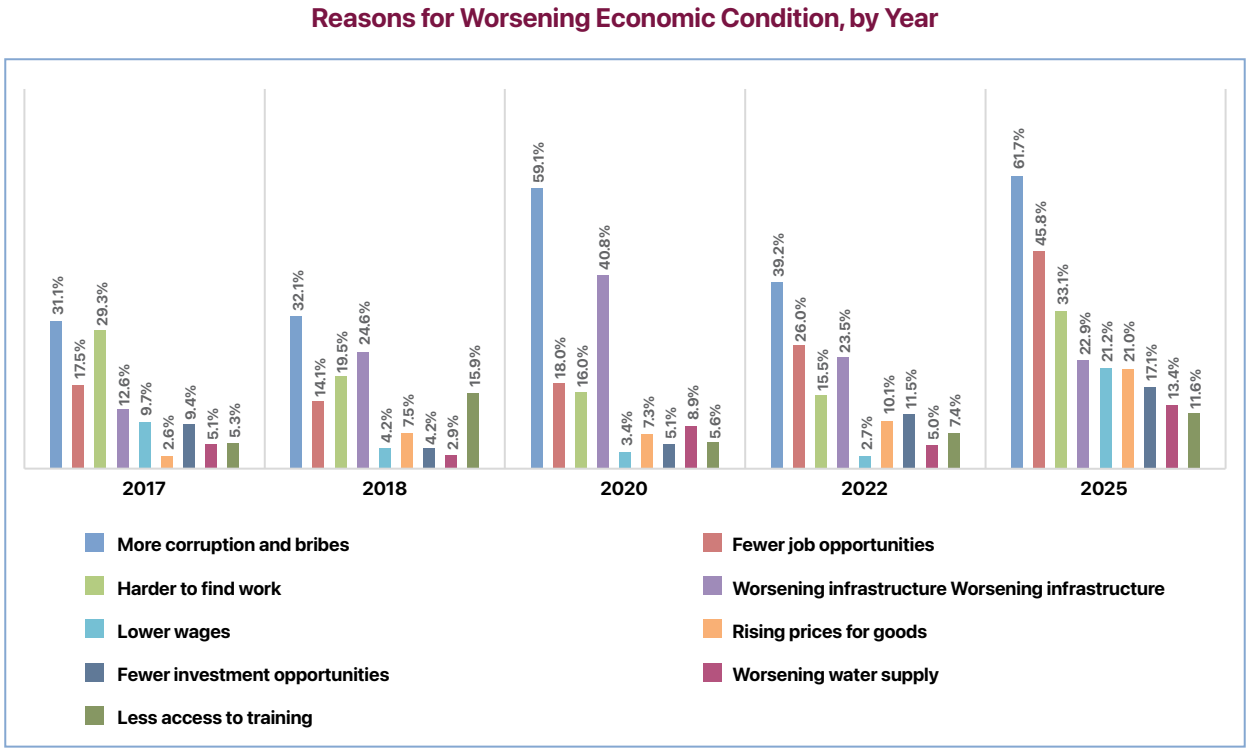


Figure 6.1.3: Q-G3. *[Ask if answered "Conditions are getting worse" in G1] In your view, why are economic conditions getting worse in your municipality/rural municipality? (N = 285)*[31]

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, provincial patterns also differed on the matter of economic pessimism. Respondents in Koshi Province most often pointed to shrinking job opportunities (69.3%) and difficulty in finding work (53.4%), while those in Madhesh Province overwhelmingly (86.9%) identified corruption as the primary driver. In Gandaki and Lumbini, reduced job opportunities (63.9% and 61.9%, respectively) and corruption (52.6% and 47.9%, respectively) were the main concerns, whereas respondents in Karnali most frequently cited worsening infrastructure (55.3%), rising corruption and bribery (32.1%), and declining municipal budgets (26.0%). In Sudurpaschim, rising corruption and bribery (66.6%), rising prices (56.9%), falling job opportunities (52.8%), and reduced investment options (50.1%) emerged as the leading factors contributing to worsening local economic conditions. These perspectives underscored that while improvements in infrastructure and services benefited some localities, persistent governance challenges and limited economic opportunities continued to shape negative assessments in others.

31 In SNP 2017 and 2018, respondents were asked to give only two major reasons for improvement in the economic condition of their respective urban municipality/rural municipality.

Reasons for Worsening Economic Condition, by Year and Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
More corruption and bribes	61.7%	32.5%	86.9%	23.1%	52.6%	47.9%	32.1%	66.6%
Fewer job opportunities	45.8%	69.3%	30.9%	38.3%	63.9%	61.9%	21.7%	52.8%
Harder to find work	33.1%	53.4%	22.2%	30.9%	34.8%	42.9%	29.9%	23.0%
Worsening infrastructure	22.9%	22.8%	15.1%	42.0%	27.6%	22.3%	55.3%	42.1%
Lower wages	21.2%	32.0%	18.3%	–	22.9%	15.4%	2.6%	31.0%
Rising prices for goods	21.0%	19.4%	23.7%	–	7.9%	5.1%	5.7%	56.9%
Fewer investment opportunities	17.1%	29.6%	5.9%	7.4%	16.4%	18.5%	24.0%	50.1%
Worsening water supply	13.4%	2.4%	15.6%	22.1%	23.1%	13.6%	16.6%	26.6%
Less access to training	11.6%	12.9%	5.7%	18.0%	12.0%	16.0%	11.3%	38.0%
Declining government support services	9.4%	10.1%	7.2%	6.3%	14.9%	13.6%	6.5%	19.1%
Reduced municipal budget from the government	7.2%	11.0%	3.3%	–	7.9%	9.1%	26.0%	13.6%
Little overall progress	5.1%	8.7%	2.6%	6.3%	4.1%	–	14.2%	7.8%
Less ease for women to work	4.8%	5.3%	2.9%	–	11.7%	–	4.8%	20.7%
Harder access to markets (poor roads, etc.)	2.9%	2.7%	0.7%	–	3.7%	9.7%	12.2%	9.8%
Falling prices for goods sold	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	–	4.2%	4.7%	–	2.5%
Post-earthquake assistance not received	0.8%	–	1.3%	–	–	–	–	3.0%
Other reasons	0.5%	1.0%	–	–	3.8%	–	2.6%	–

Table 6.1.5: Q-G3. *[Ask if answered "Conditions are getting worse" in G1] In your view, why are economic conditions getting worse in your municipality/rural municipality? (N = 285)*

6.2 HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL INCOME

Household Income

About two-fifths of Nepalis (38.9%) reported earning between NPR 20,000 and NPR 39,999 per month, while nearly one-third (32.2%) reported earning NPR 40,000 or more. Almost one in 10 respondents (8.6%) said their household income was less than NPR 10,000 per month, and 18.3% reported a monthly income between NPR 10,000 and NPR 19,999.

Household income in Nepal showed a clear upward trend over the survey years. The proportion of respondents reporting a monthly household income below NPR 10,000 steadily declined, falling from 29.6% in 2017 to 22.6% in 2018, 16.3% in 2020, 13.7% in 2022, and reaching 8.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the share of respondents reporting a monthly household income of NPR 40,000 or more gradually increased over time—from 10.3% in 2018 to 17.8% in 2020, 19.7% in 2022, and rising sharply to 32.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Average Monthly Household Income Last Year, by Year

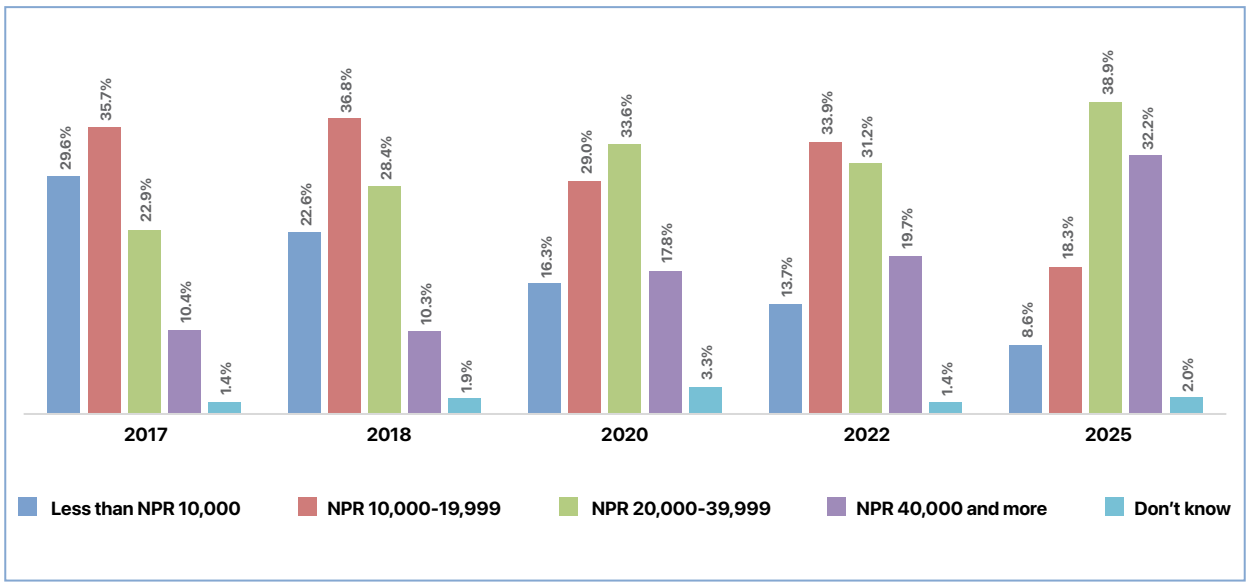


Figure 6.2.1: Q-G4. *Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? (N = 6,866) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

In 2017, more than one-fourth of the respondents (29.6%) reported earning less than NPR 10,000 per month, and about one-third (35.7%) reported an income between NPR 10,000 and NPR 19,999. Similarly, 22.9% reported earning between NPR 20,000 and NPR 39,999. By 2018, the proportion of respondents earning less than NPR 10,000 had declined to 22.6%, while the proportion reporting incomes between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 and NPR 20,000 and 39,999 increased to 36.8% and 28.4%, respectively. No notable change was observed in the proportion earning NPR 40,000 or more (10.4% in 2017 to 10.3% in 2018). In 2020, notable shifts emerged. The share of respondents reporting a monthly household income between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 increased by 5.2 percentage points compared to 2018, while those reporting incomes between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 decreased by 7.8 percentage points. Overall, the proportion earning NPR 20,000–39,999 rose from 28.4% in 2018 to 33.6% in 2020. By 2022, the share of respondents reporting incomes below NPR 10,000 declined further to 13.7%, down from 16.3% in 2020. The proportion of respondents reporting incomes between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 also declined slightly from 33.6% in 2020 to 31.2% in 2022. Meanwhile, the share of respondents reporting monthly incomes of NPR 40,000 or more increased from 17.8% in 2020 to 19.7% in 2022. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the pattern changed further, with the largest share of respondents (38.9%) reporting household incomes between NPR 20,000 and 39,999. This was followed by those respondents earning NPR 40,000 or more per month (32.2%), indicating a shift toward higher household income brackets compared to the earlier survey years.

Across all provinces, household income levels showed a clear upward shift over the survey years, marked by a consistent decline in the proportion of respondents reporting monthly incomes below NPR 10,000 and those earning NPR 10,000–19,999, and a corresponding rise in households reporting higher income levels. In Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim provinces, the proportion of households earning less than NPR 10,000 declined substantially since 2017. Similarly, the proportion reporting incomes between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 generally decreased over time, although several provinces—such as Koshi, Bagmati, and Lumbini—experienced temporary peaks in 2018 or 2022 before continuing the downward trend.

In contrast, higher income categories expanded across all provinces. The share of households earning between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 grew steadily, particularly in Madhesh, Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim, where this bracket represented over one-third of all the households. Likewise, the proportion of respondents reporting monthly incomes of NPR 40,000 or more increased significantly over the survey rounds, with the sharpest growth observed in Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, and Sudurpaschim provinces.

Overall, the provincial trends collectively indicated improving household economic conditions nationwide, characterized by declining low-income shares and rising proportions of households moving into middle- and higher-income brackets between 2017 and 2025.

Koshi Province showed a consistent decline in the proportion of respondents reporting a monthly household income below NPR 10,000, falling from 33.6% in 2017 to 7.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In the province, the share of respondents reporting incomes between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 peaked at 43.4% in 2018 before decreasing steadily to 22.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the proportion of households earning between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 and those earning NPR 40,000 or more increased over time. In 2017, 21.7% and 7.2% of the respondents, respectively, fell into these higher-income brackets, rising to 37.7% and 31.7%, respectively, by 2025. The proportion of respondents reporting incomes between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 and NPR 20,000–39,999 remained relatively stable—around 33.0%—in both the 2020 and 2022 survey rounds.

In Madhesh Province, the share of respondents reporting a monthly household income of less than NPR 10,000 and those earning NPR 10,000–19,999 declined steadily since 2017. These categories accounted for 24.2% and 41.1% of the households, respectively, in 2017, falling to 14.4% and 19.3%, respectively, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the proportion of households reporting higher income levels increased over time. In 2017, 24.4% of the respondents reported a monthly household income of NPR 20,000–39,999 and 8.9% reported NPR 40,000 or more. By 2025, these shares had risen to 44.2% and 19.2%, respectively. Income levels in the intermediate years showed relative stability, with the proportion reporting NPR 10,000–19,999 and NPR 20,000–39,999 remaining nearly constant at 35.3% and 25.5%, respectively, in both 2018 and 2020.

Bagmati Province showed a steady decline in the proportion of households reporting monthly incomes below NPR 10,000, decreasing from 20.6% in 2017 to 2.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The share of respondents reporting incomes between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 peaked at 34.2% in 2018 before declining to 15.3% in 2020, rising again to 26.6% in 2022, and falling sharply to 9.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, households earning NPR 40,000 or more showed a strong upward shift, while the NPR 20,000–39,999 share rose in 2018 and then declined. The proportion in the NPR 20,000–39,999 bracket increased from 29.3% in 2017 to 36.7% in 2018 before gradually declining to 31.2% in 2020, 30.3% in 2022, and to 28.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, the share of respondents earning NPR 40,000 or more rose substantially—from 14.3% in 2018 to 34.9% in 2020, then declining slightly to 29.7% in 2022 before reaching a peak of 58.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Gandaki Province showed a gradual improvement in household income levels over the survey years. The share of respondents reporting a monthly household income of less than NPR 10,000 steadily declined, decreasing from 16.4% in 2017 to 13.1% in 2018, remaining stable at 9.2% in both 2020 and 2022, and falling further to 4.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, the proportion of households earning between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 showed a downward trend, decreasing from 35.8% in 2017 to 26.8% in 2018, 20.3% in 2020, and 16.3% in 2022, before reaching 12.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the share of respondents reporting incomes between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 and those earning NPR 40,000 or more increased over time till 2025. The proportion reporting household incomes between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 rose from 31.3% in 2017 to 38.1% in 2018 and remained more or less stable through 2020 (37.9%) and 2022 (36.9%), before declining to 33.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, households earning NPR 40,000 or more remained relatively constant between 2017 and 2020 at around 16.5%, then increased to 23.5% in 2022 and further to 36.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Lumbini Province showed a clear upward shift in household income over the survey years. The proportion of respondents reporting a monthly household income below NPR 10,000 and between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 declined steadily from 38.6% and 39.0%, respectively, in 2017 to 13.2% and 28.9%, respectively, in 2020. In 2022, both categories experienced a temporary rise—to 20.3% and 47.0%, respectively—before falling again to 9.0% and 23.1%, respectively, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the share of households earning between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 and those earning NPR 40,000 or more increased overall since 2017, despite a dip in 2022. The proportion reporting monthly income between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 rose from 16.7% in 2017 to 43.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, while those reporting a monthly income of NPR 40,000 or more increased from 4.4% to 22.6% over the same period.

Average Monthly Household Income Last Year, by Year and Province

	Year	Less than NPR 10,000	NPR 10,000 - 19,999	NPR 20,000 - 39,999	More than NPR 40,000	Don't know
Overall	**2017**	29.6%	35.7%	23.0%	10.4%	1.4%
	2018	22.6%	36.8%	28.4%	10.3%	1.9%
	2020	16.3%	29.0%	33.6%	17.8%	3.3%
	2022	13.7%	33.9%	31.2%	19.7%	1.5%
	2025	8.6%	18.3%	38.8%	32.3%	2.0%
Koshi Province	**2017**	33.6%	36.0%	21.7%	7.2%	1.5%
	2018	21.2%	43.4%	25.9%	8.3%	1.2%
	2020	18.3%	33.7%	33.3%	14.5%	0.2%
	2022	12.0%	32.7%	33.6%	21.3%	0.3%
	2025	7.6%	22.1%	37.7%	31.7%	0.9%
Madhesh Province	**2017**	24.2%	41.1%	24.4%	8.9%	1.3%
	2018	29.2%	35.3%	25.5%	7.6%	2.5%
	2020	24.0%	35.8%	27.4%	10.0%	2.8%
	2022	13.0%	28.3%	38.4%	20.1%	0.3%
	2025	14.4%	19.3%	44.2%	19.2%	2.8%
Bagmati Province	**2017**	20.6%	26.2%	29.3%	22.0%	1.9%
	2018	13.6%	34.2%	36.7%	14.3%	1.1%
	2020	8.4%	15.3%	31.2%	34.9%	10.2%
	2022	8.4%	26.6%	30.3%	29.7%	5.0%
	2025	2.9%	9.0%	28.0%	58.5%	1.6%
Gandaki Province	**2017**	16.4%	37.3%	29.3%	16.7%	0.3%
	2018	13.1%	34.5%	32.9%	16.5%	3.0%
	2020	9.2%	28.6%	43.0%	18.2%	1.0%
	2022	9.5%	23.5%	36.4%	29.9%	0.7%
	2025	4.1%	15.6%	41.7%	36.9%	1.8%
Lumbini Province	**2017**	38.6%	39.0%	16.7%	4.4%	1.3%
	2018	27.9%	31.5%	26.4%	11.2%	3.0%
	2020	13.2%	28.9%	38.4%	16.9%	2.7%
	2022	20.3%	47.0%	22.2%	10.1%	0.4%
	2025	9.0%	23.1%	43.6%	22.6%	1.7%
Karnali Province	**2017**	41.6%	40.7%	14.6%	2.2%	0.9%
	2018	30.2%	42.8%	20.2%	4.1%	2.7%
	2020	30.7%	35.4%	25.5%	7.2%	1.2%
	2022	21.4%	39.4%	27.2%	9.5%	2.5%
	2025	12.9%	30.9%	36.3%	14.1%	5.7%
Sudurpaschim Province	**2017**	38.9%	34.2%	20.1%	5.2%	1.6%
	2018	26.0%	41.6%	25.3%	6.9%	0.1%
	2020	15.7%	31.8%	40.8%	11.7%	–
	2022	16.3%	44.7%	29.0%	9.9%	0.2%
	2025	13.2%	17.9%	45.8%	21.7%	1.4%

Table 6.2.1: Q-G4. *Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? (N = 6,866) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

In Karnali Province, household income showed a steady upward trajectory across the survey years. The proportion of respondents reporting a monthly household income below NPR 10,000 and between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 declined overall—from 41.6% and 40.7%, respectively, in 2017 to 12.9% and 30.9%, respectively, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The NPR 10,000–19,999 income category reached its highest proportion in 2018 at 42.8%. Conversely, the proportion of respondents reporting monthly household incomes of NPR 20,000–39,999 rose steadily, increasing from 14.6% in 2017 to 36.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, while the proportion earning NPR 40,000 or more rose from 2.2% in 2017 to 14.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Sudurpaschim Province, household income exhibited a clear upward trajectory over the survey years. The proportion of respondents reporting a monthly household income below NPR 10,000 declined steadily, falling from 38.9% in 2017 to 13.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The share of households earning between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 showed notable fluctuation over time: it increased from 34.2% in 2017 to 41.6% in 2018, declined to 31.8% in 2020, peaked at 44.7% in 2022, and then dropped sharply to 17.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the proportion of households reporting higher income brackets grew overall. The share of respondents with a monthly household income between NPR 20,000 and 39,999 increased from 20.1% in 2017 to 45.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, while those reporting an income of NPR 40,000 or more rose from 5.2% in 2017 to 21.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

As for incomes and demographic patterns, residents of the Hill region (44.6%) were more likely to have an income of NPR 40,000 or more than residents of the Mountain (25.8%) and Terai (23.2%) regions. Similarly, residents of the Mountain region (13.4%) were twice as likely to report that their household's monthly income was less than NPR 10,000 than a Nepali residing in the Hill region (5.8%).

Across caste and ethnic groups nationally, more than one-third of the respondents reported an average monthly household income between NPR 20,000 and 39,999. Mountain/Hill Janajati respondents had the highest proportion reporting a monthly household income of NPR 40,000 or more. In contrast, Madhesi Dalit respondents were most likely to report a monthly household income below NPR 10,000 (26.5%), whereas only 7.0% each of Hill Caste and Mountain/Hill Janajati respondents reported a monthly income below NPR 10,000.

Change in Household Income over the Past Year

Over time, the surveys showed a gradual decline in the proportion of respondents reporting both an increase and a decrease in their monthly household income, alongside fluctuations in the proportion reporting no change. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, more than two-thirds of Nepalis (68.7%) stated that their household income remained the same as the previous year, while 17.1% reported an increase and 11.6% reported a decrease in their monthly household income.

The proportion reporting an increase fell from 31.5% in 2017 to 24.6% in 2018, rose to 32.4% in 2020, and then declined sharply to 17.3% in 2022 and stabilizing at 17.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

The proportion reporting a decrease in monthly household income generally fell since 2017, when 13.4% of the respondents stated that their income had declined. This figure dropped to 11.1% in 2018 and further to 7.9% in 2020, before rising modestly to 10.0% in 2022 and to 11.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The share reporting no change fluctuated across the survey years: 54.4% in 2017, increasing to 63.1% in 2018, decreasing to 58.0% in 2020, rising to a peak of 71.1% in 2022, and settling at 68.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Change in Household Income in the Last Year, by Year

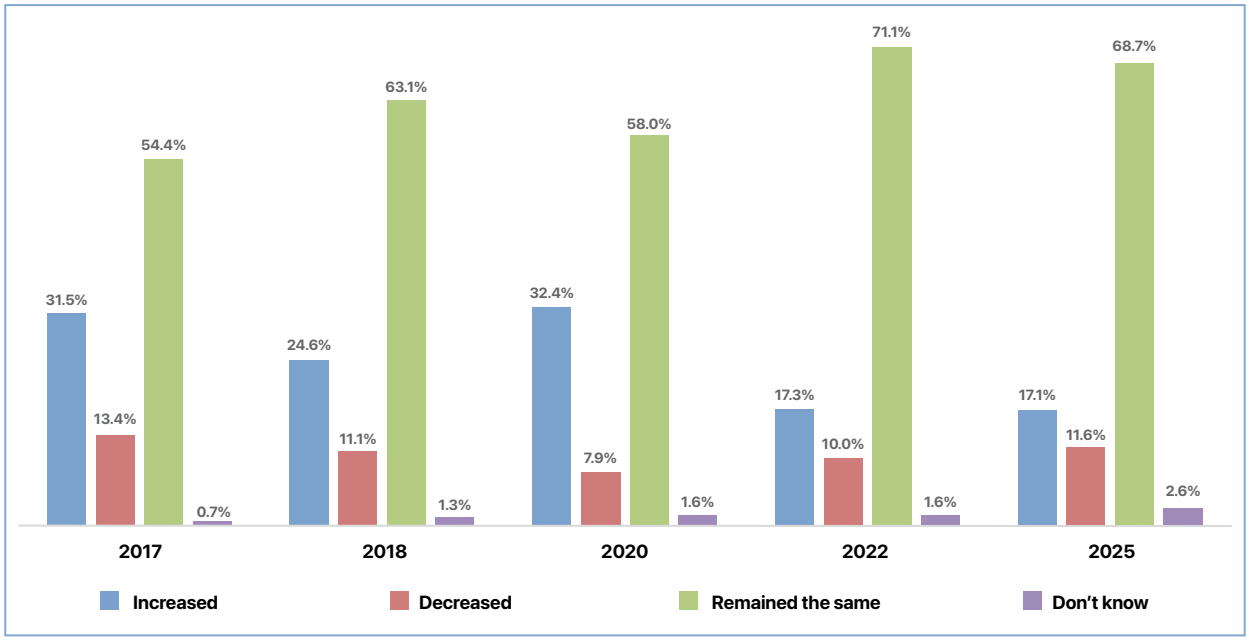


Figure 6.2.2: Q-G5. *How has your household income changed in the last year? (N = 6,394)*

Provincial patterns revealed notable year-to-year variations in household incomes. In 2018, the share of respondents reporting an increase in household income declined in all provinces except Gandaki, where it rose from 24.0% in 2017 to 32.3% in 2018. The sharpest declines were observed in Madhesh Province (36.6% to 24.3%) and Bagmati Province (26.1% to 16.8%). This pattern shifted markedly in 2020: with the exception of Gandaki Province, all provinces recorded an increase in the proportion of respondents reporting higher household income. The largest gains occurred in Bagmati Province (16.8% to 31.0%), Madhesh Province (24.3% to 37.9%), and Karnali Province (21.1% to 33.7%), while Gandaki Province saw a slight decline (32.3% to 28.7%). By 2022, the proportion of respondents reporting increased income fell across most provinces. The most substantial decreases were in Bagmati Province (31.0% to 9.5%), Madhesh Province (37.9% to 18.7%), Koshi Province (29.6% to 15.7%), Lumbini Province (34.5% to 20.2%), and Karnali Province (33.7% to 24.9%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, modest increases were observed in Bagmati Province (9.5% to 17.5%), Sudurpaschim Province (19.6% to 26.2%), and Koshi Province (15.7% to 17.4%), while Gandaki Province experienced the largest decline, dropping from 22.7% in 2022 to 12.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Change in Household Income in the Last Year, by Year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Increased	31.5%	29.1%	36.6%	26.1%	24.0%	38.4%	28.3%	33.6%
	Decreased	13.4%	17.8%	15.6%	10.9%	9.9%	14.9%	9.5%	9.9%
	The same	54.4%	52.3%	47.3%	62.6%	65.7%	45.6%	61.6%	55.4%
	DK/CS	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%
2018	Increased	24.6%	21.7%	24.3%	16.8%	32.3%	34.4%	21.1%	25.3%
	Decreased	11.1%	14.9%	10.0%	11.7%	9.0%	10.8%	12.9%	6.3%
	The same	63.1%	61.7%	64.1%	70.8%	56.8%	52.8%	65.9%	68.1%
	DK/CS	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.8%	2.0%	–	0.3%
2020	Increased	32.4%	29.6%	37.9%	31.0%	28.7%	34.5%	33.7%	27.8%
	Decreased	7.9%	5.2%	5.1%	10.6%	6.0%	9.1%	11.9%	10.4%
	The same	58.0%	65.1%	54.9%	53.9%	64.8%	55.6%	54.0%	61.8%
	DK/CS	1.6%	0.1%	2.1%	4.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	–
2022	Increased	17.3%	15.7%	18.7%	9.5%	22.7%	20.2%	24.9%	19.6%
	Decreased	10.0%	12.2%	6.8%	10.5%	9.9%	10.1%	11.6%	10.6%
	The same	71.1%	71.2%	73.9%	74.9%	66.6%	69.4%	60.7%	69.7%
	DK/CS	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%	5.1%	0.9%	0.4%	2.7%	0.1%
2025	Increased	17.1%	17.4%	16.3%	17.5%	12.6%	14.4%	18.9%	26.2%
	Decreased	68.7%	63.8%	62.7%	73.6%	78.7%	72.6%	60.2%	66.8%
	The same	11.6%	17.3%	16.1%	7.3%	6.9%	11.0%	15.0%	5.2%
	DK/CS	2.6%	1.4%	4.9%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	6.0%	1.8%

Table 6.2.2: Q-G5. *How has your household income changed in the last year? (N = 6,394)*

Personal Income

Besides household income, the survey also collected information on respondents' personal monthly income. Nearly one-third of the respondents (30.8%) either refused to answer or reported having no personal income. These respondents were primarily students, agricultural workers, and individuals engaged in household work.

Among those who provided information regarding their personal income, approximately one-third (35.6%) reported earning NPR 20,000 or more per month, a similar proportion (36.9%) reported earning less than NPR 10,000, and about one-fourth (27.5%) reported earning between NPR 10,000 and 19,999.

Personal income levels showed variation across provinces. A higher proportion of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (49.0%), Madhesh Province (46.7%), Lumbini Province (43.2%), and Koshi Province (42.7%) reported earning less than NPR 10,000 per month. In contrast, respondents in Bagmati Province (50.9%) and Gandaki Province (47.6%) reported personal monthly incomes of NPR 20,000 or more.

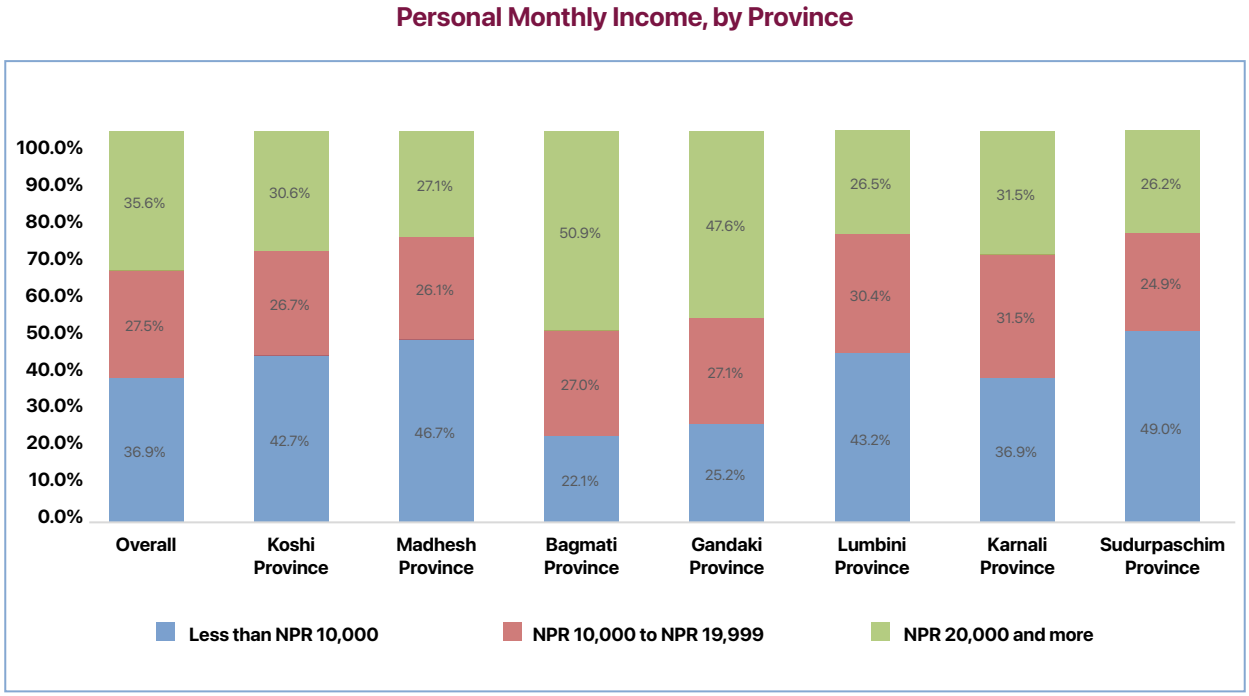


Figure 6.2.3: Q-G6C. *What is your present level of personal income that you earn in a year? (N = 4,425) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Across most provinces, the pattern of personal monthly income in 2022 and 2025 remained broadly similar. In 2022, 37.0% of the respondents reported earning less than NPR 10,000 per month; a nearly identical proportion (36.9%) reported the same in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Likewise, about one-third (29.5%) of the respondents in 2022 reported earning between NPR 10,000 and 19,999, compared to 27.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The proportion of respondents earning NPR 20,000 or more has also remained relatively stable over time—33.5% in 2022 and 35.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Sudurpaschim Province, nearly half of the respondents in both survey years 2022 and 2025 (49.0%) reported earning less than NPR 10,000. In 2022, 30.2% earned between NPR 10,000 and 19,999 and 20.2% earned NPR 20,000 or more; these proportions shifted to 24.9% and 26.2%, respectively, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, half of the respondents (50.2%) reported earning less than NPR 10,000 in 2022, which declined to 36.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Over the same period, the proportion earning NPR 20,000 or more increased sharply from 19.2% to 31.5%, while the proportion earning NPR 10,000–19,999 remained stable (30.6% in 2022 and 31.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025). Similar patterns—declining proportions in the lowest income bracket and moderate growth in the highest bracket—can be observed in Lumbini, Bagmati, and Gandaki provinces.

In contrast, Madhesh Province showed a different trajectory. The proportion of respondents earning less than NPR 10,000 increased substantially from 25.4% in 2022 to 46.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The proportion earning NPR 10,000–19,999 was 28.8% in 2022, which fell to 26.1% in 2025, while the proportion earning NPR 20,000 or more dropped markedly from 45.8% in 2022 to 27.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Present Level of Personal Monthly Income, by Year and Province

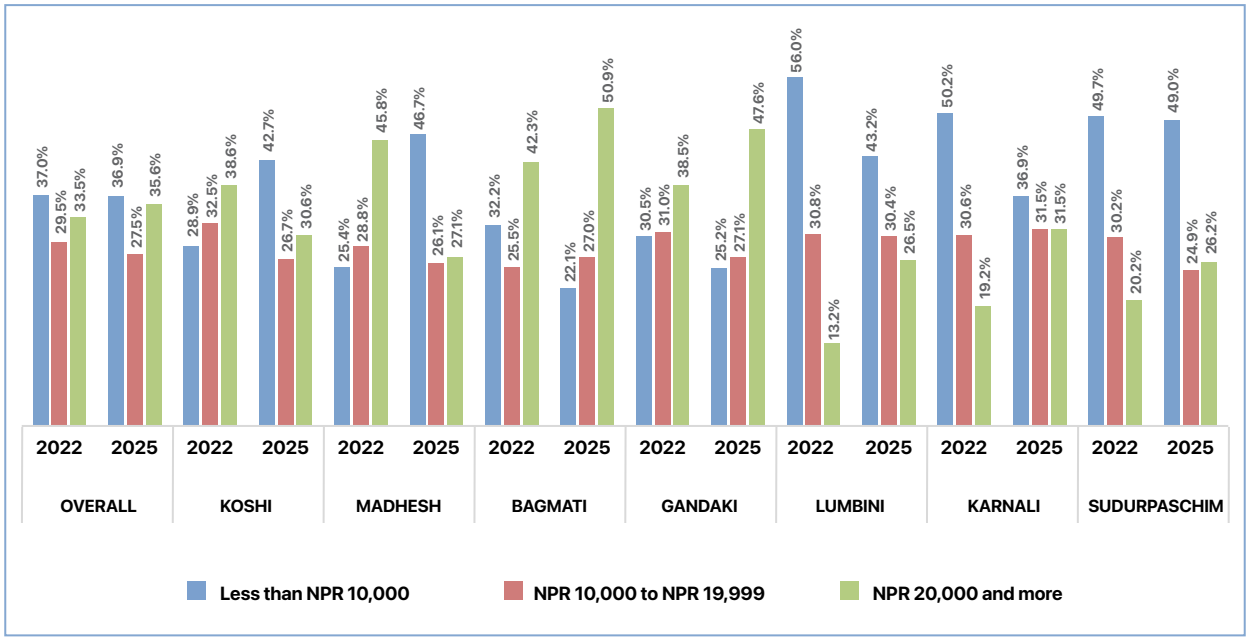


Figure 6.2.4: Q-G6C. *What is the present level of personal income that you earn in a year? (N = 4,425) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

People residing in rural municipalities were more likely to report very low personal income: 44.4% earned less than NPR 10,000 per month, compared to 40.7% of urban residents who reported earning NPR 20,000 or more. Income levels also showed variations based on ecological region. A greater share of respondents from the Mountain (44.8%) and Terai (42.2%) regions reported earning less than NPR 10,000 per month, compared to those from the Hill region (30.0%). In contrast, 43.7% of the Hill residents reported earning NPR 20,000 or more.

Gender differences were also notable. Female respondents were more likely to fall in the lowest income bracket, with 46.5% reporting earnings below NPR 10,000 per month. Male respondents, however, were more likely to be in the highest income category, with 40.8% earning NPR 20,000 or more. Income levels also showed substantial rise among those with higher education. More than three-quarters (76.8%) of the respondents with a bachelor's or a higher degree reported earning NPR 20,000 or more per month, compared to 16.5% among those with no formal education. Caste and ethnicity, too, played a role in income-earning capacity. Respondents from Madhesi Dalit (61.7%), Terai Janajati (42.4%), Terai Caste (41.0%), and Hill Dalit (40.1%) groups were more likely to report earning less than NPR 10,000 per month. In contrast, 42.9% of the Hill Caste respondents reported a monthly earning of NPR 20,000 or more.

6.3 MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

As indicated by the Follow-up Survey 2026, about one-third of the households (34.2%) reported that at least one family member was currently working abroad. Overall, the share of respondents reporting a family member employed overseas showed a slight decline between 2017 and 2022, followed by a sharp increase in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and remained stable at 34.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. In 2017, 28.3% of the respondents reported having a family member abroad; this proportion declined to 25.9% in 2018, to 25.6% in 2020, and to 24.5% in 2022. By 2025, however, the figure rose by 10.2 percentage points, reaching 34.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and remaining stable at 34.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Family Member Working in Foreign Country, by Year

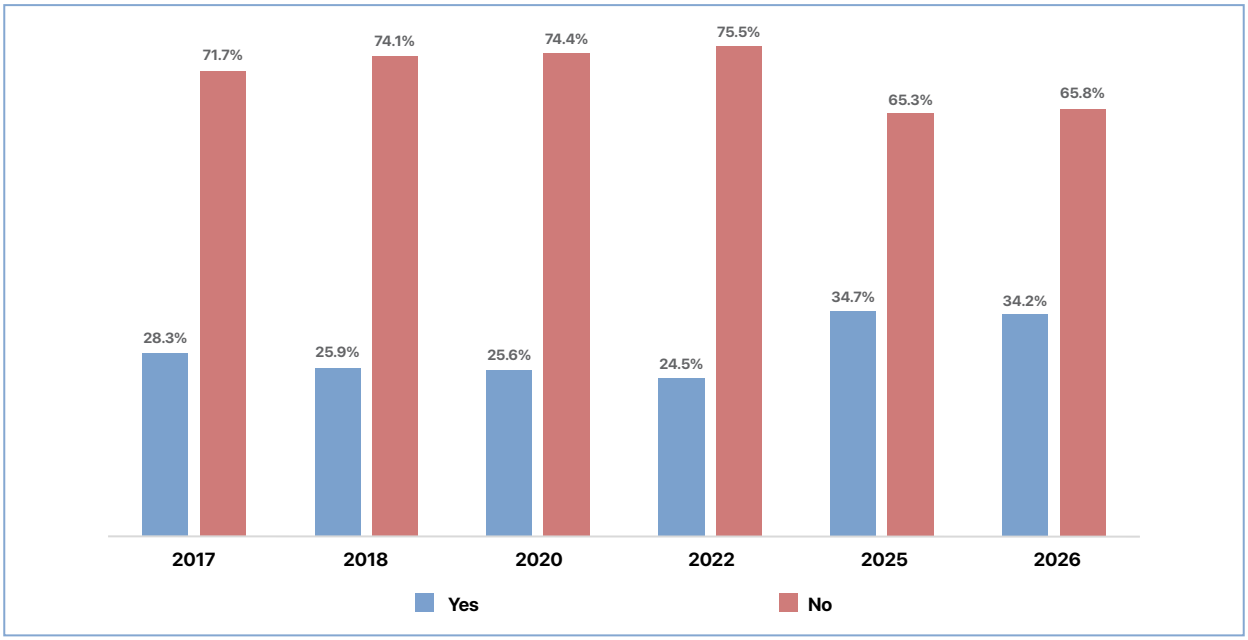


Figure 6.3.1: Q-G12. *Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Provincial patterns showed considerable variations in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Respondents from Gandaki Province (45.7%), followed by Lumbini Province (39.4%), were most likely to report having a family member working abroad. In contrast, Karnali Province recorded the lowest share (30.0%) of households with a family member employed overseas. Gandaki Province showed an overall increase in the share of respondents reporting that a family member was working abroad. This proportion rose from 29.8% in 2017 to 34.0% in 2018, declined slightly to 29.0% in 2020, and then increased to 35.3% in 2022 before reaching 45.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar pattern was observed in Koshi Province, where the share declined from 33.2% in 2017 to 28.1% in 2018 and further to 22.6% in 2020, before rising to 24.0% in 2022 and then increasing markedly to 31.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Madhesh Province, the proportion of respondents reporting a family member working abroad decreased steadily from 28.3% in 2017 to 22.8% in 2022, followed by an increase to 32.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Bagmati Province exhibited a similar trajectory, with the share falling from 21.7% in 2017 to 16.7% in 2018, rising to 20.3% in 2020, declining again to 14.7% in 2022, and increasing sharply to 31.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Lumbini Province showed a generally upward trend, with the proportion increasing from 26.8% in 2017 to 29.6% in 2018 and 31.0% in 2020, before declining to 27.0% in 2022 and rising again to 39.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, the share decreased from 24.3% in 2017 to 14.9% in 2018, then rose to 19.6% in 2020 and 30.4% in 2022, and then stabilized at 30.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Sudurpaschim Province began with the highest proportion in 2017, at 37.4%. The share increased to 44.3% in 2018, but then declined to 37.3% in 2020 and 33.1% in 2022, before rising again to 37.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Family Member Working in a Foreign Country, by Year and Province

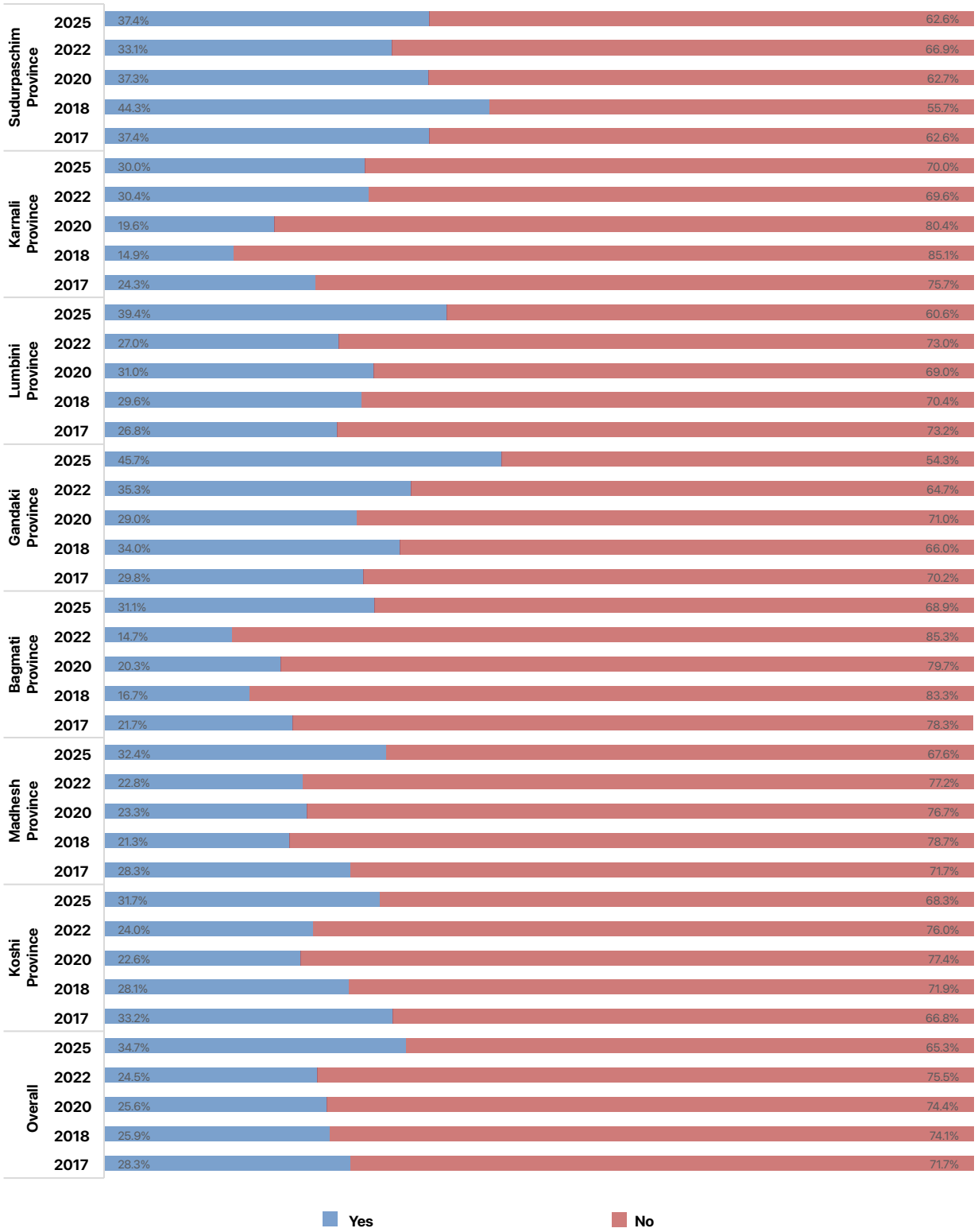


Figure 6.3.2: Q-G12. *Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

When asked whether any member of their family was working outside their municipality or district but within Nepal, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, 11.6% of the respondents reported that at least one family member was currently employed elsewhere in the country. A comparison of the 2025 and 2026 findings showed a slight decline in the proportion of respondents reporting that a family member was working outside their municipality or district but within Nepal, decreasing from 12.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 11.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

As indicated by the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (16.1%), followed by Madhesh Province (15.3%), were most likely to report having a family member working outside their municipality or district but within the country. In contrast, Karnali Province (9.6%) and Bagmati Province (9.7%) recorded the lowest share of households with a family member employed outside the municipality or district but within the country.

Family Member Working Outside Native Municipality or District (but within Nepal), by Province

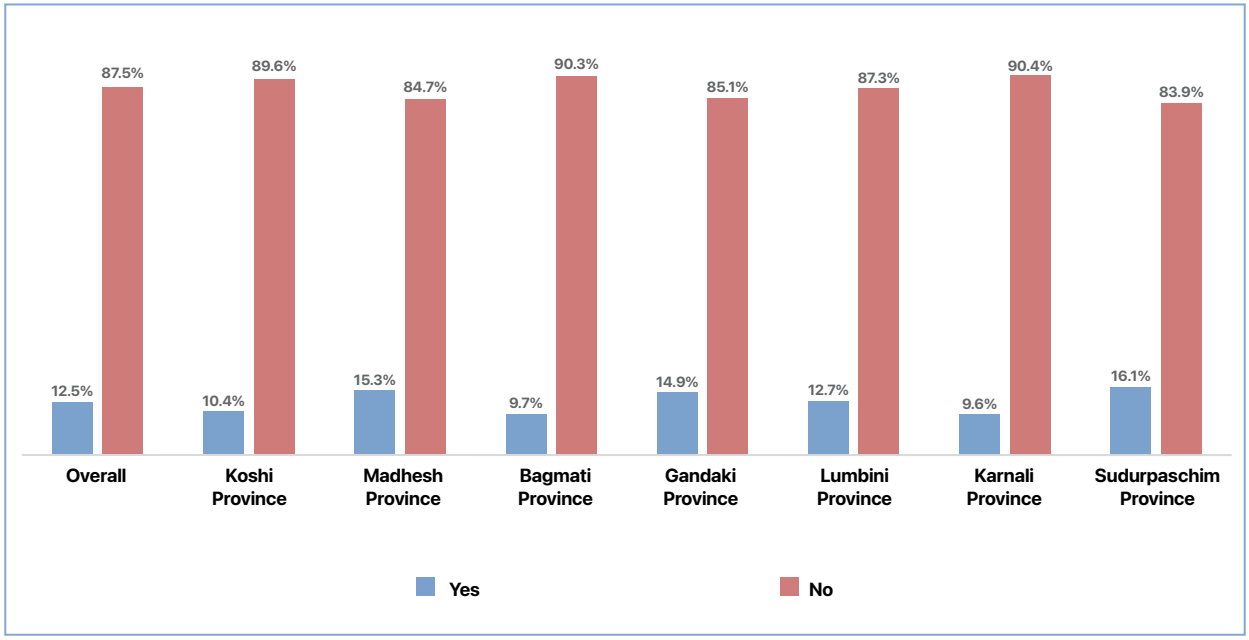


Figure 6.3.3: Q-G12.2. *Is any member of your family working outside your municipality or district (but within Nepal)? (N = 6,394)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, across the provinces, a larger proportion of households reported having family members working abroad than those working within the country. The combined share of respondents reporting that at least one family member was working outside the home—whether abroad or internally—was highest in Gandaki Province (48.4%), followed by Lumbini Province (41.6%) and Madhesh Province (41.3%). Karnali Province had the lowest share (34.2%). Gandaki Province (39.6%) and Lumbini Province (34.1%) had the highest proportion of households with a family member working abroad, while Madhesh Province (12.1%) and Sudurpaschim Province (11.4%) had the highest proportion reporting internal migration within Nepal.

Working Abroad or Within Country, by Province

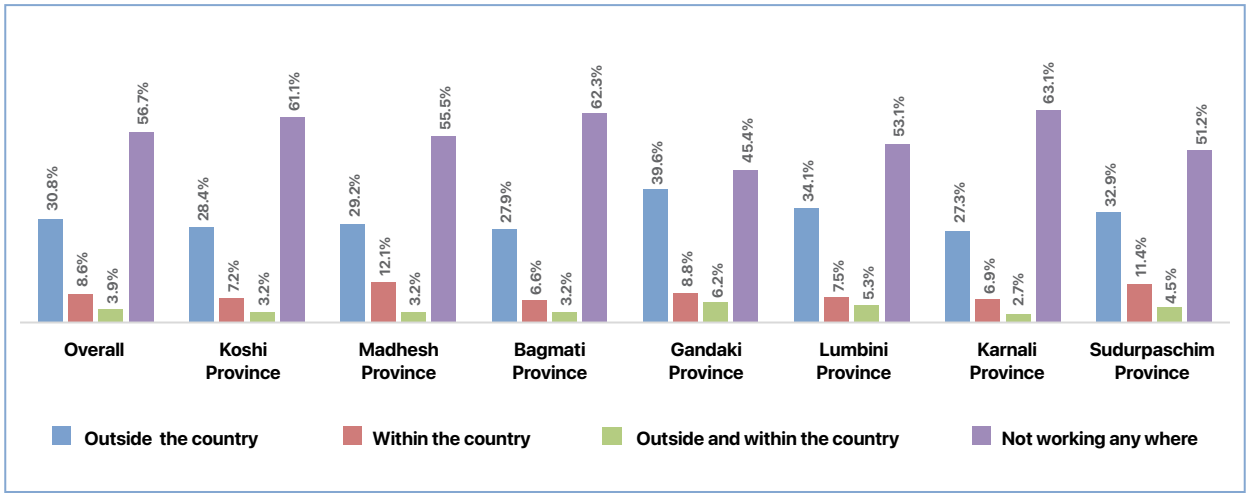


Figure 6.3.4: Q-G12. *Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work? Q-G12.2. Is any member of your family working outside your municipality or district (but within Nepal)? (N = 6,394)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, among respondents with a family member working abroad, 43.3% were further asked whether their family members had encountered any problems. A large majority (86.2%) reported that no problems were experienced. Among those who did report difficulties, the most commonly cited issues were receiving a different payment than initially agreed (6.9%), being assigned work different from what was promised (5.2%), extreme working conditions (1.8%), and physical injuries or illness (1.6%).

Findings from the 2022 survey reflected a similar pattern. In that year, 93.2% of the respondents indicated that their family members had not faced any problems abroad. Among the small proportion who did report difficulties, the most frequently mentioned concerns were discrepancies in agreed payment (3.2%), physical injuries or illness (1.9%), and being assigned work different from what had been promised (1.5%).

Problems Encountered while Working Abroad/Outside Native Place, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
No problems at all	86.2%	69.0%	91.5%	95.3%	91.5%	86.3%	72.0%	84.2%
Payment other than what have been agreed	6.9%	10.4%	2.9%	2.6%	4.4%	11.0%	16.6%	9.0%
Work other than what have been said	5.2%	6.7%	3.7%	2.2%	4.0%	8.1%	8.7%	6.4%
Extreme working conditions	1.8%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	8.2%	3.1%
Physical injury or illness	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	3.0%	1.6%
Working environment is not good	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%	2.0%	0.8%
Sexual abuse and sexual violence	0.2%	–	1.0%	–	0.2%	–	–	–
Others	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	–	1.1%	–
Don't know/Can't say	3.5%	16.1%	1.7%	–	0.9%	1.0%	5.1%	1.1%

Table 6.3.1: Q-G12.3. *Have you or the members of your family faced any kind of problems while working abroad / outside your municipality or district (but within Nepal)? (N = 2,768)*

Encouragement to Seek Foreign Employment

The survey findings indicated a gradual shift in attitudes toward foreign employment over time. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, slightly more than half of the respondents (52.6%) reported that they did not encourage their family members, friends, or relatives to seek foreign employment, while 47.4% said they did. Similarly, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, slightly more than half of Nepalis (55.9%) reported that they did not encourage others to seek foreign employment, while 44.1% said they did. This represented a notable change compared to earlier survey rounds, when discouragement was more widespread. In 2020 and 2022, around two-thirds of the respondents (66.5% and 67.1%, respectively) reported that they did not encourage foreign employment. This share declined to 55.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 52.6% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Correspondingly, the proportion of respondents who encouraged foreign employment increased steadily over time, rising from 32.9% in 2022 to 44.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and further to 47.4% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the findings suggested a gradual normalization and growing acceptance of foreign employment as a livelihood strategy among Nepalis.

Encouragement to Seek Foreign Employment, by Year

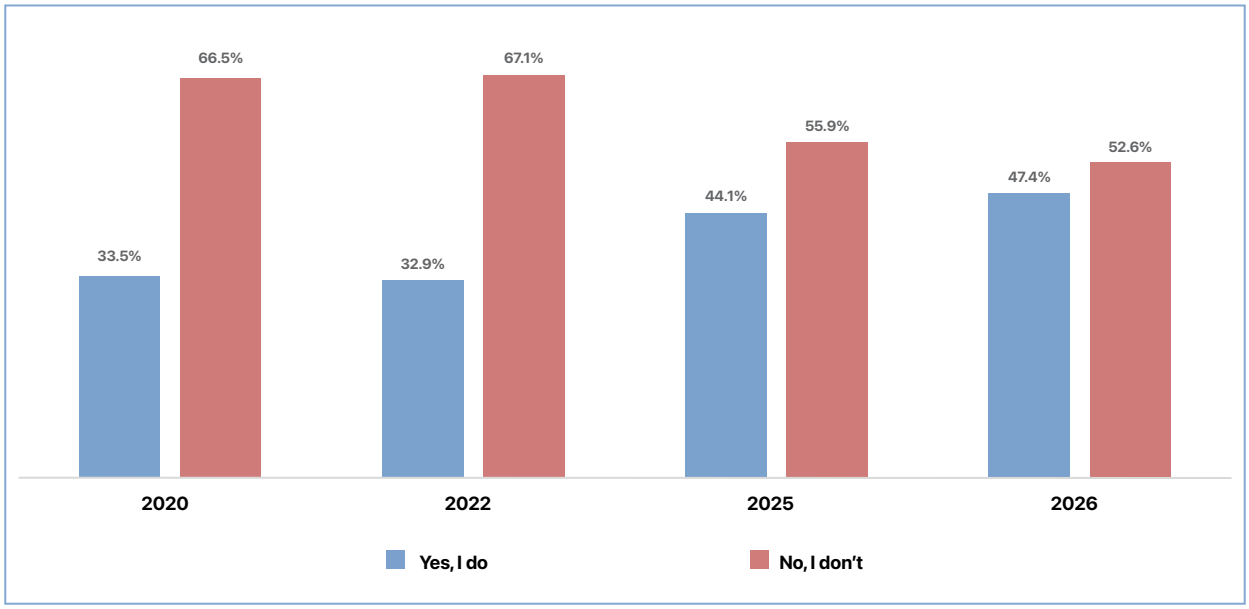


Figure 6.3.5: Q-G12.4. *Do you encourage your family members, friends, relatives, and other people you know to seek foreign employment? (N = 6,394; N = 1,428) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, provincial patterns showed varied trends. Residents of Bagmati Province (59.3%), Koshi Province (51.6%), and Gandaki Province (44.7%) were more inclined to say that they encouraged their friends and family to seek foreign employment than residents of other provinces.

In Koshi Province, the level of encouragement for foreign employment rose steadily from 39.4% in 2020 to 43.4% in 2022 and 51.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar upward trend was observed in Karnali Province, where this level increased from 16.6% in 2020 to 22.1% in 2022, and to 35.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Madhesh Province, this share remained relatively stable at around 36.0% across the survey years. Bagmati Province recorded the highest proportion of respondents encouraging foreign employment in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (59.3%), a significant rise from 36.4% in 2020 and 32.7% in 2022.

In Lumbini Province, the proportion remained stable at 26.8% in 2020 and 27.0% in 2022 before increasing to 36.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Sudurpaschim Province, one-third of the respondents (33.7%) in 2020 reported that they encouraged their friends and family members to migrate abroad for foreign employment. This proportion declined to 20.1% in 2022. However, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the proportion increased again, with 31.6% of the respondents stating that they encouraged their friends and family to seek foreign employment opportunities outside the country.

There were notable differences in views regarding encouragement for foreign employment across various demographic groups. Respondents residing in rural municipalities (38.7%) were less likely to encourage someone among their family, friends, relatives, or acquaintances to seek foreign employment compared to those living in urban municipalities (46.8%). Substantial variation was observed across ecological belts, with 41.5% in the Terai, 42.3% in the Mountain region, and 47.7% in the Hill region expressing support for encouraging foreign employment. Age also played a role: individuals in the older age group (40.4%) were less likely to encourage foreign employment, whereas younger respondents aged 18–24 (46.9%) showed comparatively higher support. Education level further influenced this perspective—those with no formal education (37.0%) and basic education (42.0%) were less likely to encourage foreign employment compared to individuals with a 10+2 level of education (49.3%). Ethnicity also shaped these views, with respondents from Mountain/Hill Janajati communities (53.2%) and Hill Dalit groups (47.0%) being more likely to encourage someone they know to pursue foreign employment.

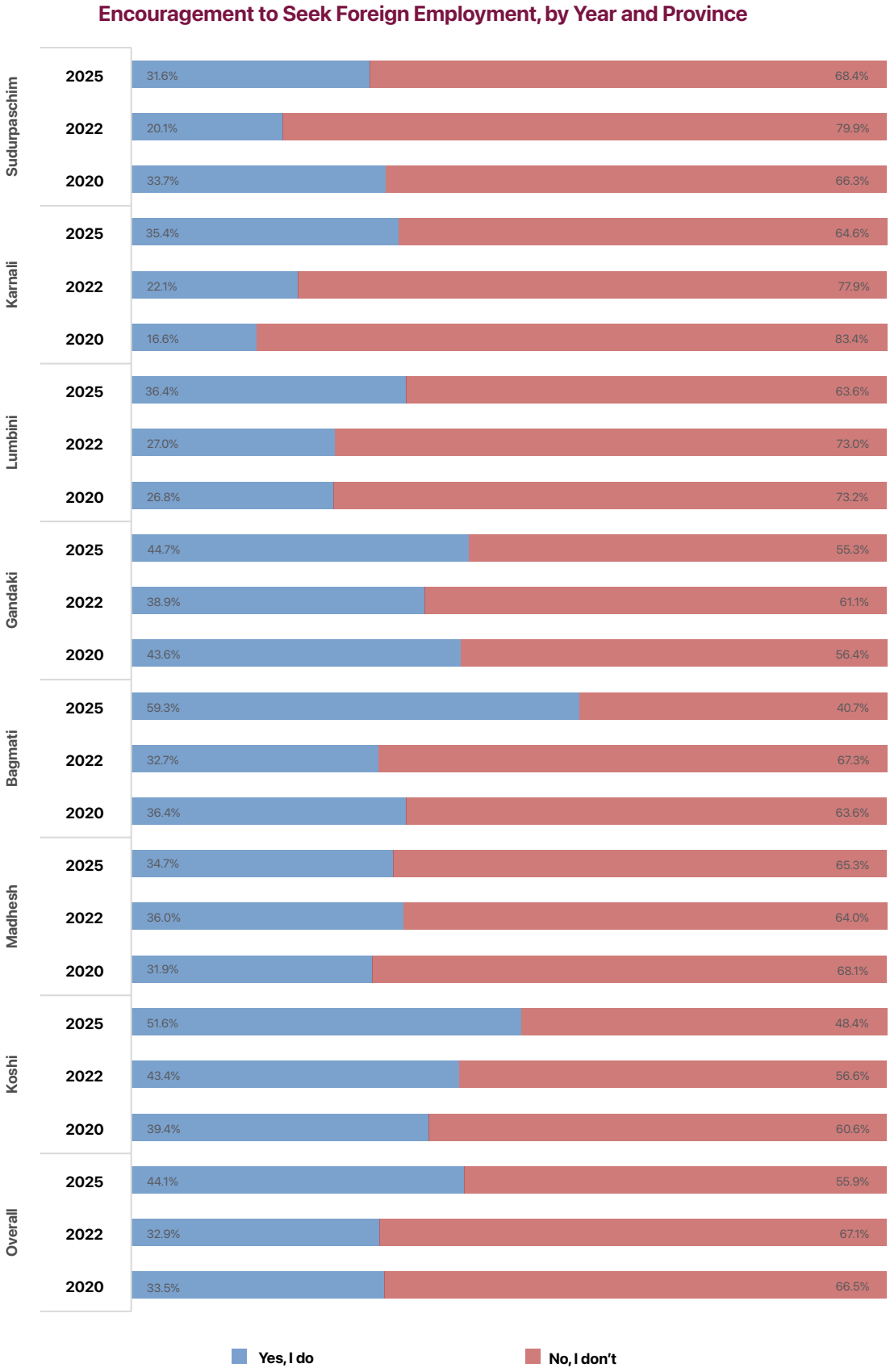


Figure 6.3.6: Q-G12.4. *Do you encourage your family members, friends, relatives, and other people you know to go to the foreign employment? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Encouragement to Study Abroad

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, a question was introduced to understand whether respondents encouraged their family members or people they know to study abroad. Nearly half of the respondents (49.1%) in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 reported that they did encourage others to pursue studies abroad, while 49.5% stated the same in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 indicated that views on encouraging others to study abroad varied across provinces. The highest proportions were reported in Bagmati Province (64.1%) and Koshi Province (64.0%). A relatively higher share of respondents in Gandaki Province (45.2%) and Madhesh Province (43.3%) also said they encouraged study abroad. Likewise, about two-fifths of the respondents in Karnali Province (39.2%) and Lumbini Province (36.2%) reported the same. Sudurpaschim Province had the lowest share of respondents encouraging study abroad, at 29.3%.

There were notable differences in views regarding encouragement to study abroad across various demographic groups as reflected by the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Respondents residing in rural municipalities (41.2%) were less likely to encourage someone from their family, friends, relatives, or acquaintances to study abroad compared to those living in urban municipalities (53.0%). Similarly, substantial variation was observed across ecological belts, with 52.7% in the Hill, 46.6% in the Terai region, and 45.8% in the Mountain region expressing support for study abroad. As for gender, men (51.2%) were more likely than women (47.2%) to encourage others to study abroad. Age also played a role: individuals in the older age group (44.4%) were less likely to encourage others to study abroad, whereas younger respondents aged 18–24 (52.5%) showed higher support. Education level, too, exerted influence—those with no formal education (37.3%) or basic education (42.9%) were less likely to encourage foreign studies compared to individuals with a 10+2 (60.6%) or bachelor's degree (58.1%). Ethnicity also shaped views on this matter, with respondents from Mountain/Hill Janajati communities (55.3%) and Hill Caste groups (50.9%) being more likely to encourage someone they know to pursue higher education abroad.

Remittances

Nepali households receive remittances either from within the country, from abroad, or from both sources. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, a majority of the households (56.7%) reported that they did not receive any remittance, while about one-quarter (27.8%) of the households reported receiving remittances from outside Nepal, and 6.6% stated that they received remittances from within the country. Only a small minority (3.7%) reported receiving remittances from both outside the country and other parts of Nepal. Likewise, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, a majority (58.3%) of the households reported not receiving any remittances, while over a quarter (28.9%) of the households reported receiving remittances from outside Nepal, and 5.9% from within the country. As for the proportion that received remittances from both sources, it again was a small minority (2.3%).

A comparison of 2025 and 2026 showed that patterns of remittance receipt among Nepali households remained broadly similar, with only modest shifts. In both years, a majority of the households reported not receiving any remittances, increasing slightly from 56.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 58.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. The proportion of households receiving remittances from abroad also showed a small rise, from 27.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 28.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while the share of households receiving remittances from within Nepal declined marginally, from 6.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 5.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Similarly, the proportion receiving remittances from both domestic and international sources decreased from 3.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 2.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the findings indicated relative stability in remittance patterns, with a slight increase in reliance on foreign remittances and a decline in combined or internal sources.

Receipt of Remittance, by Year

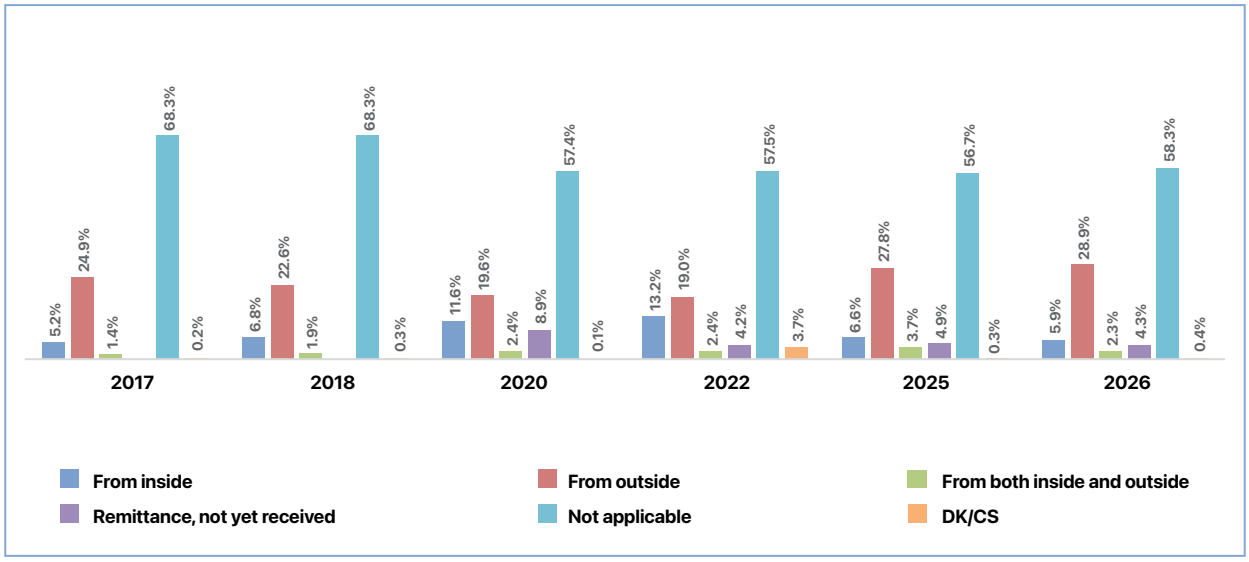


Figure 6.3.7: Q-G13. *[Ask if "Yes" in G12 or G12.2] In the past one year, have you or the members of your family received remittance from outside or inside of the country? (N = 6,394)*[32]

Remittances over Time

Trends across the survey years showed that the proportion of respondents reporting "Not applicable" remained relatively stable. It stood at 68.3% in both 2017 and 2018, declined to 57.4% in 2020 and 2022, and remained broadly similar at 56.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and 58.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Meanwhile, the share of respondents reporting no receipt of remittance decreased slightly, from 8.9% in 2020 to 4.2% in 2022, 4.9% in 2025, and to 4.3% in 2026.

The proportion of households receiving remittances from within Nepal increased steadily between 2017 and 2022, rising from 5.2% in 2017 to 6.8% in 2018, 11.6% in 2020, and peaking at 13.2% in 2022. However, this trend reversed in recent years, declining to 6.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and further to 5.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

In contrast, remittances from abroad showed a different pattern. The share of households receiving remittances from outside Nepal declined from 24.9% in 2017 to 22.6% in 2018 and further to 19.0% in 2022. This trend then shifted upward, with a notable increase to 27.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and to 28.9% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the findings indicated a recent shift toward greater reliance on international remittances, alongside a decline in domestic remittance flows.

Remittances Distribution by Province

In Koshi Province, from 2017 to 2022, there was a gradual increase in the proportion of respondents receiving remittances from within the country—from 1.5% in 2017 to 3.6% in 2018, 11.0% in 2020, and 13.2% in 2022—before declining to 5.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. During the same period, the share receiving remittances from outside the country declined from 30.8% in 2017 to 27.1% in 2018, 19.4% in 2020, and 17.2% in 2022, but then increased notably to 26.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

32 In SNP 2017 and 2018, the respondents were asked, "Have you or your family ever received remittance from inside or outside the country?" However, in 2020, 2022 and 2025, they were asked, "In the past one year, have you or the members of your family received remittance from outside or inside the country?"

In Madhesh Province, the proportion of respondents receiving remittances from within the country increased steadily from 3.7% in 2017 to 10.8% in 2018 and 16.6% in 2020, before decreasing to 12.1% in 2022 and 9.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, the share of respondents receiving remittances from outside Nepal decreased from 27.3% in 2017 to 17.8% in 2018 and to 16.7% in 2020, then increased to 17.9% in 2022 and further to 27.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Bagmati Province, the share of respondents receiving remittances from within Nepal increased gradually—from 2.8% in 2017 to 6.0% in 2018, 8.4% in 2020, and 9.9% in 2022—before decreasing to 4.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, remittances received from outside the country fluctuated over the survey years: decreasing from 19.9% in 2017 to 13.1% in 2018, rising to 15.8% in 2020, falling again to 11.5% in 2022, and then sharply increasing to 23.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Gandaki Province, the proportion of households receiving remittances from within Nepal fluctuated slightly, decreasing from 7.6% in 2017 to 6.4% in 2018, remaining stable at 6.6% in 2020, rising to 9.4% in 2022, and then falling to 5.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Remittances from outside the country also fluctuated, rising from 25.7% in 2017 to 30.5% in 2018, decreasing to 24.5% in 2020, increasing again to 29.8% in 2022, and peaking at 37.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Lumbini Province, the share of households receiving domestic remittances decreased from 11.8% in 2017 to 6.6% in 2018, rose to 11.8% in 2020, peaked at 20.5% in 2022, and then fell to 6.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The share receiving remittances from outside Nepal fluctuated as well, increasing from 22.3% in 2017 to 27.9% in 2018, decreasing to 23.5% in 2020 and to 20.0% in 2022, and then rising to 30.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Karnali Province, the proportion of respondents receiving remittances from within the country increased from 3.1% in 2017 to 8.2% in 2018, 11.4% in 2020, and to 13.1% in 2022, but dropped to 3.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Remittances from outside Nepal decreased from 18.3% in 2017 to 12.7% in 2018 and to 9.9% in 2020, before rising to 22.5% in 2022 and stabilizing at 23.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Sudurpaschim Province, the proportion receiving domestic remittances declined from 7.4% in 2017 to 6.2% in 2018, rose to 12.8% in 2020, remained steady at 12.1% in 2022, and declined again to 9.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The share receiving remittances from abroad increased from 28.2% in 2017 to 35.2% in 2018, then decreased to 28.5% in 2020 and to 27.1% in 2022, before rising again to 30.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Receipt of Remittance, by Year and Province

	Year	From inside	From outside	From both side	Not yet received	Not applicable	DK/CS
Overall	**2017**	5.2%	24.9%	1.4%	–	68.3%	0.2%
	2018	6.8%	22.6%	1.9%	–	68.3%	0.3%
	2020	11.6%	19.6%	2.4%	8.9%	57.4%	0.1%
	2022	13.2%	19.0%	2.4%	4.2%	57.5%	3.7%
	2025	6.6%	27.8%	3.7%	4.9%	56.7%	0.3%
Koshi Province	**2017**	1.5%	30.8%	0.5%	–	67.1%	0.2%
	2018	3.6%	27.1%	0.5%	–	68.7%	0.1%
	2020	11.0%	19.4%	1.1%	6.4%	62.0%	0.1%
	2022	13.2%	17.2%	3.6%	6.8%	58.9%	0.3%
	2025	5.6%	26.3%	3.1%	3.4%	61.1%	0.6%
Madhesh Province	**2017**	3.7%	27.3%	0.8%	–	67.6%	0.5%
	2018	10.8%	17.8%	3.3%	–	67.1%	0.9%
	2020	16.6%	16.7%	4.6%	9.7%	52.5%	–
	2022	12.1%	17.9%	1.9%	0.9%	58.6%	8.6%
	2025	9.4%	27.6%	3.1%	4.0%	55.4%	0.4%
Bagmati Province	**2017**	2.8%	19.9%	0.6%	–	76.7%	
	2018	6.0%	13.1%	1.0%	–	79.8%	0.1%
	2020	8.4%	15.8%	1.6%	9.4%	64.7%	0.1%
	2022	9.9%	11.5%	0.7%	2.3%	69.1%	6.6%
	2025	4.9%	23.0%	3.0%	6.8%	62.3%	
Gandaki Province	**2017**	7.6%	25.7%	3.8%	–	62.7%	0.2%
	2018	6.4%	30.5%	2.8%	–	59.9%	0.3%
	2020	6.6%	24.5%	1.7%	4.9%	62.3%	–
	2022	9.4%	29.8%	2.9%	2.9%	53.4%	1.7%
	2025	5.7%	37.6%	5.8%	5.1%	45.4%	0.4%
Lumbini Province	**2017**	11.8%	22.3%	2.5%	–	63.3%	0.1%
	2018	6.6%	27.9%	1.4%	–	63.9%	0.2%
	2020	11.8%	23.5%	3.2%	9.9%	51.4%	0.2%
	2022	20.5%	20.0%	3.8%	4.4%	50.7%	0.6%
	2025	6.7%	30.4%	4.9%	4.9%	53.2%	
Karnali Province	**2017**	3.1%	18.3%	0.4%	–	77.7%	0.4%
	2018	8.2%	12.7%	1.9%	–	77.0%	0.2%
	2020	11.4%	9.9%	1.5%	13.3%	63.0%	1.0%
	2022	13.1%	22.5%	1.2%	5.4%	52.6%	5.2%
	2025	3.9%	23.4%	2.1%	6.9%	62.9%	0.9%
Sudurpaschim Province	**2017**	7.4%	28.2%	2.3%	–	61.8%	0.3%
	2018	6.2%	35.2%	3.7%	–	54.7%	0.1%
	2020	12.8%	28.5%	1.9%	9.4%	47.4%	–
	2022	12.1%	27.1%	3.2%	10.9%	46.8%	–
	2025	9.4%	30.8%	4.3%	4.0%	51.0%	0.5%

Table 6.3.2: Q-G13*. [Ask if "Yes" in G12 or G12.2] In the past one year, have you or the members of your family received remittance from outside or inside of the country? (N = 6,394)*

Across ecological regions, respondents from the Terai (28.9%) were more likely to receive remittances from outside the country compared to those from the Mountain region (18.8%). In terms of ethnicity, the highest proportion of respondents receiving remittances from outside Nepal was among Hill Dalits (35.8%). Conversely, a higher share of Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati respondents (12.3%) reported receiving remittances from within the country.

Changes in Remittance

Across the survey years, most respondents reported no notable change in the amount of remittance their households received. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, a significantly higher proportion of respondents (88.7%) reported that remittance levels remained the same compared to 71.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. At the same time, the proportion reporting an increase declined sharply from 17.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 6.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while the proportion of those reporting a decrease during this period also fell from 7.9% to 3.8%. The proportion of respondents who were unsure decreased from 3.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 1.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. A comparison between 2025 and 2026 showed a clear shift toward stability in remittance flows.

Looking at the broader trend, the proportion reporting increased remittances had risen steadily from 19.9% in 2017 to a peak of 29.6% in 2020, before declining to 25.7% in 2022, 17.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, and drastically to 6.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the findings indicated that while remittance growth weakened substantially in recent years, remittance levels became increasingly stable by 2026.

The share of respondents reporting a decrease in remittance levels remained relatively low over time. Nationally, this proportion declined from 11.5% in 2017 to 7.3% in 2018 and remained around 8% in 2020, 2022, and 2025, before decreasing to 3.8% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Changes in Remittance Levels, by Year

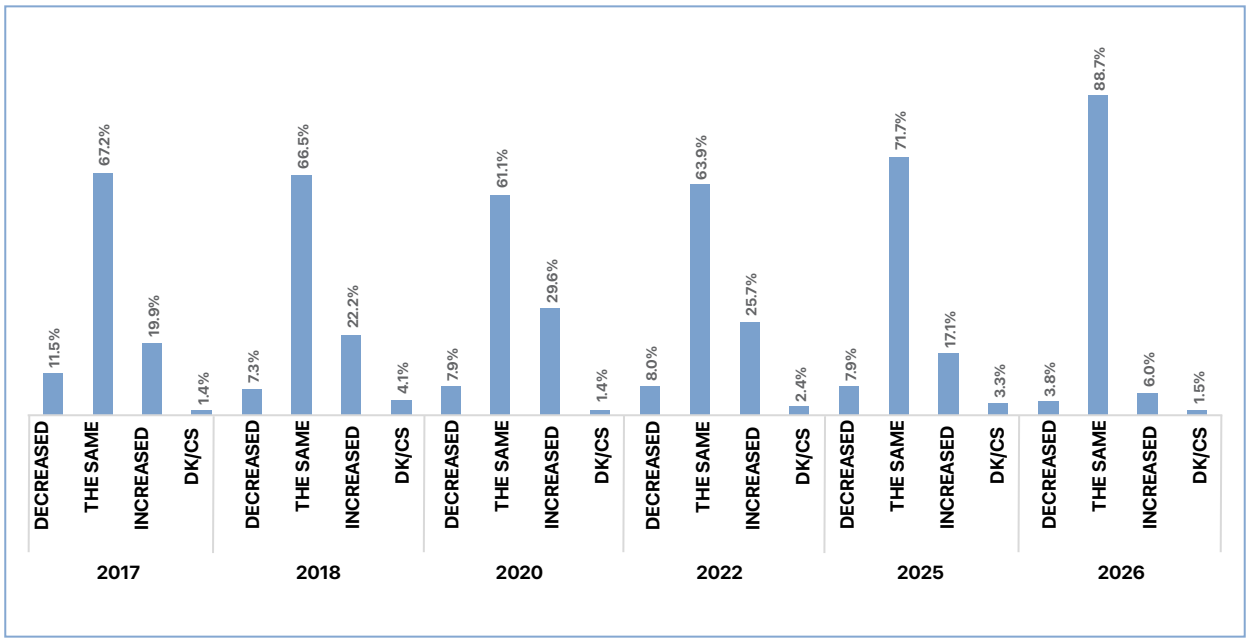


Figure 6.3.8: Q-G14. *[If answered "Yes" in Q-G13] How have levels of remittance changed in the last year? (N = 529)*

Overall, while remittance inflows increased till the year 2020 and declined thereafter, the majority of the households continued to report stable remittance levels over time. Changes in the amount of remittance received also showed distinct provincial patterns in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In most provinces, the proportion of respondents reporting an increase in remittance amounts rose between 2018 and 2022 but declined in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. On the other hand, reports of decreased remittances generally reduced after 2018, remained stable for a period, and showed mixed patterns by 2025. Provinces such as Bagmati, Gandaki, and Karnali saw sharp rises in reported increase in remittance during the earlier survey years, followed by significant decline in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. As for decrease in remittance, it remained relatively low in recent years across most provinces.

In Koshi Province, 20.3% of the respondents in 2017 reported that the remittances they received had increased. This proportion declined to 16.1% in 2018, then rose significantly to 27.4% in 2020 and further to 33.2% in 2022, before falling again to 19.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Conversely, the share of respondents reporting a decrease in remittances was 7.1% in 2017, increased to 10.8% in 2018, remained stable at 10.5% in 2020, declined to 5.7% in 2022, and remained nearly unchanged at 5.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Madhesh Province, 20.4% of the respondents in 2017 reported an increase in remittances. This share dropped to 15.3% in 2018, rose to 24.3% in 2020, remained stable at 24.0% in 2022, and then declined to 18.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, the proportion reporting a decrease was 16.7% in 2017, which dropped to 5.5% in 2018, remained nearly stable at 6.0% in 2020 and 5.8% in 2022, and then increased to 10.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Changes in Remittance Levels, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2017	Decreased	11.5%	7.1%	16.7%	7.4%	5.2%	18.0%	15.2%	8.4%
	The same	67.2%	72.3%	60.6%	75.7%	79.8%	55.7%	59.6%	70.3%
	Increased	19.9%	20.3%	20.4%	16.9%	13.7%	23.0%	25.3%	20.3%
	DK/CS	1.4%	0.2%	2.3%	–	1.3%	3.3%	–	1.0%
2018	Decreased	7.3%	10.8%	5.5%	5.6%	6.6%	7.2%	5.3%	8.3%
	The same	66.5%	66.4%	74.4%	69.5%	55.6%	55.6%	75.8%	72.6%
	Increased	22.2%	16.1%	15.3%	24.8%	32.4%	30.5%	17.9%	19.1%
	DK/CS	4.1%	6.6%	4.8%	–	5.4%	6.7%	1.1%	
2020	Decreased	7.9%	10.5%	6.0%	12.0%	3.6%	7.4%	11.0%	5.5%
	The same	61.1%	60.5%	69.7%	48.9%	72.7%	54.9%	57.1%	65.5%
	Increased	29.6%	27.4%	24.3%	36.2%	23.7%	34.8%	31.9%	28.3%
	DK/CS	1.4%	1.6%	–	2.9%	–	2.9%	–	0.7%
2022	Decreased	8.0%	5.7%	5.8%	12.4%	9.7%	9.3%	4.7%	8.0%
	The same	63.9%	60.4%	66.3%	42.4%	60.9%	71.6%	68.7%	74.0%
	Increased	25.7%	33.2%	24.0%	40.2%	27.4%	17.9%	23.3%	16.3%
	DK/CS	2.4%	0.7%	3.9%	5.0%	2.0%	1.3%	3.3%	1.7%
2025	Decreased	7.9%	5.9%	10.5%	5.4%	7.6%	10.7%	15.3%	2.0%
	The same	71.7%	73.4%	65.8%	76.2%	78.1%	68.5%	60.2%	76.4%
	Increased	17.1%	19.6%	18.9%	17.3%	14.0%	16.3%	16.3%	14.6%
	DK/CS	3.3%	1.0%	4.7%	1.1%	0.4%	4.5%	8.2%	6.9%

Table 6.3.3: Q-G14. *[If answered "Inside or Outside or Bothside" in G13] Compared to the previous year, has the amount of remittance that your household has been receiving increased, remained the same, or decreased? (N = 2,434)*

In Bagmati Province, 16.9% of the respondents in 2017 said their remittances had increased. This proportion rose to 24.8% in 2018, climbed further to 36.2% in 2020 and to 40.2% in 2022, but then dropped sharply to 17.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the share reporting a decrease was 7.4% in 2017, fell to 5.6% in 2018, increased to 12.0% in 2020, remained nearly stable at 12.4% in 2022, and dropped again to 5.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Gandaki Province, 13.7% of the respondents in 2017 reported an increase in remittances. This rose sharply to 32.4% in 2018, decreased to 23.7% in 2020, slightly increased to 27.4% in 2022, and then fell significantly to 14.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The proportion reporting a decrease was 5.2% in 2017, increased to 6.6% in 2018, fell to 3.6% in 2020, increased to 9.7% in 2022, and then decreased to 7.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Lumbini Province, 23.0% of the respondents in 2017 reported an increase in remittances. This climbed to 30.5% in 2018, reached 34.8% in 2020, and then declined sharply to 17.9% in 2022 and further declined to 16.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Conversely, the proportion reporting a decrease was 18.0% in 2017, dropped to 7.2% in 2018, remained almost stable at 7.4% in 2020, increased to 9.3% in 2022, and rose further to 10.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In Karnali Province, 25.3% of the respondents in 2017 reported an increase in remittances. This proportion declined to 17.9% in 2018, rose considerably to 31.9% in 2020, decreased to 23.3% in 2022, and further dropped to 16.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, the proportion reporting a decrease was 15.2% in 2017, fell significantly to 5.3% in 2018, increased to 11.0% in 2020, declined to 4.7% in 2022, and then rose sharply to 15.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Sudurpaschim Province, 20.3% of the respondents in 2017 reported an increase in remittances. This declined to 19.1% in 2018, rose to 28.3% in 2020, decreased to 16.3% in 2022, and further declined to 14.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Conversely, the proportion reporting a decrease was 8.4% in 2017, remained stable at 8.3% in 2018, declined to 5.5% in 2020, increased to 8.0% in 2022, and then dropped notably to 2.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Purpose of Remittance

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and the Follow-up Survey 2026, the use of remittance among Nepali households remained broadly similar, with only minor variations in proportions. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 38.0% of the respondents reported receiving remittances, compared to 37.0% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, and in both years these were primarily used to meet basic needs. Daily household expenses remained the most common use, though higher in the Follow-up Survey 2026 (87.4%) than in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (79.8%). Spending on healthcare and medical expenses showed a slight increase from 64.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 64.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026, continuing an upward trend from earlier years, while the proportion of those reporting that remittance money was being used for children's education also rose from 48.9% to 52.4% during this period. Similarly, the proportion using remittances to pay off loans increased from 37.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 43.3% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. In contrast, some uses declined or shifted, with spending on building a home (decreasing from 15.1% to 12.3%) and saving in a bank (decreasing from 10.1% to 6.7%) not appearing among the top categories in the Follow-up Survey 2026, while entertainment accounted for 6.7% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Across the survey years, there was little variation in how remittances were used. However, the proportion of respondents reporting that they used remittances for healthcare and medical expenses increased from 58.0% in 2022 to 64.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and 64.5% in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the pattern indicated stability in core expenditure priorities, with slight increases in essential spending categories over time.

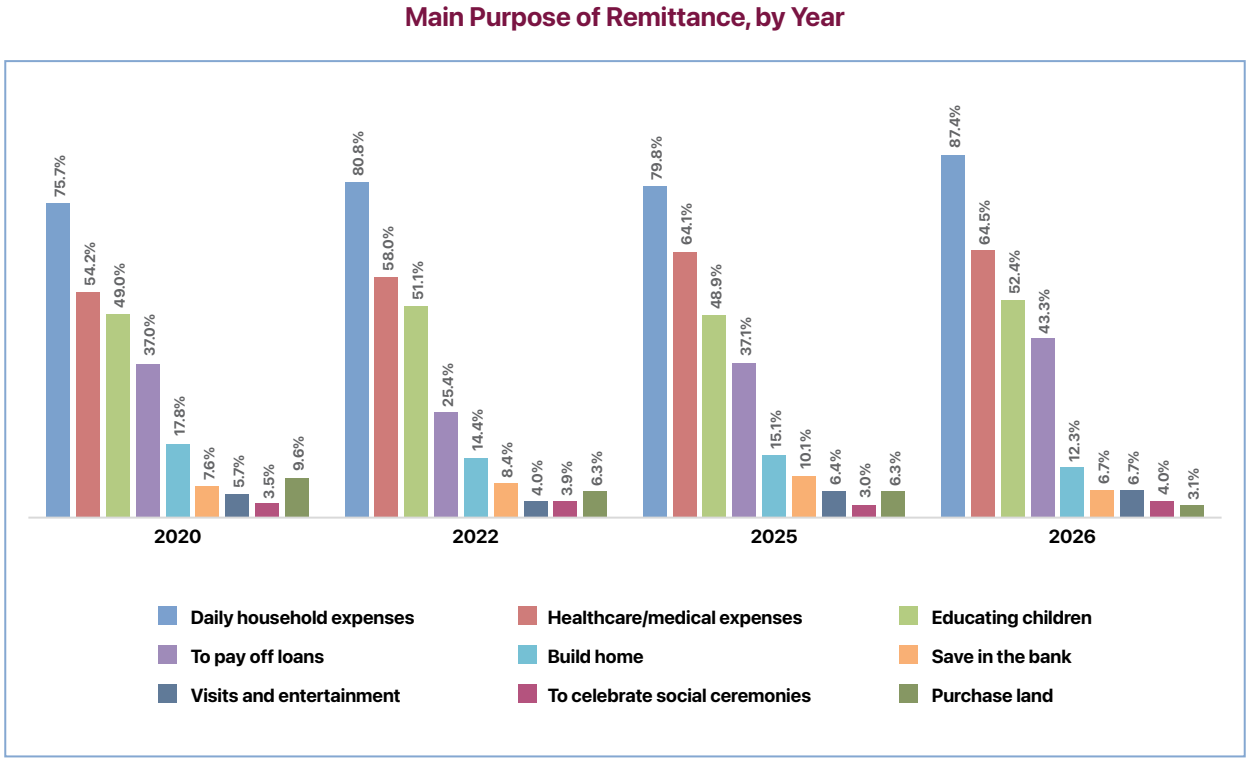


Figure 6.3.9: Q-G14A. *[If answered "Yes" in G13] Generally, for what purpose do you spend the remittance money that you or your family members receive? (N = 2,434)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, households across provinces spent remittances in broadly similar ways, with some notable variations in specific uses. Spending patterns were similar in Koshi and Bagmati provinces, in Madhesh and Gandaki provinces, and in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces. In Bagmati Province, the highest proportion (91.5%) of respondents reported using remittances for daily household expenses. In Lumbini Province, remittances were most commonly spent on healthcare and medical expenses (82.4%), followed by daily household expenses (72.3%) and children's education (62.4%). In Karnali Province, the primary uses of remittance included daily household expenses (76.2%) and children's education (59.1%). A similar pattern was observed in Sudurpaschim Province, where 71.4% of the respondents used remittances for daily household expenses and 61.7% for educating their children. Additionally, 29.5% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province, followed by 19.5% in Karnali Province, reported using remittances for home construction.

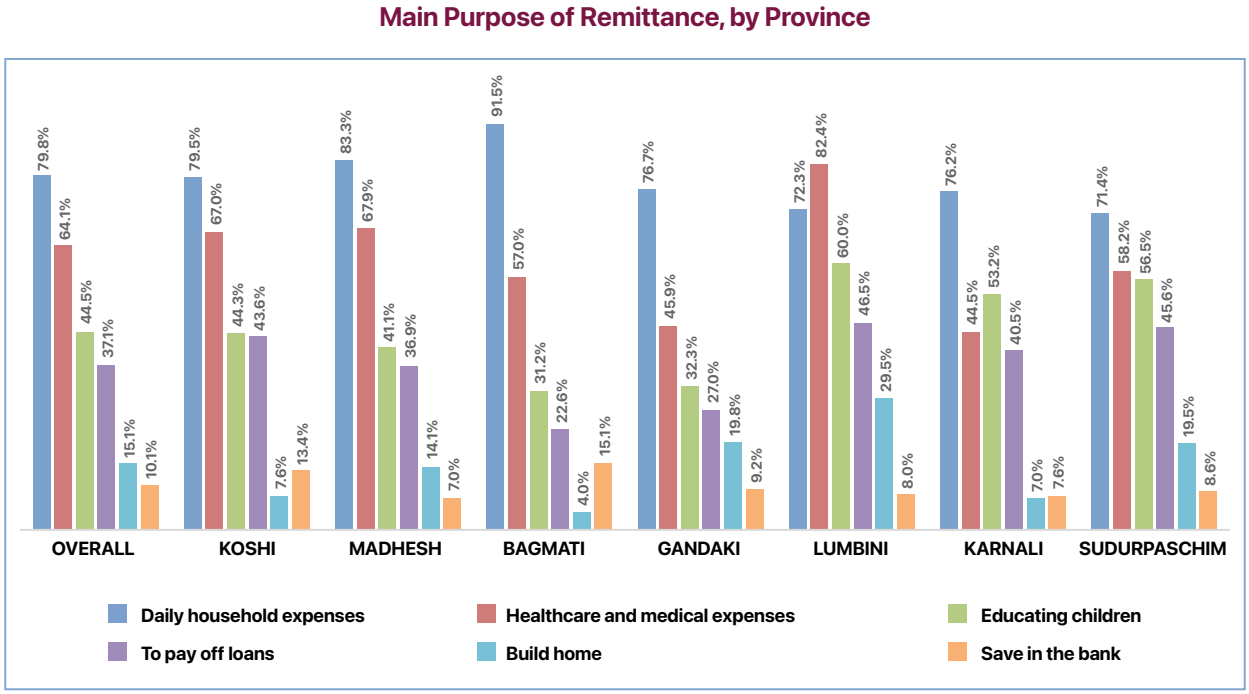


Figure 6.3.10: Q-G14A. *[If answered "Yes" in G13] Generally, for what purpose do you spend the remittance money that you or your family members receive? (N = 2,434)*

6.4 AWARENESS AND ACCESS TO INSURANCE

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, most Nepalis (91.3%) stated that they had heard about the different types of insurance read out to them by the survey enumerators. Overall, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, there was a slight increase in the proportion of respondents who had heard of any type of insurance. In 2018, 89.8% of the respondents reported having heard of at least one type of insurance. This share declined to 88.5% in 2020 and further to 87.7% in 2022, before rising to 91.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

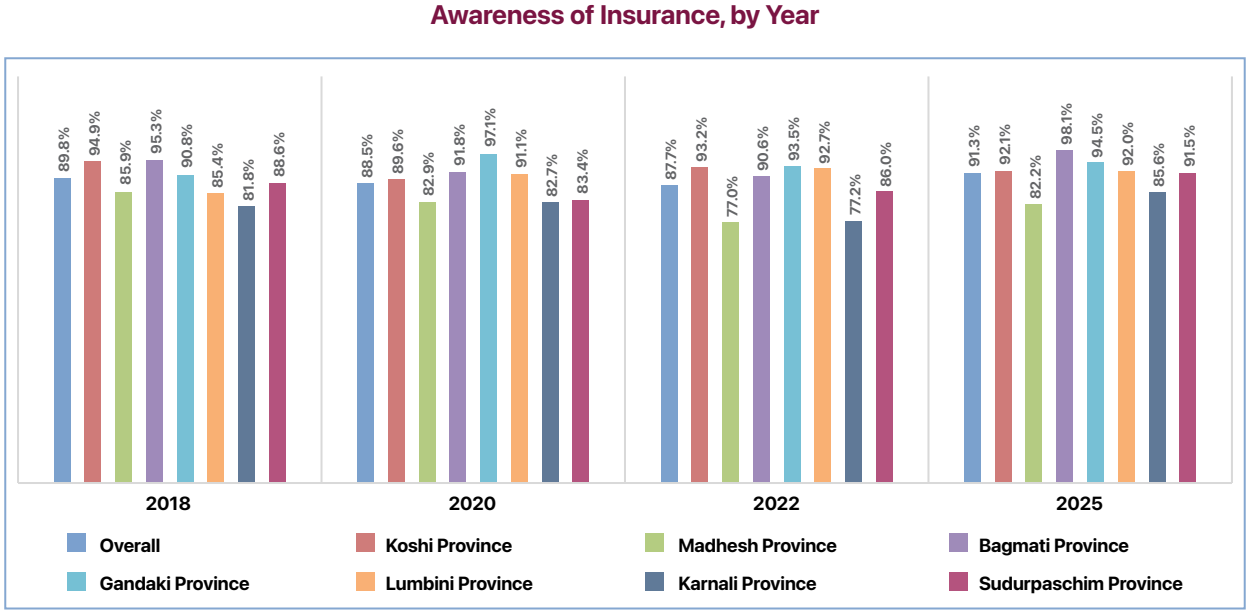


Figure 6.4.1: Q-G21.A. *Have you ever heard of any kind of insurance? (N = 6,394)*

Across provinces, the proportion of respondents who had heard of any kind of insurance generally decreased between 2018 and 2022, followed by an increase in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Koshi Province, the share declined from 94.9% in 2018 to 89.6% in 2020, increased to 93.2% in 2022, and slightly decreased again to 92.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Madhesh Province, it fell from 85.9% in 2018 to 77.0% in 2022 before rising to 82.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Bagmati Province, the share declined from 95.3% in 2018 to 90.6% in 2022, then increased substantially to 98.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Similarly, in Sudurpaschim Province, awareness about various insurance types declined from 88.6% in 2018 to 83.4% in 2020, increased to 86.0% in 2022, and further rose to its highest point of 91.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Likewise, in Gandaki Province, awareness levels rose from 90.8% in 2018 to 97.1% in 2020, dropped to 93.5% in 2022, and increased again to 94.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Lumbini Province, awareness about insurance types increased from 85.4% in 2018 to 91.1% in 2020, rose slightly to 92.7% in 2022, and remained relatively stable at 92.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In Karnali Province, the share increased from 81.8% in 2018 to 82.7% in 2020, declined to 77.2% in 2022, and then rose notably to 85.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Life insurance, medical insurance, and motor vehicle insurance were the most widely known insurance types in Nepal. The survey found that life insurance (95.6%), medical insurance (95.0%), and motor vehicle insurance (81.4%) were the best known among the eight types of insurance, while property insurance (49.9%) and travel insurance (43.8%) were among the least known.

Across the survey years nationally, the highest proportion of respondents aware of life insurance was recorded in 2018 (97.3%). Since then, this share gradually declined to 96.8% in 2020 and to 95.2% in 2022, and rose fractionally to 95.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, between 2018 and 2022, there was a steady increase in the proportion of respondents aware of other types of insurance. Awareness of personal/accident insurance rose from 71.5% in 2018 to 79.8% in 2020 and further to 81.8% in 2022. Awareness of motor vehicle insurance increased from 73.9% in 2018 to 82.3% in 2020 and to 85.3% in 2022. Similarly, awareness of medical insurance increased from 80.6% in 2018 to 87.4% in 2020 and then to 96.4% in 2022. Awareness of agricultural insurance grew from 58.4% in 2018 to 66.4% in 2020 and to 74.4% in 2022, while awareness of livestock insurance rose from 64.4% in 2018 to 73.8% in 2020 and to 83.0% in 2022.

Awareness of Different Types of Insurance, by Year

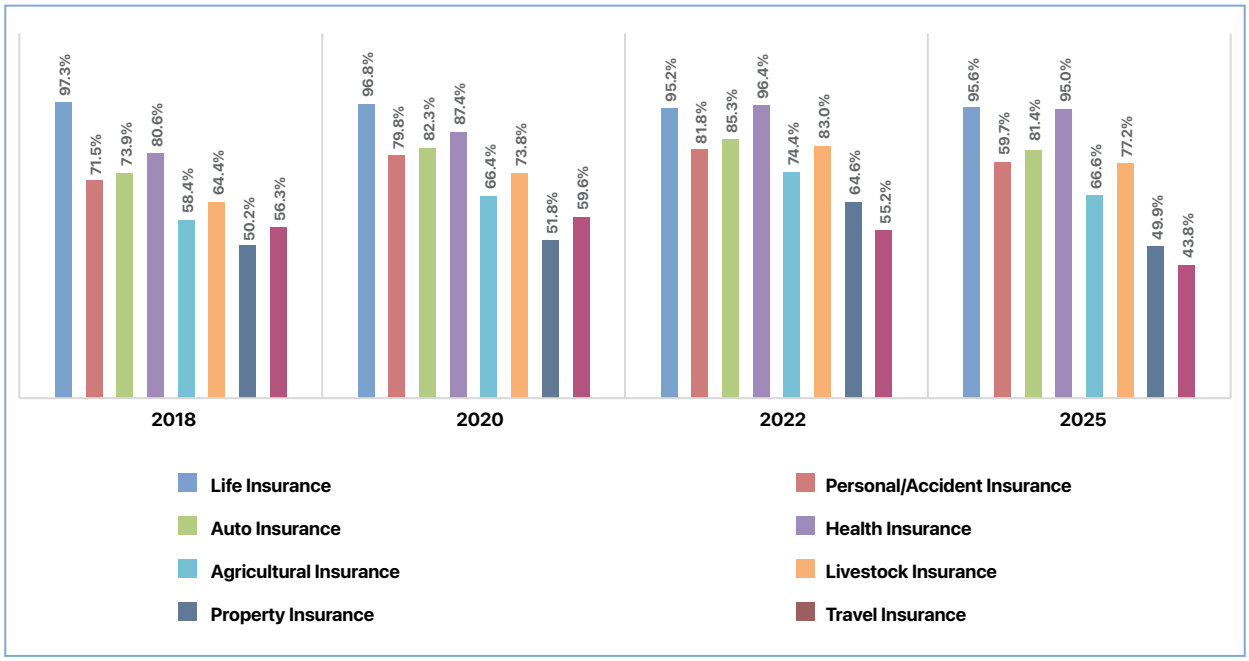


Figure 6.4.2: Q-G21B.A1–H1. *Have you heard of the following types of insurance? (N = 6,269)*

Results showed that although a majority of Nepalis did not possess different types of insurance, both awareness and ownership increased over the years. Respondents who reported having heard of various types of insurance were subsequently asked whether they had purchased those specific insurance products. While most Nepalis were aware of many types of insurance, only a relatively small proportion actually held them. According to the survey, health/medical insurance (35.3%), motor vehicle insurance (27.5%), and life insurance (20.7%) were the most widely purchased forms of insurance in Nepal. The results showed a substantial increase in the uptake of medical insurance, rising from 8.1% in 2018 to 15.0% in 2020, further increasing to 23.5% in 2022, and reaching a peak of 35.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Awareness and Ownership of Various Types of Insurance, by Year

	2018		2020		2022		2025	
	Aware	Own	Aware	Own	Aware	Own	Aware	Own
Life Insurance	97.3%	15.2%	96.8%	19.7%	95.2%	22.1%	95.6%	20.7%
Personal/Accident Insurance	71.5%	4.9%	79.8%	6.2%	81.8%	7.6%	77.5%	6.3%
Auto Insurance	73.9%	17.5%	82.3%	23.9%	85.3%	28.3%	81.4%	27.5%
Health Insurance	80.6%	8.1%	87.4%	15.0%	96.4%	23.5%	95.0%	35.3%
Agricultural Insurance	58.4%	0.9%	66.4%	2.0%	74.4%	1.8%	66.6%	1.9%
Livestock Insurance	64.4%	3.2%	73.8%	6.2%	83.0%	7.1%	77.2%	5.7%
Property Insurance	50.2%	1.2%	51.8%	2.7%	64.6%	2.0%	49.9%	2.5%
Travel Insurance	56.3%	3.4%	59.6%	5.2%	55.2%	6.0%	43.8%	2.1%

Table 6.4.1: Q-G21B.A1–H1. *Have you heard of the following types of insurance? (N = 6,269) and Q-G21B.B1–H1 [If "Yes" in Q-G21B.A1–H1] Do you have any of them? (Responses as "Don't Know," "Refused to Answer," and "Not Applicable" not included)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Madhesh Province (97.0%) had the highest share of respondents who were aware of life insurance, followed by respondents from Bagmati Province, Lumbini Province, and Sudurpaschim Province (96.3% each), whereas only about one-fourth of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (25.5%) and Bagmati Province (24.3%) reported owning life insurance.

Similarly, respondents from Bagmati Province (82.2%), Koshi Province (80.6%), and Sudurpaschim Province (80.2%) showed higher levels of awareness of accident insurance, and residents of Bagmati Province (10.6%) were more likely to have purchased accident insurance. Awareness of auto insurance was also relatively high in Bagmati Province (88.1%), followed by Koshi Province (83.3%), Madhesh Province (81.0%), and Gandaki Province (80.1%). Ownership of auto insurance was most common in Bagmati Province (36.6%), Koshi Province (28.7%), and Gandaki Province (25.0%).

Among all the types, health insurance was one of the most widely known types of insurance across the provinces. Except in Madhesh Province (84.9%), more than 90% of the respondents in every other province reported being aware of health insurance. Ownership was highest in Koshi Province, where more than half (55.3%) of the respondents reported having health insurance, followed by Bagmati Province (45.5%) and Gandaki Province (43.6%), whereas Madhesh Province had the smallest share of respondents (12.4%) who had health insurance. As for agricultural insurance, it was more widely known in Bagmati Province (71.5%) and Sudurpaschim Province (70.6%).

Ownership of livestock insurance was highest in Bagmati Province (7.9%), while awareness of the same was greatest in Gandaki Province (84.6%) and Bagmati Province (79.2%). As in earlier surveys, property insurance and travel insurance remained less common; however, 62.2% of the respondents in Bagmati Province and 51.0% in Sudurpaschim Province reported being aware of these types of insurance.

Awareness and Ownership of Various Types of Insurance, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Life Insurance	**Aware**	95.6%	92.3%	97.0%	96.3%	95.5%	96.3%	94.4%	96.3%
	Own	20.8%	22.0%	15.4%	24.3%	23.1%	16.1%	23.0%	25.5%
Accident Insurance	**Aware**	77.5%	80.6%	74.2%	82.2%	70.6%	76.0%	69.2%	80.2%
	Own	6.3%	4.7%	2.6%	10.6%	7.4%	4.7%	7.6%	5.7%
Auto Insurance	**Aware**	81.4%	83.3%	81.0%	88.1%	80.1%	76.1%	70.4%	78.0%
	Own	27.5%	28.7%	21.2%	36.6%	25.0%	23.3%	19.5%	24.6%
Health Insurance	**Aware**	95.0%	96.9%	84.9%	98.3%	98.9%	96.2%	96.7%	95.8%
	Own	35.3%	55.3%	12.4%	45.5%	43.6%	24.0%	30.8%	23.9%
Agricultural Insurance	**Aware**	66.6%	68.9%	62.8%	71.5%	67.4%	58.7%	68.5%	70.6%
	Own	1.9%	2.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	6.2%	2.8%
Livestock Insurance	**Aware**	77.2%	78.9%	68.0%	79.2%	84.6%	77.6%	77.6%	78.4%
	Own	5.7%	5.6%	2.8%	7.9%	6.6%	5.2%	7.2%	4.0%
Property Insurance	**Aware**	49.9%	43.2%	50.3%	62.2%	43.1%	43.5%	48.9%	49.4%
	Own	2.5%	2.3%	1.1%	3.1%	3.9%	3.1%	2.9%	1.2%
Travel Insurance	**Aware**	43.8%	40.3%	49.0%	48.9%	39.8%	33.7%	42.8%	51.0%
	Own	2.1%	3.1%	0.6%	2.3%	3.3%	1.7%	3.3%	1.9%

Table 6.4.2: Q-G21B.A1–H1. *Have you heard of the following types of insurance? (N = 6,269) and Q-G21B.B1–H1 [If "Yes" in Q-G21B.A1–H1] Do you have any of them? (Responses as "Don't Know," "Refused to Answer," and "Not Applicable" not included)*

Awareness and ownership of different types of insurance increased with respondents' education levels. For instance, a higher proportion of respondents with a bachelor's degree and above were likely to have life insurance (50.0%), auto insurance (41.3%), and health insurance (59.0%). Likewise, auto insurance was more commonly purchased by respondents living in urban municipalities (30.8%) compared to those in rural municipalities (20.1%).

A significantly higher proportion of respondents from the Hill region (41.9%) reported having medical insurance, which was above the national average (35.3%). Older people (43.6%) were also more likely to have health insurance than younger people (28.3%). By caste/ethnicity, respondents from Hill Caste groups (45.8%) and Mountain/Hill Janajati groups (40.2%) were more likely to have health insurance than those from Hill Dalit communities (36.5%). Similarly, compared to the Terai Janajatis (28.0%), a smaller proportion of respondents from the Madhesh/Terai Caste groups (19.3%) and the Terai Dalit groups (12.6%) reported having health insurance.

6.5 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES

When asked how employment opportunities in the country compared to last year, 46.6% of the respondents reported that there had been no change. Meanwhile, about two-fifths (41.9%) said that employment opportunities in the country had decreased. The share of respondents who believed that employment opportunities had declined was highest in Bagmati Province (48.6%), compared to much lower proportions in Sudurpaschim Province (28.4%) and Karnali Province (29.6%).

Around half of the respondents in Gandaki Province (55.8%), Sudurpaschim Province (53.0%), Koshi Province (50.2%), and Lumbini Province (49.5%) believed that employment opportunities in the country were the same as last year. Optimism regarding increased employment opportunities was lowest in Lumbini Province (3.0%), Gandaki Province (3.0%), and Madhesh Province (3.8%). In contrast, respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (14.3%) and Karnali Province (12.6%) were more likely to believe that employment opportunities in the country had improved.

Employment Opportunity in the Country, by Province

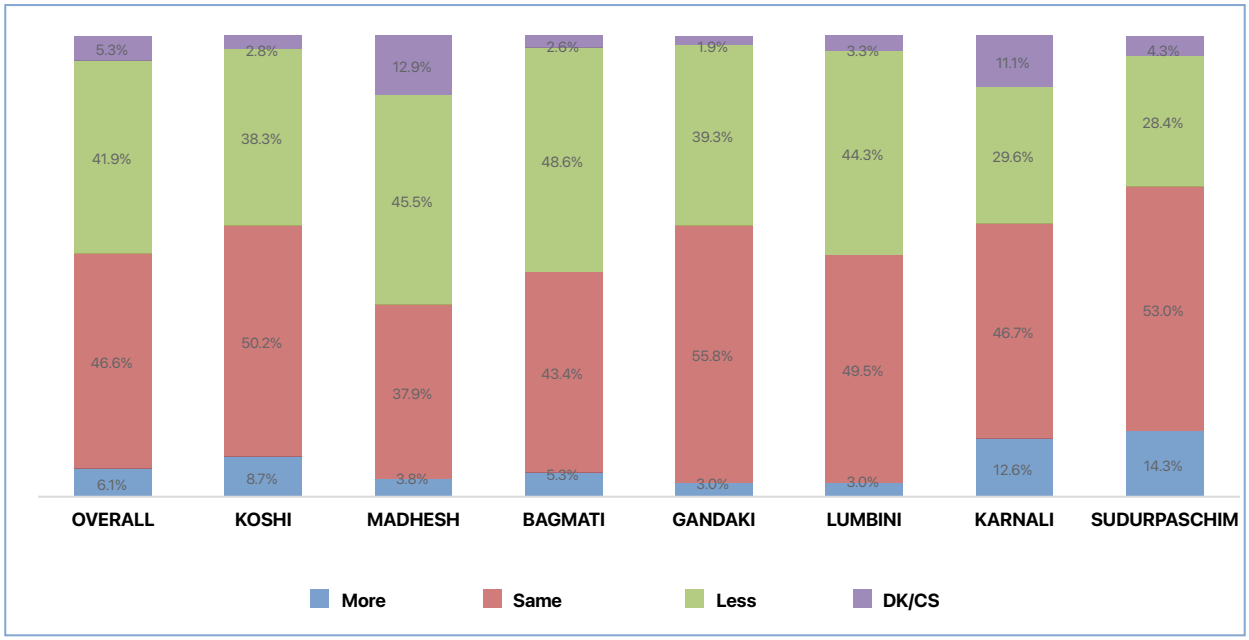


Figure 6.5.1: Q-G23a.0. *Compared to last year, how are the employment opportunities in the country? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

Over the survey years, the share of respondents who thought that there were more employment opportunities and income-generation opportunities in their local areas decreased. About half of Nepalis (48.8%) believed that the status of both employment and income-generation opportunities in their locality had remained unchanged over the past year. Only 4.3% of the respondents felt that employment opportunities had increased, and 6.4% reported an increase in income-generation opportunities compared to a year ago. However, about two-fifths (42.0%) thought that employment opportunities in their local area were declining, and a similar share (39.1%) believed that income-generation opportunities were decreasing.

The share of respondents who felt that employment opportunities had increased rose slightly from 18.9% in 2018 to 22.0% in 2020, but then dropped sharply to 7.7% in 2022 and further to 4.3% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Meanwhile, the percentage of respondents who believed employment opportunities had remained the same decreased from 68.8% in 2018 to 59.7% in 2020, rose again to 68.0% in 2022, and then fell significantly to 48.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Over the same period, the share of respondents who felt there were fewer employment opportunities steadily increased from 7.6% in 2018 to 15.1% in 2020, 20.6% in 2022, and peaked at 42.0% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Employment and Income-Generation Opportunities, by Year

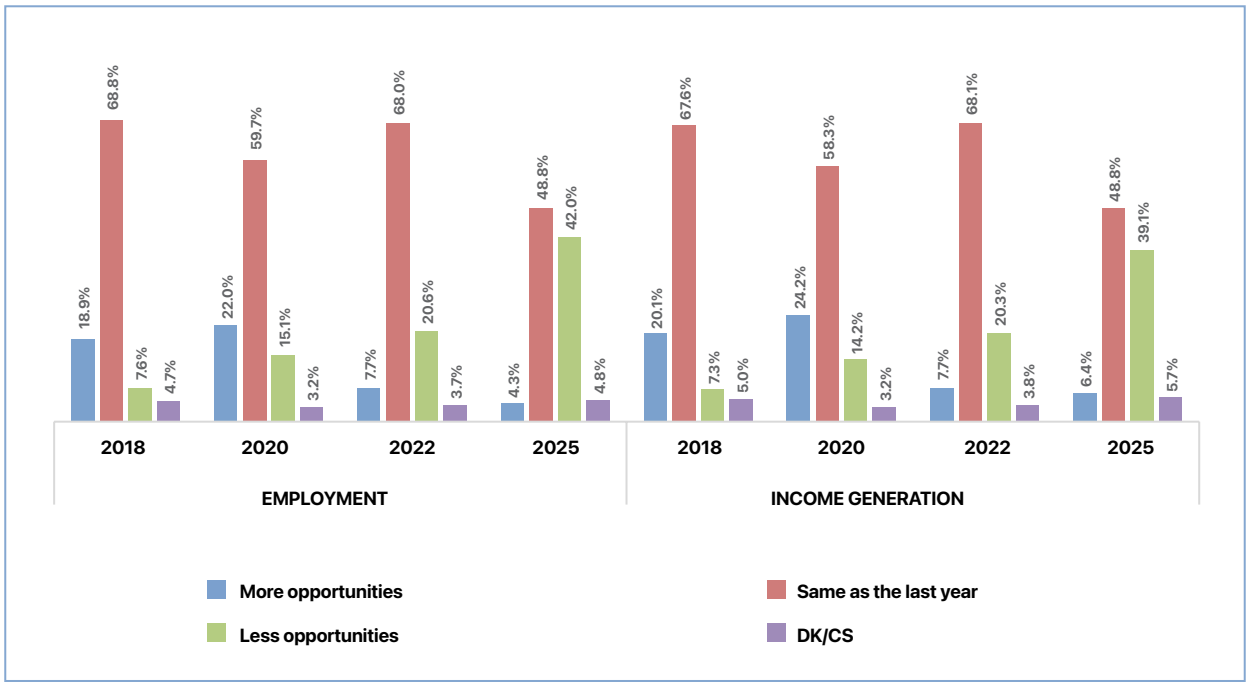


Figure 6.5.2: Q-G23a and Q-G23b. *How do you consider the situation of employment opportunity and income-generation opportunity in your local areas? (N = 6,394) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)*

A similar pattern was observed for income-generation opportunities. The proportion of respondents who believed that the scope of such opportunities remained the same fell from 67.6% in 2018 to 58.3% in 2020, peaked at 68.1% in 2022, and declined to 48.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The share who felt there were more income-generation opportunities increased from 20.1% in 2018 to 24.2% in 2020, but dropped sharply to 6.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Conversely, the proportion who believed that income-generation opportunities had decreased rose sharply from 7.3% in 2018 to 14.2% in 2020, increased further to 20.3% in 2022, and reached a high of 39.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Gandaki Province (57.7%) and Sudurpaschim Province (57.2%) had the highest share of respondents who believed that there had been no change in the scope of employment opportunities in their local area, whereas Madhesh Province (51.6%) and Lumbini Province (48.3%) had the highest share of respondents who believed that there were fewer employment opportunities in their local area. Across the provinces, Karnali Province registered the highest proportion (11.1%) of respondents reporting that there were more employment opportunities in their local areas.

Employment Opportunities in the Local Area, by Province

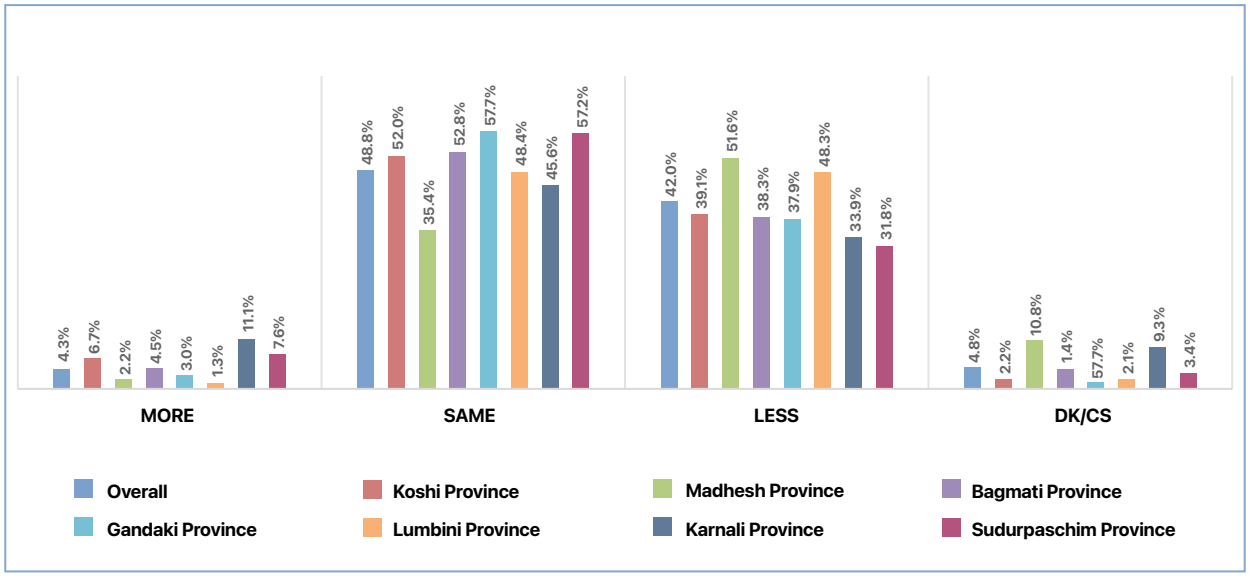


Figure 6.5.3: Q-G23a. *How do you consider the situation of employment opportunity in your local areas? (N = 6,394)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Gandaki Province (61.3%) and Sudurpaschim Province (55.9%) had the highest share of respondents who believed that there had been no change in the extent of income-generation opportunities in their local area, whereas Madhesh Province (51.6%) and Lumbini Province (48.3%) had the highest share of respondents who believed that there were fewer income-generation opportunities in their local area. Across the provinces, Karnali Province (12.0%) and Sudurpaschim Province (9.9%) recorded the highest proportion of respondents reporting that there were more income-generation opportunities in their local areas.

Income-Generation Opportunities in the Local Area, by Province

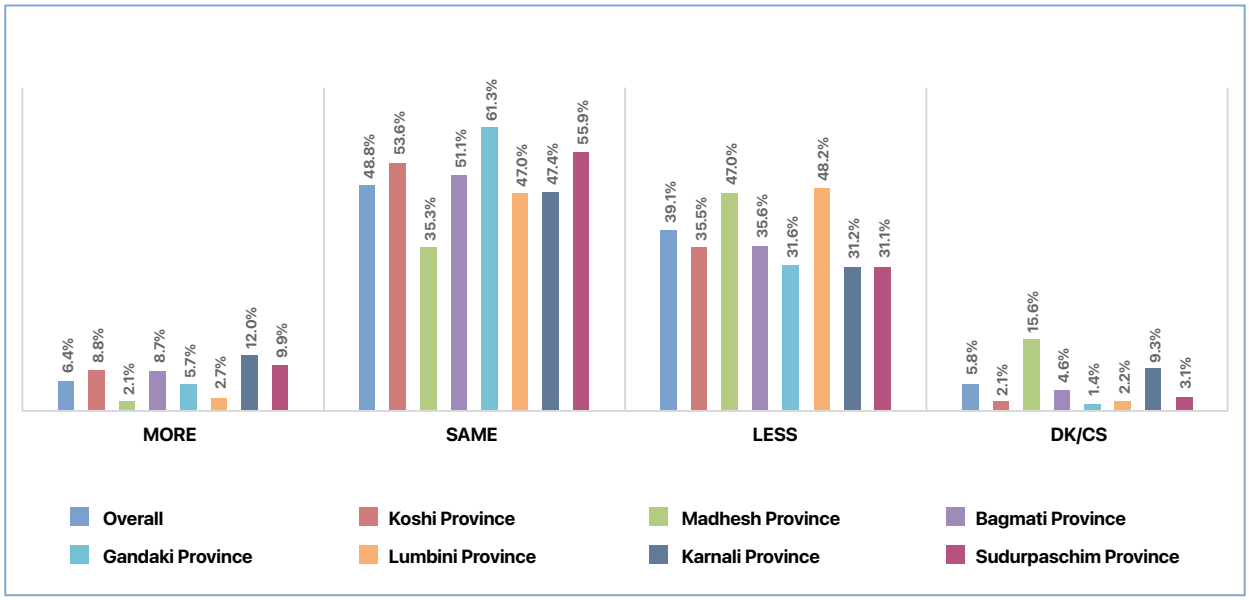


Figure 6.5.4: Q-G23b. *How do you consider the situation of income-generation opportunity in your local areas? (N = 6,394)*

People residing in the Terai (48.3%) were more likely to believe that employment opportunities in their local area had decreased compared to those living in the Mountain (26.3%) and Hill (36.6%) regions. Across ecological regions, residents of the Mountain region (64.0%) were most likely to report that income-generation opportunities had remained the same as last year. By age group, 45.6% of the respondents aged 18–24 believed that employment opportunities in their locality had declined. Likewise, respondents with higher education (41.1%) were more likely than those with no formal education (38.6%) to feel that employment opportunities in their area were lower than a year earlier.

6.6 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information on Ongoing Issues and Events

All respondents were asked how they normally obtained information about ongoing issues—such as current affairs, global events, education, health, agriculture, and job-related matters. For most Nepalis, social media (Facebook, TikTok), friends, family and neighbors, the Internet, television, local community leaders, and Radio Nepal served as their main sources of information on national and international events.

Overall, in the Follow-up Survey 2026, the most common source was friends, family, and neighbors (63.0%), closely followed by social media platforms such as Facebook and TikTok (61.0%), highlighting the strong role of both personal networks and digital media. The market/bazaar was also a notable source (24.4%), while about one-fourth of the respondents relied on the Internet (23.8%) and television (21.8%). This was followed by local community leaders (16.8%) and SMS on mobile phones (12.6%). Overall, the pattern suggested that while traditional interpersonal communication remained central, digital platforms were increasingly important sources of information on ongoing issues. The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 results showed that about three-fifths (59.3%) of the respondents received information on ongoing issues from social media, followed by friends, family and neighbors (54.9%), and the Internet (35.5%), while about one-fifth (20.0%) relied primarily on television. This was closely followed by local community leaders (18.8%) and Radio Nepal (12.1%).

Information Sources for Current Issues, by Year

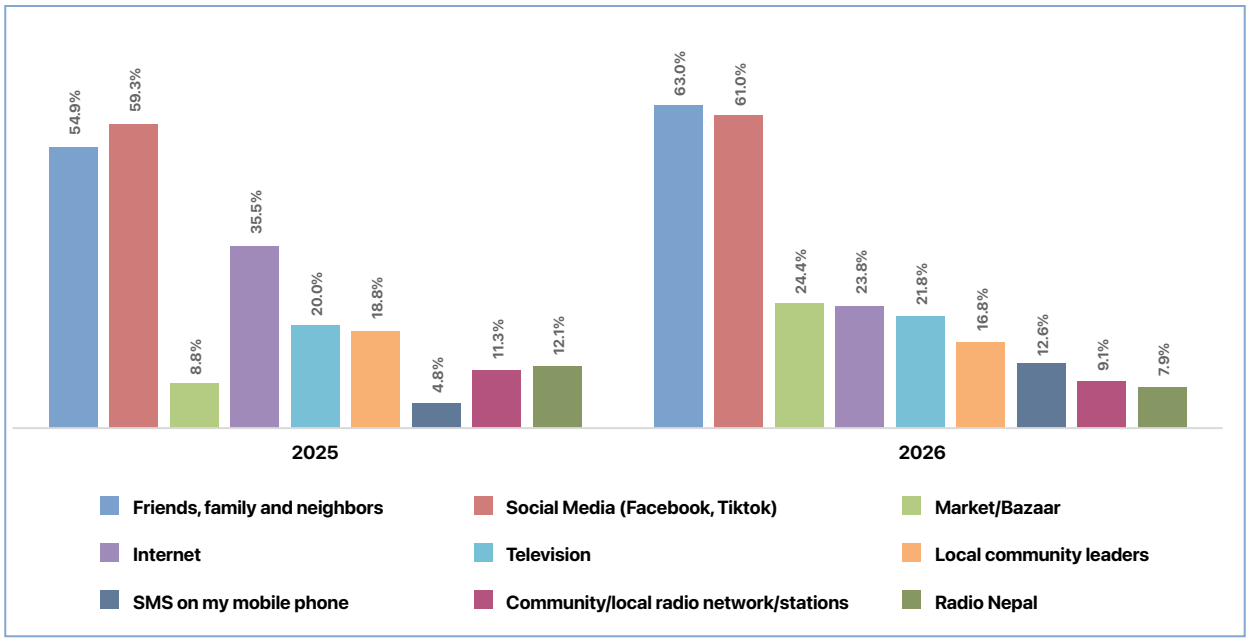


Figure 6.6.1: Q-H5.0. *How do you usually get any information (on current affairs, global affairs, education/health/agriculture, or jobs)? (N = 6,394)*

Across provinces, the survey results on sources of information showed both common patterns and regional variations. Across Koshi, Bagmati, Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim provinces, the major sources of information were social media, friends and family, the Internet, television, local community leaders, and Radio Nepal.

Information Sources for Current Issues, by Province

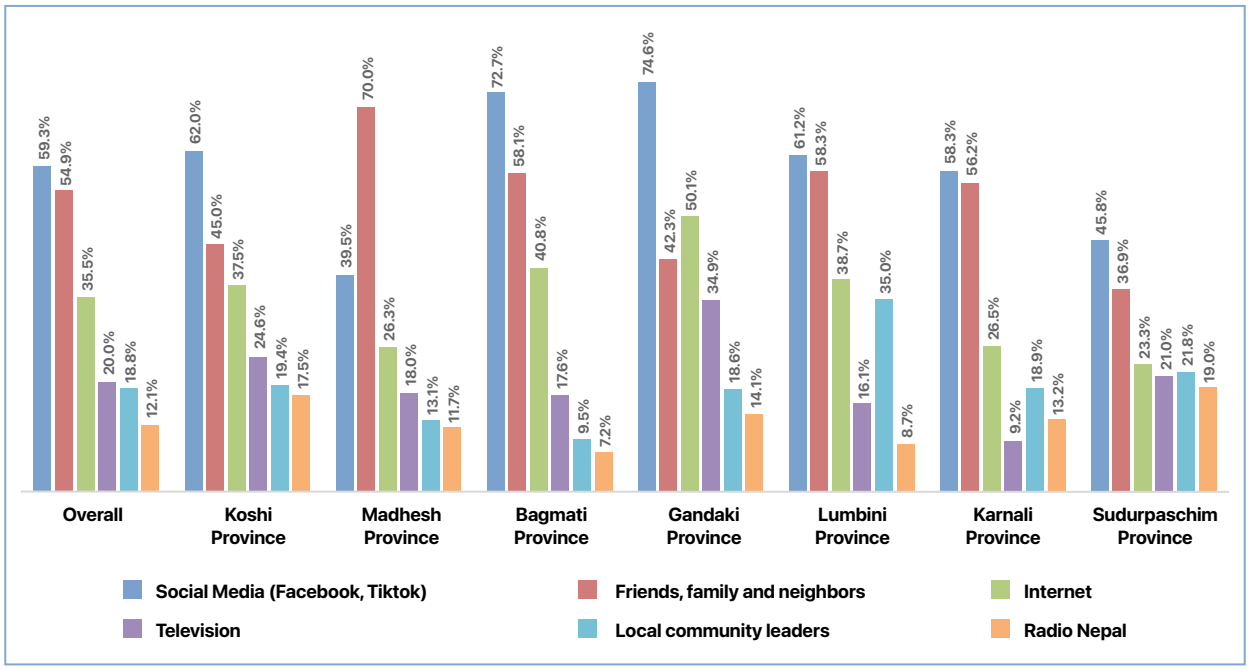


Figure 6.6.2: *Q-H5.0. How do you usually get any information (on current affairs, global affairs, education/health/agriculture, or jobs)? (N = 6,394)*

In Gandaki Province, the highest proportion of respondents relied on social media (74.6%), followed by the Internet (50.1%) and friends, family, and neighbors (42.3%). Similarly, in Bagmati Province, most respondents reported social media (72.7%) as their primary source, followed by friends, family, and neighbors (58.1%) and the Internet (40.8%). Koshi Province showed a stronger preference for social media (62.0%) over interpersonal sources like friends, family, and neighbors (45.0%), while 37.5% relied on the Internet and 24.6% on television. In Lumbini Province, reliance on social media was highest (61.2%), followed by friends, family, and neighbors (58.3%) and the Internet (38.7%), while in Sudurpaschim Province, the corresponding figures were lower at 45.8%, 36.9%, and 23.3%. In Madhesh Province, the majority of people relied on friends, family, and neighbors (70.0%) as their main source of information, followed by social media (39.5%) and the Internet (26.3%).

Additionally, some provinces relied on other sources of information. About one-third (35.0%) of the respondents in Lumbini Province considered local community leaders as their main source of information. Around one-fifth of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (23.5%) and Karnali Province (20.5%) relied on community radio. Meanwhile, about one-fourth (25.1%) of the respondents in Madhesh Province considered the market or bazaar as their primary source of information on ongoing national and international issues and events.

Information Sources for Current Issues, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Social Media (Facebook, Tiktok)	59.3%	62.0%	39.5%	72.7%	74.6%	61.2%	58.3%	45.8%
Friends, family and neighbors	54.9%	45.0%	70.0%	58.1%	42.3%	58.3%	56.2%	36.9%
Internet	35.5%	37.5%	26.3%	40.8%	50.1%	38.7%	26.5%	23.3%
Television	20.0%	24.6%	18.0%	17.6%	34.9%	16.1%	9.2%	21.0%
Local community leaders	18.8%	19.4%	13.1%	9.5%	18.6%	35.0%	18.9%	21.8%
Radio Nepal	12.1%	17.5%	11.7%	7.2%	14.1%	8.7%	13.2%	19.0%
Community/ local radio network/ stations	11.3%	8.7%	4.2%	15.1%	6.2%	10.7%	20.5%	23.5%
Market/Bazaar	8.8%	3.1%	25.1%	7.1%	5.7%	3.7%	4.2%	3.4%
Political parties	6.2%	8.0%	9.4%	4.6%	2.9%	2.4%	12.3%	6.8%
Government officials	5.0%	8.8%	7.0%	2.1%	4.1%	2.3%	5.9%	6.3%
SMS on my mobile phone	4.8%	2.5%	2.8%	0.3%	9.6%	6.3%	8.8%	15.1%
I normally don't get information about the plans, programs and budget of local government	3.6%	2.6%	5.8%	1.2%	0.3%	1.6%	1.9%	14.9%
Community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	3.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	7.9%	9.5%	3.9%	3.0%
Leaflets, pamphlets, posters	3.3%	0.4%	8.7%	0.3%	1.9%	5.8%	1.5%	1.6%
Local Newspapers	2.9%	2.2%	3.4%	0.7%	6.5%	4.0%	2.8%	3.0%
National Newspapers	2.6%	1.2%	2.6%	2.1%	5.9%	2.5%	1.9%	4.1%
Social media (Twitter, Instagram)	2.4%	0.9%	0.6%	2.3%	5.0%	4.3%	3.3%	2.7%
Teachers of the local schools	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	0.4%	1.5%	0.9%	2.8%	2.9%
Government's/Local government's websites	1.3%	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	3.1%	2.7%
Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	–	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Others	–	–	0.1%	–	0.1%	–	0.3%	0.1%

Table 6.6.1: Q-H5.0. *How do you usually get any information (on current affairs, global affairs, education/health/ agriculture, or jobs)? (N = 6,394)*

Meanwhile, the proportion of Nepalis who reported not receiving any information on ongoing issues increased over time, rising from 3.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 to 9.2% in the Follow-up Survey 2026.

Sources of Information on Local Government Activities

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, all respondents were asked to identify the sources they used to obtain information about the plans, programs, and budgets of their local government, with multiple responses permitted. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 15.7% of the respondents reported that they usually did not receive any information on these matters. The proportion of Nepalis who did not receive any information steadily increased over time, rising from 8.9% in 2020 to 12.8% in 2022 and further to 15.7% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Provincial patterns revealed notable variation. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, Sudurpaschim Province reported the highest share of respondents who normally did not receive information about local government activities (26.6%), followed by Bagmati Province (22.7%) and Madhesh Province (19.1%). Bagmati Province had previously recorded the highest proportion in this regard in 2020 (24.6%), which declined to 16.1% in 2022 before rising again in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the proportion in Sudurpaschim Province increased gradually from 6.3% in 2020 to 7.8% in 2022, then rose sharply to 26.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Lumbini Province exhibited fluctuations, increasing from 8.0% in 2020 to 16.1% in 2022 before decreasing to 7.8% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar pattern was observed in Gandaki Province, where the share rose from 6.6% in 2020 to 12.2% in 2022 and declined to 9.1% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Not Receiving Any Information on Local Government Activities, by Year and Province

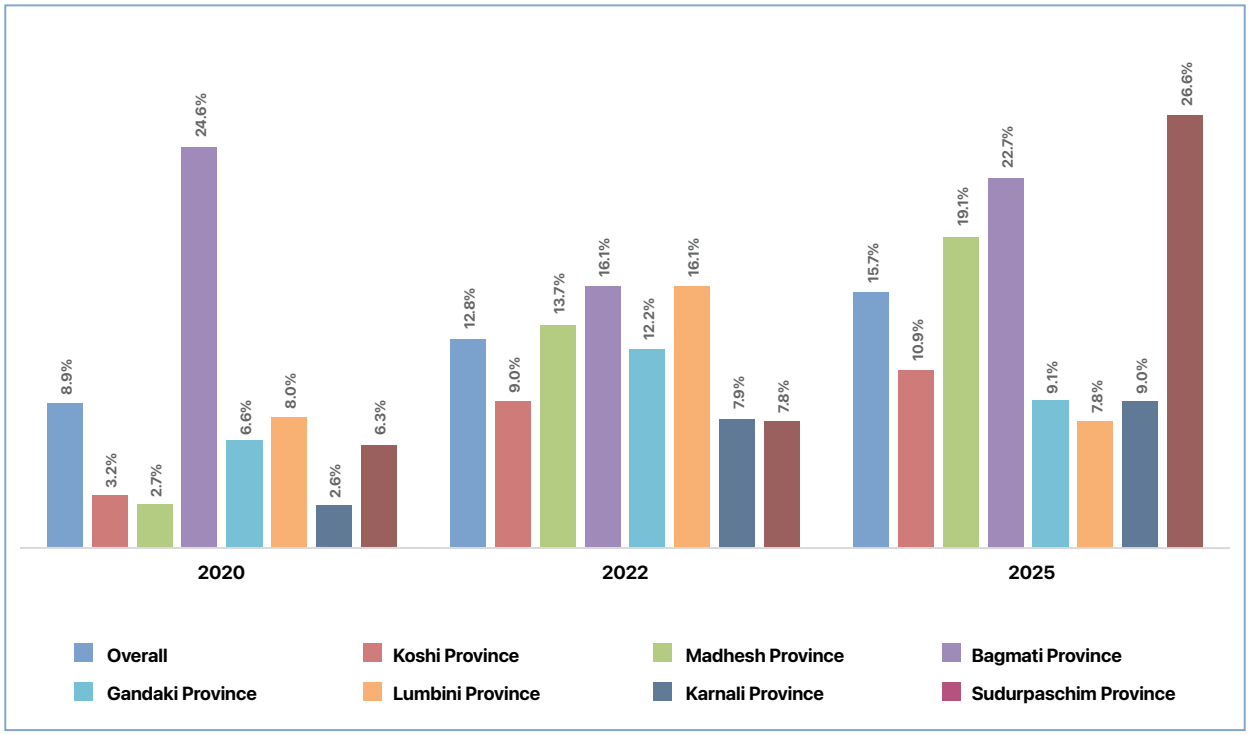


Figure 6.6.3: Q-H5. *How do you normally get information about the plans, programs, and budget of your local government? (N = 6,394)*

Among those who did receive information, slightly more than half (53.4%) relied on friends, family, and neighbors as their primary source of information. Two-fifths (39.9%) used social media to learn about local government activities, while one-fourth identified local community leaders (24.6%) and the Internet (24.4%) as important sources of information on local government plans, programs, and budgets.

The proportion of respondents who relied on friends, family, and neighbors as their primary source of information steadily declined over time, falling from 67.3% in 2018 to 59.9% in 2020, 54.6% in 2022, and further to 53.4% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. In contrast, the share of respondents reporting social media as their main source of information grew substantially since 2018, rising from 12.0% in 2018 to 14.4% in 2020 and 17.7% in 2022, before increasing sharply to 39.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Likewise, the proportion of respondents who relied on local community leaders increased from 23.1% in 2018 to 28.4% in 2020, then declined slightly to 22.9% in 2022, and remained relatively stable at 24.6% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

The share of respondents who considered television and community radio as important sources of information about local government plans, programs, and budgets also declined noticeably since 2020. In 2018, 29.8% of the respondents reported television as their primary source of information. This figure remained nearly unchanged in 2020 at 29.4%, before decreasing sharply to 19.1% in 2022 and further to 10.5% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. A similar downward trend was observed for community radio. The proportion of respondents who relied on community radio dropped from 32.5% in 2020 to 9.7% in 2022, and continued to fall slightly to 8.2% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Sources of Information on Local Government Activities, by Year

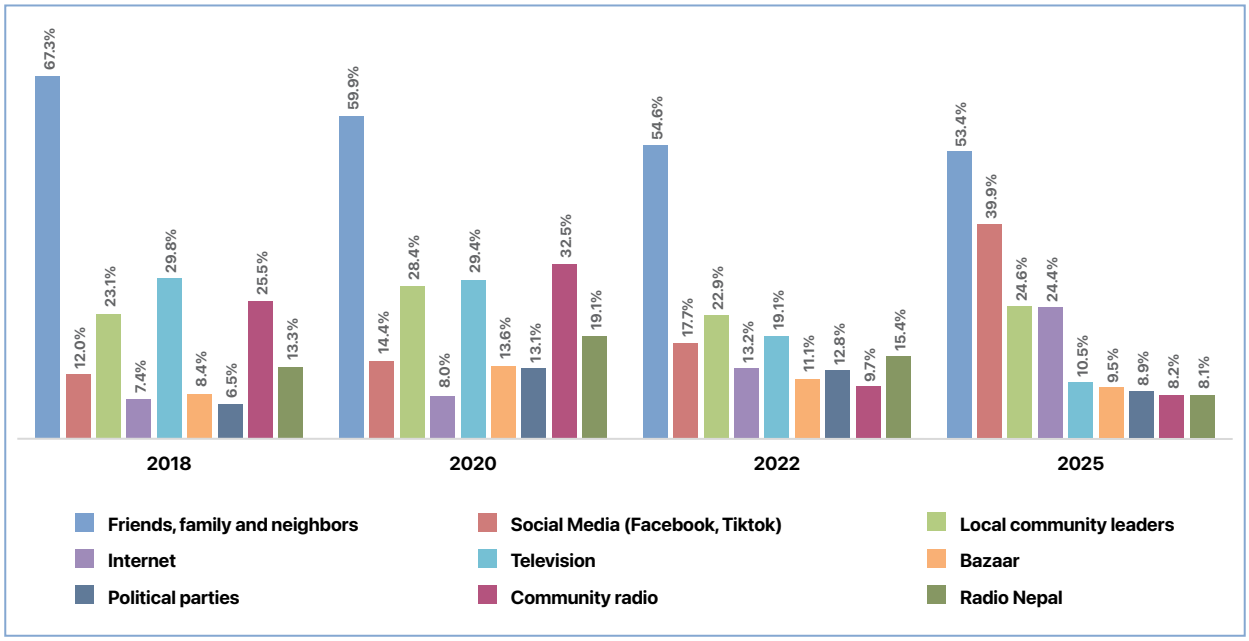


Figure 6.6.4: Q-H5. *How do you normally get information about the plans, programs, and budget of your local government? (N = 6,394)*

Across the provinces, in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, although friends, family, and neighbors remained the most widely cited source of information nationwide, reliance on this channel varied considerably across provinces. Only 31.5% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province identified it as their primary source of information on local government activities, compared to about half of the respondents in Koshi Province (53.2%), Karnali Province (52.8%), and Bagmati Province (52.2%). Madhesh Province (62.5%) and Lumbini Province (57.9%) reported the highest dependence on friends, family, and neighbors, followed by social media (25.5% in Madhesh Province and 49.9% in Lumbini Province), for information on local government activities. Meanwhile, about one-fourth (23.8%) of the respondents in Madhesh Province considered the market or bazaar as their primary source of information for the plans, programs, and budget of the local government. In Gandaki Province, however, social media was the most frequently cited source (54.5%), followed by friends, family, and neighbors (48.9%) and the Internet (31.8%), indicating a stronger shift toward digital platforms for accessing information about government plans, programs, and budgets.

Sources of Information on Local Government Activities, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Friends family and neighbors	53.4%	53.2%	62.5%	52.2%	48.9%	57.9%	52.8%	31.5%
Social Media (Facebook, Tiktok)	39.9%	40.7%	25.5%	41.4%	54.5%	49.9%	44.9%	29.4%
Local community leaders	24.6%	26.3%	16.6%	19.1%	25.6%	37.9%	25.5%	25.6%
Internet	24.4%	26.6%	15.5%	23.6%	31.8%	35.1%	21.3%	14.9%
Television	10.5%	11.7%	12.3%	5.5%	21.2%	8.1%	3.3%	15.4%
Market/Bazaar	9.5%	8.8%	23.8%	6.7%	6.3%	4.2%	2.7%	3.5%
Political parties	8.9%	10.5%	13.8%	6.6%	6.3%	4.4%	16.0%	8.1%
Community radio network/stations	8.2%	6.5%	3.7%	8.2%	5.8%	9.7%	15.5%	17.3%
Radio Nepal	8.1%	11.4%	10.5%	3.4%	9.6%	4.8%	7.4%	13.5%
Government officials	7.4%	11.4%	8.8%	5.3%	5.3%	4.4%	8.0%	10.1%
SMS on my mobile phone	4.4%	2.5%	2.8%	0.7%	7.6%	5.6%	7.4%	14.1%
Community-based group	3.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	8.3%	9.7%	5.5%	1.8%
Local Newspapers	3.1%	2.2%	2.8%	0.9%	7.5%	5.1%	2.3%	2.7%
Leaflets, pamphlets, posters	2.9%	1.9%	6.9%	1.1%	2.1%	3.8%	0.3%	1.3%
Government's/Local government's websites	2.0%	3.2%	1.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.1%	2.8%	2.3%
National Newspapers	1.8%	1.3%	2.0%	0.5%	4.2%	1.7%	1.9%	3.8%
Social media (Twitter, Instagram)	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.1%	4.4%	2.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Teachers of the local schools	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	0.2%	1.5%	1.0%	2.9%	2.9%
Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	–	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Others	2.6%	0.3%	11.3%	–	1.0%	0.7%	2.1%	–

Table 6.6.2: Q-H5. *How do you normally get information about the plans, programs, and budget of your local government? (N = 6,394)*

In 2020, a larger share of Nepalis, about three-fifths (59.9%), reported relying on friends, family, and neighbors as their main source of information about local government activities. Other frequently mentioned sources included community radio (32.5%), television (29.4%), local community leaders (28.4%), and social media (14.4%). In Sudurpaschim Province (64.6%) and Koshi Province (62.8%) friends, family, and neighbors—followed by community radio (47.6% in Sudurpaschim and 42.5% in Koshi Province)—were identified as the primary sources of information. More than half of the respondents from Gandaki Province (51.1%) and about one-third of the respondents from Lumbini Province (36.1%) and Madhesh Province (32.7%) reported television as an additional source of information. Respondents in Madhesh Province (32.2%), Sudurpaschim Province (27.7%), and Karnali Province (20.7%) reported Radio Nepal as a key information source regarding local government activities. By 2022, reliance on personal networks remained strong, with more than half of Nepalis (54.6%) citing friends, family, and neighbors as their primary source of information about local government plans, programs, and budgets.

This was followed by local community leaders (22.9%), television (19.1%), social media (17.7%), Radio Nepal (15.4%), and the Internet (13.2%). Across provinces, Sudurpaschim Province (73.4%) and Karnali Province (71.7%) had the highest proportions of respondents depending on friends, family, and neighbors. Local community leaders and Radio Nepal were also important sources in these provinces, with 27.2% and 41.3% citing community leaders and 21.7% and 14.4% citing Radio Nepal, respectively. Local community leaders were similarly influential in Lumbini Province (33.3%) and Gandaki Province (29.2%). Approximately one-fourth of the respondents from Bagmati Province (28.0%), Koshi Province (26.7%), and Gandaki Province (21.5%) identified television as an additional source of information. Social media was also used by a notable share of respondents for information in Gandaki Province (27.3%), Bagmati Province (23.3%), and Koshi Province (21.6%).

Overall, the data revealed a clear shift in how Nepalis accessed information about the plans, programs, and budgets of their local government. While friends, family, and neighbors remained the most commonly cited source (53.4%), reliance on them steadily declined over the past seven years. At the same time, social media and the Internet rapidly grew as key channels of information. Social media use, in particular, increased more than threefold since 2018—rising from just 12.0% to 39.9% in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025—reflecting the expanding reach of digital platforms. Internet use as an information source also became more prominent, cited by nearly one in four respondents. Taken together, the findings suggested a significant transformation in the information landscape of Nepal: traditional media were steadily losing ground, while social media and Internet-based platforms increasingly shaped how citizens learned about local government activities.

Data and Information That Should Be Publicly Available

Across the survey years, respondents consistently highlighted the importance of making a wide range of municipal information publicly available, with some shifts in priorities over time. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, employment-related information (41.7%) was most frequently cited, followed closely by budget and government program information (40.3%), livelihood-related information (38.0%), and health-related information (35.3%). Respondents also emphasized the need for public notices (35.1%), plans and projects (33.4%), and education-related information (29.1%), while around one-fifth mentioned information on agriculture and trade (20.2%) and government initiatives, plans, and policies (19.3%). In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, health-related information (39.8%) ranked highest, followed by employment-related information (34.4%), with about one-third prioritizing education (33.1%), budget and government program information (31.8%), and public notices (30.1%). Earlier, in 2022, public notices (40.0%) were the top priority, followed by budget and government program information (28.2%), employment opportunities (26.3%), and health-related information (26.0%). Overall, while core information needs remained similar, there was a noticeable shift toward greater demand for employment, livelihood, and planning-related information in recent years.

Provincial patterns showed differing expectations regarding municipal transparency in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Nearly half of the respondents in Bagmati Province and Lumbini Province (46.7% each) considered that health-related information should be publicly accessible. Respondents from Karnali Province (43.6%) and Sudurpaschim Province (42.1%) placed greater priority on employment-related information. Budget and government program information was also important in the case of several provinces, cited by 39.1% of the respondents in Lumbini Province and 37.9% in Bagmati Province, as well as 35.1% in Gandaki Province. In Karnali Province, 39.1% of the respondents also expected access to budget and government program data, while in Sudurpaschim Province, this share of respondents was 23.6%. Meanwhile, more than one-third of the respondents in Koshi Province (35.7%) believed that public notices, along with health-related information (35.6%), should be made publicly available by their municipality.

Types of Data and Information That Should Be Publicly Available, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Health related information	39.8%	35.6%	34.8%	46.7%	33.5%	46.7%	36.6%	36.7%
Employment related information	34.4%	28.0%	30.7%	34.7%	26.2%	42.0%	43.6%	42.1%
Education related information	33.1%	29.0%	34.2%	32.5%	29.2%	40.2%	31.9%	30.6%
Budget and programs	31.8%	22.1%	32.1%	37.9%	35.1%	33.6%	39.1%	23.6%
Notices	30.1%	35.7%	30.2%	32.1%	28.1%	25.8%	22.7%	28.2%
Livelihood related information	28.7%	30.0%	16.5%	31.8%	24.5%	36.4%	23.0%	38.9%
Agriculture and trade related information	26.8%	28.1%	25.6%	25.3%	24.6%	30.4%	28.8%	24.5%
Plans and projects	24.6%	28.1%	21.5%	26.9%	21.6%	24.3%	32.9%	17.1%
Social security information	15.3%	13.4%	11.9%	11.0%	25.1%	19.8%	15.2%	18.9%
Govt. initiatives, policies, and decisions	13.4%	16.2%	17.1%	10.0%	21.7%	6.4%	5.0%	18.4%
Access to and use of public benefit services	11.9%	11.1%	12.7%	20.0%	8.5%	3.3%	7.0%	14.2%
Tax information	7.0%	4.3%	6.3%	10.3%	7.1%	7.1%	3.6%	7.5%
Legal procedures	6.9%	2.7%	7.9%	11.2%	7.2%	5.4%	7.0%	4.3%
Registration information	5.5%	1.6%	7.2%	4.6%	9.7%	7.4%	3.7%	5.0%
Citizen charter information	5.2%	2.2%	5.1%	4.9%	6.7%	4.7%	2.1%	13.3%
Public and social audits	4.3%	2.6%	4.5%	5.4%	6.4%	2.8%	4.3%	5.6%
Reports (progress, audits, and monitoring)	4.0%	7.2%	2.6%	2.3%	7.8%	1.8%	2.0%	6.6%
Public procurement/Tender notice	3.6%	5.7%	4.7%	1.9%	5.1%	2.4%	1.3%	3.2%
Acts, laws, and directives	3.5%	3.3%	4.5%	4.1%	6.1%	1.2%	1.1%	3.5%
Ward profiles	2.4%	1.0%	2.3%	3.7%	3.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.7%
Culture/traditions	1.6%	1.4%	0.5%	2.1%	0.8%	2.6%	1.4%	2.6%

Table 6.6.3: Q-H6. *What kind of data and information should your municipality provide people and make it public regularly? (N = 6,394)*

Satisfaction and Access to Data and Information

Levels of satisfaction with the information provided by local governments showed a declining trend over time. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, nearly two-thirds of Nepalis (63.9%) reported being dissatisfied, compared to only 17.7% who expressed satisfaction, while 18.4% remained unsure. This marked a notable shift from the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, when 49.6% were dissatisfied, 29.0% satisfied, and 21.4% undecided. In 2022, the dissatisfaction level stood at 48.3%, with 34.7% satisfied and 17.0% uncertain. A comparison between 2025 and 2026 indicated a clear deterioration in 2026 in the level of public satisfaction with the information provided by local governments. While opinions were mixed in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, the Follow-up Survey 2026 showed a marked shift toward dissatisfaction, while satisfaction declined sharply; at the same time, the share of respondents who were undecided slightly decreased, suggesting that more people formed negative perceptions rather than remaining uncertain.

Provincial variations further highlighted these differences. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, a majority of people from Koshi Province and Gandaki Province (54.9% each) showed dissatisfaction with the information their local governments supplied. Similarly, a majority of people in Sudurpaschim Province (54.6%), Madhesh Province (54.6%), and Lumbini Province (53.8%) expressed dissatisfaction.

About three in ten respondents from Lumbini Province (31.7%), Sudurpaschim Province (31.5%), Karnali Province (31.2%), Bagmati Province (30.5%), and Koshi Province (30.2%) expressed satisfaction with the information that their local governments provided. About one-third of the respondents from Bagmati Province (34.2%) and one-quarter from Karnali Province (25.5%) and Madhesh Province (23.0%) were undecided on the information that the local governments provided to them.

In 2022, nearly half of Nepalis (48.3%) were dissatisfied with the information provided by their local government, while about one-third (34.7%) were satisfied and 17.0% were unsure. Dissatisfaction was highest in Madhesh Province (64.6%), whereas a majority of the respondents in Lumbini Province (55.6%) and Gandaki Province (53.0%) expressed satisfaction. A notable share of respondents in Koshi Province (28.0%) and Bagmati Province (24.0%) were undecided.

Satisfaction with the Data and Information Made Public by the Local Government, by Year and Province

Year		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
2022	Yes	34.6%	31.3%	22.2%	21.5%	53.0%	55.6%	36.3%	39.4%
	No	48.3%	40.7%	64.6%	54.5%	32.6%	33.5%	46.4%	55.9%
	DK/CS	17.0%	28.0%	13.1%	24.0%	14.4%	10.9%	17.3%	4.7%
2025	Yes	29.0%	30.2%	22.4%	30.5%	28.7%	31.7%	31.2%	31.5%
	No	49.6%	54.9%	54.6%	35.3%	54.9%	53.8%	43.2%	54.6%
	DK/CS	21.4%	14.9%	23.0%	34.2%	16.5%	14.5%	25.5%	13.9%

Table 6.6.4: Q-H7. *Overall, are you satisfied with the data and information that are made public by your local government (rural municipality/urban municipality)? (N = 6,394)*

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, when asked whether they had attempted to access data or information from their local government, a vast majority of the respondents (94.4%) reported that they had not tried to do so, while only 2.1% indicated that they had made such an attempt, reflecting extremely low levels of public engagement. Among those who sought information, employment-related matters (26.6%) were the most common area of interest, followed by local plans and projects (20.1%) and municipal budgets and programs (18.0%). Other information needs included health (13.6%), agriculture and trade (13.4%), and social security (11.1%). Respondents primarily relied on direct contact with government agencies (39.3%), followed by the Internet (24.9%) and social media platforms such as Facebook and TikTok (20.5%), along with family and friends (16.9%), government websites (12.1%), other social media platforms (11.4%), and local political leaders (4.7%). Among those who attempted to access information, 44.9% reported successfully obtaining it, although challenges such as delays (14.8%), uncooperative officials (12.4%), and outdated information (10.8%) were commonly experienced. At the same time, some respondents reported positive experiences, including cooperative staff (11.5%), ease in locating the officer concerned (10.0%), and receiving information in a single visit (8.5%).

In comparison, the 2025 findings showed similarly low engagement, with 96.2% of the respondents not attempting to access information and only 3.8% doing so. Among those who sought information, the focus was more on municipal budgets and programs (37.4%), followed by public notices (22.7%), health-related information (21.4%), education-related information (20.5%), and details on local plans and projects (19.9%). Social networks such as Facebook and TikTok were the primary channels used to obtain this information (32.6%), with additional reliance on family and friends (27.2%), government agencies (24.0%), and local political leaders (22.8%). Provincial patterns in this regard varied: respondents in Sudurpaschim Province most often approached community leaders (45.4%) and government agencies (39.4%), while social media use was highest in Gandaki Province (52.1%), Karnali Province (40.3%), and Lumbini Province (35.3%). Internet use was also notable in Gandaki Province (43.7%) and Madhesh Province (25.0%), and nearly half of the respondents from Gandaki Province (48.0%) accessed information through government websites. In Koshi Province, sizeable proportions relied on family, friends, and neighbors (35.3%) and on social networks (31.4%). Among those who sought information, more than half (53.7%) reported successfully obtaining it. However, many experienced delays (25.1%), outdated

information (18.4%), or uncooperative officials (8.1%). Most respondents in Gandaki Province reported receiving the necessary information with ease (64.4%), while 42.2% of the respondents in Madhesh Province did not experience such ease and 42.2% experienced long response times. About one-fourth of the respondents from Karnali Province (26.6%) cited cooperative staff and over one-quarter of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (27.7%) reported receiving the information in a single visit. Concerns about outdated information were most prominent in Madhesh Province (34.9%) and Lumbini Province (31.5%).

In 2022, very few Nepalis (7.8%) attempted to access information from their local government, indicating low levels of direct engagement. Among those who did, most sought information on budgets and programs (30.1%) or public notices (26.6%), and relied primarily on contacting government agencies (51.6%), with additional support from family and friends (41.2%) and local political leaders (36.8%). Provincial patterns showed strong reliance on government offices in Sudurpaschim Province (70.3%), while residents of Karnali Province (53.4%) and Lumbini Province (42.5%) more often turned to political leaders for assistance. In Koshi Province, about half (50.9%) of the respondents said that they had obtained the information they needed, but many pointed to delays (26.1%), uncooperative officials (17.3%), or outdated (26.1%) and insufficient responses (20.1%). Overall, the findings suggested both limited demand for information and significant barriers for those who attempted to access it.



7 CONSTITUTION AND PEACE ACCORD



Photo: Sujan Shrestha

7 CONSTITUTION AND PEACE ACCORD

7.1 CONSTITUTION AND PEACE ACCORD

It has now been a decade since Nepal adopted its new Constitution, a landmark achievement rooted in the 2062/63 BS (2005/06 AD) People's Movement and the Comprehensive Peace Accord that followed. These milestones were expected to resolve long-standing political, social, and structural challenges while guiding the country toward stability, inclusion, and democratic transformation. This chapter examines public perceptions of whether the Constitution has succeeded in upholding the spirit of the peace process and fulfilling its intended promises. Respondents were asked to reflect on a range of statements related to political violence, federal restructuring, representation, service delivery, human rights, and justice for conflict victims, indicating the extent to which they agreed or disagreed. The chapter further explores which problems citizens believed the Constitution and the Peace Accord were meant to resolve, and to what extent these issues had been addressed over the past decade. In addition, the survey measured public satisfaction with the actions taken by various institutions, groups, and organizations in the post-constitution period, capturing both achievements and lingering frustrations. Awareness of constitutional provisions—such as duties of citizens—and citizens' understanding of their responsibilities were also assessed to gauge the level of constitutional literacy in the country. Finally, respondents were asked to identify what they considered the greatest achievements and the most significant gaps of the past 10 years under the new constitutional and federal structure. Together, these insights provide a comprehensive picture of how Nepalis evaluate the progress, shortcomings, and future challenges of the constitutional and peace-building process.

When asked whether the Constitution had succeeded in carrying forward the essence of the peace process a decade after its implementation, about one-fourth of the respondents (27.3%) expressed a positive view. In contrast, two-fifths (43.4%) believed that the Constitution had not fulfilled this expectation, while nearly one-third (29.3%) remained undecided. Across provinces, about one-third of the respondents in Karnali Province (37.5%) and Bagmati Province (37.6%) believed that the Constitution had carried forward the essence of the peace process. In contrast, a majority of the respondents in Lumbini Province (52.2%) and nearly half in Sudurpaschim Province (48.7%), Gandaki Province (48.8%), and Koshi Province (47.8%) felt that it had not done so. A large share of respondents in Madhesh Province (46.3%), followed by Lumbini Province (31.8%) and Karnali Province (31.5%), remained undecided on this question.

Success of the Constitution in Carrying the Essence of the Peace Process, by Province

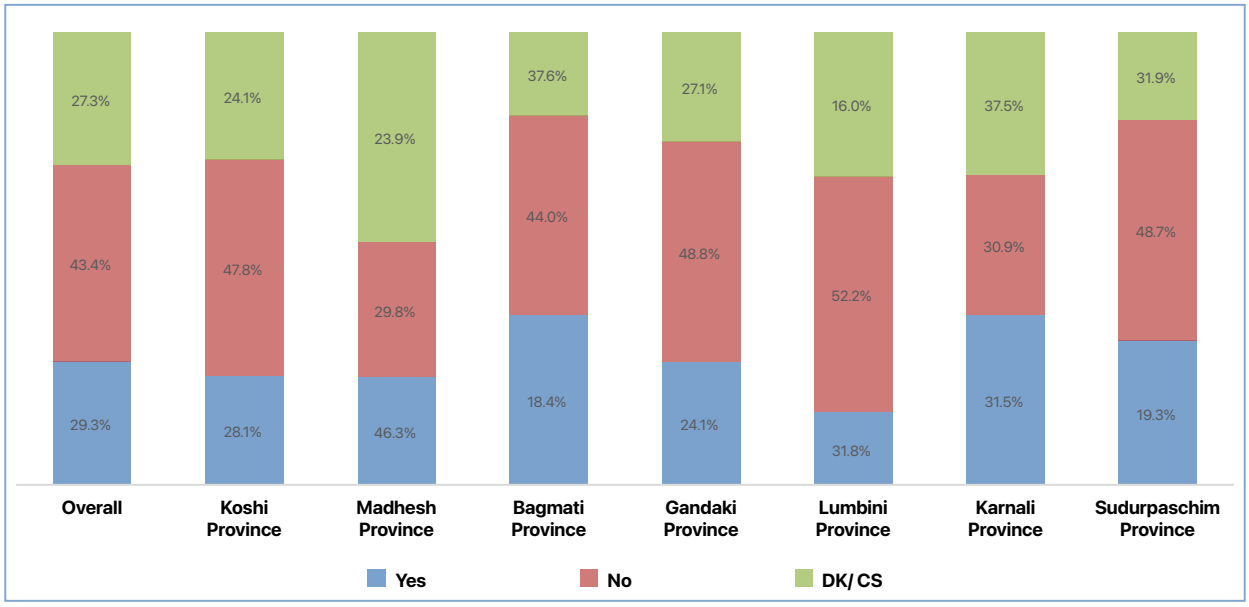


Figure 7.1.1: Q-J1. *It has been a decade since the Constitution was implemented. The background of this Constitution is also the 2062/63 BS (2005/2006 AD) People's Movement and the Comprehensive Peace Accord that followed. Has this Constitution succeeded in carrying the essence of the peace process? (N = 6,394)*

For the first time, the survey asked respondents to indicate their level of agreement with 11 statements related to the Constitution and the peace process. A large majority (75.1%) agreed[33] that corrupt and unethical practices had become more common, with one-third (33.0%) "strongly agreeing" and 42.1% "agreeing." Similarly, two-thirds (68.3%) agreed that citizens increasingly neglected their responsibilities and blamed others. Most of the respondents also agreed that access to public services had become easier (61.6%), political violence had declined in rural areas (60.8%), federalism had strengthened provincial and local governments (57.8%), and public trust in the Nepali Army's role in democratic processes had increased (57.8%).

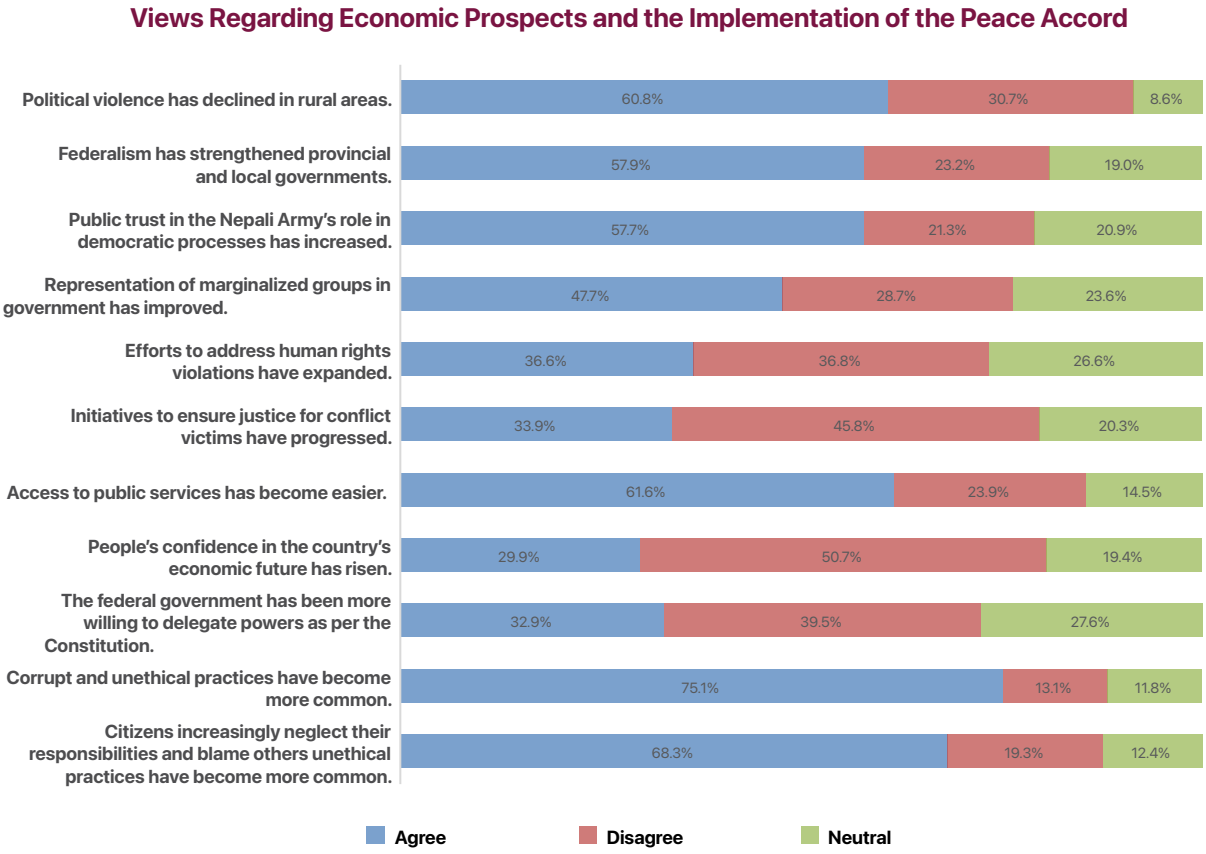


Figure 7.1.2: Q-J2. *What is your opinion (to what extent do you agree or disagree) on the following statements related to the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord? (N = 6,394)*

33 A combination of "Strongly agree" and "Agree"

Views were more divided on issues of inclusion and human rights. Nearly half (47.7%) of the respondents believed that representation of marginalized groups in government had improved. However, the respondents were split on whether efforts to address human rights violations had expanded, with roughly equal proportions agreeing (36.6%) and disagreeing (36.8%), and 26.6% expressing neutrality.

By contrast, respondents expressed more pessimistic views regarding economic prospects and the implementation of the peace process. A majority (50.7%) disagreed that confidence in the country's economic future had risen. A significant proportion also disagreed that initiatives to ensure justice for conflict victims had progressed (45.8%) or that the federal government had been sufficiently willing to delegate powers in line with the Constitution (39.5%).

Across the provinces, a large majority in Karnali Province (76.5%), Sudurpaschim Province (66.1%), and Koshi Province (65.7%) agreed that political violence in rural areas had declined, while over one-third of the respondents in Gandaki Province (37.0%) and Bagmati Province (34.1%) disagreed. About one-fifth of the respondents in Madhesh Province (21.7%) were undecided. The belief that federalism had strengthened provincial and local governments was highest in Koshi Province (71.6%), Karnali Province (65.5%), and Bagmati Province (64.3%); however, around three out of 10 respondents in Gandaki Province (31.9%) and Sudurpaschim Province (31.2%) disagreed, and over one-third in Madhesh Province (36.3%) were undecided.

Confidence in the Nepali Army's role in democratic processes was strongest in Karnali Province (72.4%), followed by Bagmati Province (64.8%), Koshi Province (62.9%), and Sudurpaschim Province (61.0%), while Madhesh Province (48.0%) and Lumbini Province (50.0%) had the lowest agreement level and high levels of indecision—37.7% in Madhesh Province and 21.3% in Lumbini Province. Perceptions of improved representation of marginalized groups were highest in Karnali Province (64.7%) and Koshi Province (58.9%), whereas Madhesh Province (43.5%) and Lumbini Province (29.3%) had the highest proportions of undecided respondents in this regard. More than one-third of the respondents in Bagmati Province (35.7%) and Lumbini Province (34.3%) disagreed that representation of marginalized groups in government had improved.

Views on efforts to address human rights violations were most positive in Karnali Province (53.3%) and Sudurpaschim Province (44.9%), while disagreement with this view was more common in Gandaki Province (45.9%), Bagmati Province (44.3%), and Lumbini Province (42.3%). A substantial share of respondents in Madhesh Province (43.3%) and Lumbini Province (30.8%) were undecided on this issue. Access to public services was widely perceived as improving in Karnali Province (73.0%), Bagmati Province (72.8%), and Koshi Province (72.4%).

About half of the respondents in Lumbini Province (51.8%), Madhesh Province (51.7%), and Gandaki Province (48.8%) also agreed on this issue, whereas around one-third of the respondents in Gandaki Province (34.9%) and Lumbini Province (32.3%) disagreed while 28.9% of the respondents in Madhesh Province were undecided.

Across all provinces, a strong majority—especially in Bagmati Province (87.1%), Koshi Province (84.3%), and Karnali Province (82.3%)—believed that corruption and unethical practices had become more common, and about one-fifth in Sudurpaschim Province (22.1%) and Lumbini Province (21.3%) disagreed. A large majority in Koshi Province (81.0%), Karnali Province (79.5%), and Bagmati Province (77.8%) felt that citizens increasingly neglected their responsibilities and blamed others, while disagreement on this view was more prominent in Lumbini Province (30.0%), Sudurpaschim Province (27.0%), and Gandaki Province (26.0%), and indecision remained notable in Madhesh Province (26.6%).

Views Regarding Economic Prospects and the Implementation of the Peace Accord, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Political violence has declined in rural areas.	**Agree**	60.8%	65.7%	49.3%	61.2%	57.8%	62.9%	76.5%	66.1%
	Disagree	30.7%	28.7%	29.0%	34.1%	37.0%	30.9%	18.1%	29.6%
	Neutral	8.6%	5.7%	21.7%	4.7%	5.1%	6.2%	5.4%	4.3%
Federalism has strengthened provincial and local governments.	**Agree**	57.9%	71.6%	42.2%	64.3%	57.9%	53.7%	65.5%	53.4%
	Disagree	23.2%	14.8%	21.5%	24.6%	31.9%	25.4%	15.3%	31.2%
	Neutral	19.0%	13.7%	36.3%	11.2%	10.3%	20.9%	19.2%	15.4%
Public trust in the Nepali Army's role in democratic processes has increased.	**Agree**	57.7%	62.9%	48.0%	64.8%	55.3%	50.0%	72.4%	61.0%
	Disagree	21.3%	17.2%	14.3%	22.6%	27.9%	28.7%	13.5%	25.3%
	Neutral	20.9%	19.9%	37.7%	12.6%	16.8%	21.3%	14.1%	13.7%
Representation of marginalized groups in government has improved.	**Agree**	47.7%	58.9%	36.3%	48.7%	53.8%	36.4%	64.7%	54.1%
	Disagree	28.7%	25.7%	20.1%	35.7%	31.7%	34.3%	16.0%	29.6%
	Neutral	23.7%	15.4%	43.5%	15.6%	14.5%	29.3%	19.3%	16.2%
Efforts to address human rights violations have expanded.	**Agree**	36.6%	39.6%	32.3%	39.3%	34.0%	26.8%	53.3%	44.9%
	Disagree	36.8%	35.7%	24.3%	44.3%	45.9%	42.3%	23.4%	36.5%
	Neutral	26.6%	24.6%	43.3%	16.5%	20.2%	30.8%	23.4%	18.6%
Initiatives to ensure justice for conflict victims have progressed.	**Agree**	33.9%	38.1%	28.5%	33.6%	37.7%	23.5%	57.8%	41.5%
	Disagree	45.8%	44.7%	32.3%	56.7%	45.7%	51.3%	28.6%	49.8%
	Neutral	20.3%	17.1%	39.2%	9.8%	16.6%	25.2%	13.6%	8.7%
Access to public services has become easier.	**Agree**	61.6%	72.4%	51.7%	72.8%	48.8%	51.8%	73.0%	60.1%
	Disagree	23.9%	19.6%	19.4%	20.4%	34.9%	32.3%	13.8%	29.6%
	Neutral	14.5%	8.0%	28.9%	6.8%	16.3%	15.9%	13.2%	10.3%
People's confidence in the country's economic future has risen.	**Agree**	29.8%	32.3%	29.8%	29.7%	24.8%	23.7%	44.9%	33.9%
	Disagree	50.7%	50.5%	35.7%	61.1%	55.6%	55.7%	35.6%	52.4%
	Neutral	19.5%	17.2%	34.5%	9.2%	19.5%	20.6%	19.5%	13.7%
The federal government has been more willing to delegate powers as per the Constitution.	**Agree**	32.9%	32.9%	30.2%	38.5%	26.3%	25.1%	46.8%	38.9%
	Disagree	39.5%	39.3%	29.9%	43.0%	53.5%	42.9%	26.4%	40.3%
	Neutral	27.5%	27.9%	39.9%	18.5%	20.1%	31.9%	26.7%	20.8%
Corrupt and unethical practices have become more common.	**Agree**	75.1%	84.3%	64.0%	87.1%	77.8%	61.8%	82.3%	70.2%
	Disagree	13.1%	8.1%	12.1%	7.9%	16.1%	21.3%	8.7%	22.1%
	Neutral	11.9%	7.6%	23.9%	5.0%	6.0%	17.0%	9.0%	7.8%
Citizens increasingly neglect their responsibilities and blame others	**Agree**	68.3%	81.0%	57.2%	77.8%	68.1%	54.3%	79.5%	65.1%
	Disagree	19.3%	11.1%	16.1%	17.1%	26.0%	30.0%	8.1%	27.0%
	Neutral	12.4%	7.8%	26.6%	5.1%	5.8%	15.6%	12.3%	8.0%

Table 7.1.1: Q-J2. *What is your opinion (to what extent do you agree or disagree) on the following statements related to the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord? (N = 6,394)*

Except for Karnali Province, disagreement was the most common view, particularly in Bagmati Province (56.7%), Lumbini Province (51.3%), and Sudurpaschim Province (49.8%), while indecision in this regard remained high in Madhesh Province (39.2%) and Lumbini Province (25.2%). As for confidence in the country's economic future, most of the respondents in Bagmati Province (61.1%), Lumbini Province (55.7%), Gandaki Province (55.6%), Sudurpaschim Province (52.4%), and Koshi Province (50.5%) expressed low confidence. Only Karnali Province (44.9%) showed comparatively higher optimism, while Madhesh Province (34.5%) had the highest level of indecision.

As for the view that the federal government was more willing to delegate powers as envisioned by the Constitution, 53.5% of the respondents from Gandaki Province did not believe it, followed by 43.0% in Bagmati Province, 42.9% in Lumbini Province, and 40.3% in Sudurpaschim Province. As regards indecision about this view, it was concentrated in Madhesh Province (39.9%), Lumbini Province (31.9%), Koshi Province (27.9%), and Karnali Province (26.7%).

Problems That Should Have Been Resolved through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord

When asked which problems should be resolved through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents identified a range of priority issues, with notable variation across provinces. About one-third (32.6%) of the respondents did not know what to say, while among the respondents who expressed an opinion, nearly half (48.0%) believed that laborers' issues should be addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. About two-fifths identified the problems of landless people (42.8%), women's issues (42.6%), and concerns of conflict victims (42.5%) as key matters requiring resolution. Around one-third of the respondents felt that the issues raised by the Maoists (31.8%) and the issues related to Dalits (31.5%) should be resolved through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. Issues concerning the Madhesi community were also frequently mentioned (21.4%) as priorities for resolution.

Problems That Should Have Been Resolved through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, by Province

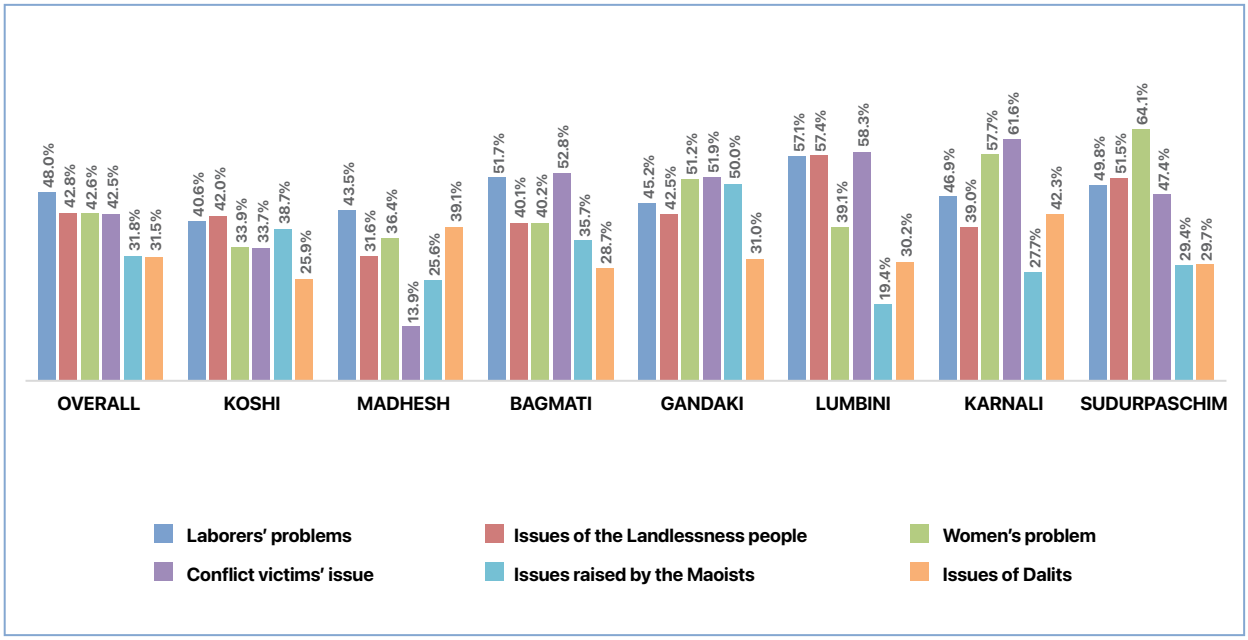


Figure 7.1.3: Q-J3. *In your opinion, what problems needed to be resolved through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord? (N = 4,309)*

In Koshi Province, respondents most frequently cited the problems of landless people (42.0%), laborers (40.6%), issues raised by the Maoists (38.7%), women's issues (33.9%), conflict victims' issues (33.7%), and concerns of other political parties (30.9%). In Madhesh Province, the majority emphasized issues related to the Madhesi community (54.3%), laborers (43.5%), Dalits (39.1%), women (36.4%), and landless people (31.6%).

In Bagmati Province, respondents most often pointed to conflict victims' issues (52.8%) and laborers' problems (51.7%), followed by women's issues (40.2%), landlessness (40.1%), and issues raised by the Maoists (35.7%). In Gandaki Province, more than half of the respondents identified conflict victims' issues (51.9%), women's issues (51.2%), and Maoist-related issues (50.0%) as priorities, along with laborers' problems (45.2%) and landlessness (42.5%). In Lumbini Province, the majority cited conflict victims' issues (58.3%), landlessness (57.4%), and laborers' problems (57.1%), while nearly one-third (30.2%) also emphasized Dalit-related issues.

Respondents in Karnali Province most frequently identified conflict victims' issues (61.6%), women's issues (57.7%), laborers' problems (46.9%), Dalit issues (42.3%), and landlessness (39.0%) as key matters to be addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. In Sudurpaschim Province, women's issues were most prominent (64.1%), followed by landlessness (51.5%), laborers' problems (49.8%), conflict victims' issues (47.4%), Dalit issues (29.7%), and issues raised by the Maoists (29.4%).

Problems That Should Have Been Resolved through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, by Province

	Overall	Province						
		Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Laborers' problems	48.0%	40.6%	43.5%	51.7%	45.2%	57.1%	46.9%	49.8%
Issues of landless people	42.8%	42.0%	31.6%	40.1%	42.5%	57.4%	39.0%	51.5%
Women's problem	42.6%	33.9%	36.4%	40.2%	51.2%	39.1%	57.7%	64.1%
Conflict victims' issue	42.5%	33.7%	13.9%	52.8%	51.9%	58.3%	61.6%	47.4%
Issues raised by the Maoists	31.8%	38.7%	25.6%	35.7%	50.0%	19.4%	27.7%	29.4%
Issues of Dalits	31.5%	25.9%	39.1%	28.7%	31.0%	30.2%	42.3%	29.7%
Issues of the Madhesi community	21.4%	23.5%	54.3%	9.8%	12.1%	16.0%	5.1%	6.0%
Police problems	17.9%	18.9%	10.1%	24.5%	21.2%	1tv1.3%	18.7%	22.9%
Rights of tribal groups	17.6%	22.2%	11.3%	17.5%	23.6%	18.5%	18.5%	15.7%
Issues of other political parties	17.0%	30.9%	10.9%	19.4%	22.1%	9.8%	10.6%	10.1%
Issues of Muslims	6.5%	2.9%	12.7%	6.0%	5.1%	8.3%	1.2%	3.0%
Sexual minority rights	4.9%	1.4%	2.2%	9.4%	8.1%	4.7%	3.8%	4.5%
Problems of religious minority communities	3.6%	2.5%	2.6%	4.3%	5.6%	1.4%	2.1%	8.1%
Issues raised by the upper caste	3.0%	2.6%	1.7%	4.7%	3.0%	1.5%	1.9%	4.7%

Table 7.1.2: Q-J3. In your opinion, what problems needed to be resolved through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord? (N = 4,309)

Issues Addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord

The respondents were asked to assess the extent to which key issues related to political and governance reform; identity, inclusion, and minority rights; social justice and gender equality; economic and livelihood concerns; and conflict and post-conflict justice had been addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. A total of 11 issues were identified under these broad thematic areas. For each issue, the respondents were asked to indicate their assessment under these five categories: *the most successful attempt at a positive solution; a positive solution has been attempted; the problem is being addressed to some extent; not interested at all in resolving the issue; and don't know/can't say.*

One out of ten respondents (9.9%) across the nation believed that the issues raised by the Maoists were addressed very successfully through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. About one-quarter reported that a positive solution has been attempted (24.8%) or that the problem is being addressed to some extent (23.2%). In contrast, 16.3% felt that there was no interest at all in resolving these issues, while about one-quarter (25.7%) stated that they did not know or could not say. Regarding the issues of the Madhesi community, about one-fifth (19.7%) of the respondents reported that a positive solution has been attempted, while slightly more than one-quarter (28.2%) felt that the issues are being addressed to some extent through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. In contrast, 19.0% believed that there was no interest at all in resolving Madhesi-related issues.

For Dalit-related issues, about one-third of the respondents (31.2%) reported that a positive solution has been attempted, while one-quarter (24.8%) believed that the issues are being addressed to some extent. However, 16.5% felt that there was no interest at all in resolving Dalit issues through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. Similarly, about one-third of the respondents (32.8%) stated that a positive solution has been attempted to address women's issues, while one-quarter (24.8%) believed that these issues are being addressed to some extent. In contrast, 16.7% reported that there was no interest at all in resolving women's issues, while one-fifth of the respondents (20.0%) stated that they did not know or could not say.

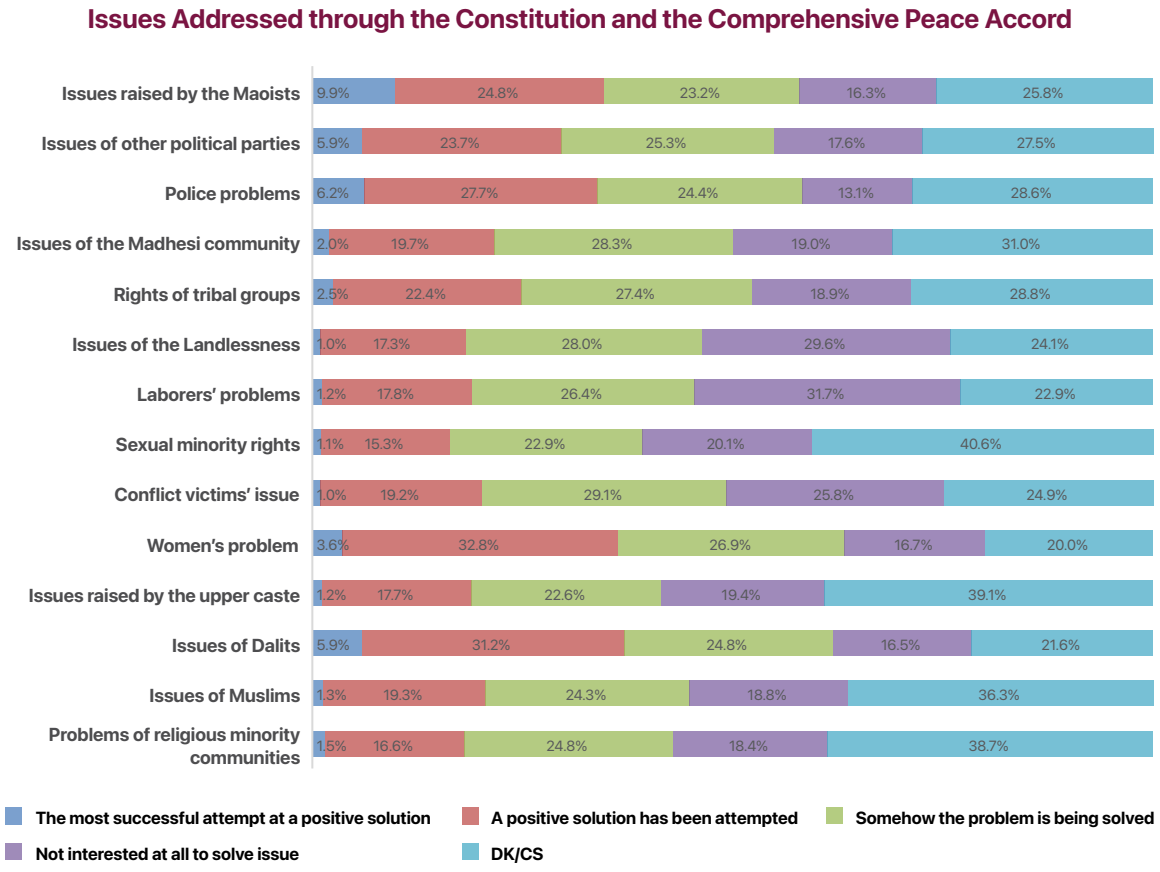


Figure 7.1.4: Q-J4. *In your opinion, to what extent were the following issues addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord? (N = 6,394)*

Public opinion regarding the extent to which various issues were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord varied across provinces. When asked about the extent to which the issues raised by the Maoists were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, about one-fourth of the respondents in Bagmati Province (23.2%) considered these efforts the most successful attempt at a positive solution. A larger share (30.1%) felt that a positive solution had been attempted, while 21.3% indicated that the problem was being addressed to some extent. In Koshi Province, the highest proportion of respondents (32.8%) reported that a positive solution had been attempted, whereas in Karnali Province about one-third (32.1%) believed that the issue was being addressed to some extent. In contrast, the largest share of respondents in Gandaki (28.7%) and Sudurpaschim (28.2%) provinces felt that there was no interest at all in resolving the issues raised by the Maoists. Uncertainty was pronounced in Madhesh (38.6%) and Lumbini (36.0%) provinces, where the respondents reported that they did not know or could not provide an opinion.

When asked to what extent the issues raised by other political parties were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents largely perceived partial progress rather than full resolution. In Bagmati Province, 14.1% considered these efforts to be the most successful attempt at a positive solution, while 30.7% felt that a positive solution had been attempted and 26.0% believed the issue was being addressed to some extent. Koshi Province (30.2%) also reported a similar share.. Across Sudurpaschim Province (27.6%), Madhesh Province (26.0%), Karnali Province (25.8%), and Lumbini Province (25.7%), about one-quarter of the respondents felt the problem was being addressed to some extent. In contrast, nearly three out of 10 respondents from Gandaki Province (29.0%), followed by those from Koshi Province (24.1%), believed there was no interest at all in resolving these issues. Uncertainty was the most pronounced in Madhesh Province (39.9%) and Lumbini Province (38.7%), where a large share of respondents reported that they did not know or could not say.

When asked to what extent police-related issues were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents most commonly perceived partial progress rather than complete resolution. In Bagmati Province, 12.1% regarded these efforts as the most successful attempt at a positive solution, followed by Gandaki Province (11.0%). In Bagmati Province, 35.4% of the respondents believed that a positive solution had been attempted, while 24.9% felt that the problem was being addressed to some extent. Koshi Province followed closely, with 32.3% reporting that a positive solution had been attempted. Across Sudurpaschim Province (28.8%), Lumbini Province (27.3%), and Koshi Province (24.0%), about one-quarter of the respondents felt the issue was being addressed to some extent. In contrast, nearly one-quarter of the respondents from Gandaki Province (24.1%), followed by Koshi (15.7%) and Sudurpaschim (15.4%), believed there was no interest at all in resolving police-related issues. Uncertainty remained high, particularly in Madhesh Province (37.6%), Lumbini Province (38.0%), and Karnali Province (30.9%), where many respondents reported that they did not know or could not say.

When asked to what extent the issues of the Madhesi community were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents largely perceived limited and uneven progress. Only a small proportion viewed these efforts as highly successful, with 9.2% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province considering them the most successful attempt at a positive solution. A positive solution was perceived to have been attempted by 27.2% of the respondents in Koshi Province, followed by 24.8% in Bagmati Province and 20.4% in Sudurpaschim Province. At the same time, substantial proportions across provinces felt that the issues were being addressed only to some extent, including respondents from Madhesh Province (32.8%), Lumbini Province (28.7%), Bagmati Province (28.2%), and Gandaki Province (26.7%). In contrast, around one-quarter of the respondents from Gandaki Province (26.0%) and about one-fifth from Lumbini Province (20.5%), Koshi Province (19.5%), and Madhesh Province (19.4%) believed there was no interest at all in resolving Madhesi issues through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. Uncertainty remained particularly high, with 46.1% of the respondents in Karnali Province, 36.0% in Lumbini Province, and 32.5% in Madhesh Province reporting that they did not know or could not say.

When asked to what extent the rights of tribal groups were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents reported mixed and generally modest progress across provinces. Only a small proportion viewed these efforts as highly successful, with 7.8% of the respondents

in Sudurpaschim Province describing them as the most successful attempt at a positive solution. Perceptions that a positive solution had been attempted were the most common in Koshi Province (30.1%), followed by Bagmati Province (28.7%), Gandaki Province (21.8%), Sudurpaschim Province (21.5%), and Karnali Province (20.2%). At the same time, many respondents felt that the issue was being addressed only to some extent, including respondents from Lumbini Province (30.3%), Karnali Province (29.2%), Madhesh Province (27.4%), Bagmati Province (27.0%), Gandaki Province (25.8%), and Sudurpaschim Province (24.4%). In contrast, a notable share—particularly in Gandaki Province (26.7%)—believed there was no interest at all in resolving tribal rights through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, with similar views expressed in Koshi Province (22.1%) and Sudurpaschim Province (22.1%). Uncertainty remained high, especially in Madhesh Province (40.0%), Lumbini Province (34.6%), and Karnali Province (33.7%), where the respondents reported that they did not know or could not say.

When asked to what extent the issues of landlessness were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents across provinces expressed limited confidence and considerable skepticism. Only a small proportion viewed the efforts as highly successful, with 5.4% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province describing them as the most successful attempt at a positive solution. Perceptions that a positive solution had been attempted were the most common in Koshi Province (22.9%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (22.2%) and Gandaki Province (21.1%). A larger share of respondents felt that the problem was being addressed only to some extent, particularly in Karnali Province (32.7%), Lumbini Province (29.5%), Madhesh Province (29.3%), Sudurpaschim Province (28.9%), Bagmati Province (26.6%), and Gandaki Province (25.5%). In contrast, substantial proportions of respondents believed there was no interest at all in resolving landlessness through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, especially in Bagmati Province (34.8%), Lumbini Province (33.2%), and Koshi Province (32.9%). Uncertainty remained notable, with the highest share of respondents reporting "don't know/can't say" in Madhesh Province (35.3%), followed by Karnali Province (24.9%), Gandaki Province (24.2%), and Lumbini Province (24.1%).

Issues Addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Issues raised by the Maoists	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	9.9%	4.1%	6.5%	23.2%	13.8%	4.6%	8.1%	3.1%
	A positive solution has been attempted	24.8%	32.8%	20.5%	30.1%	17.3%	18.7%	24.0%	25.1%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	23.2%	22.9%	23.7%	21.3%	17.5%	26.1%	32.1%	22.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	16.3%	20.9%	10.6%	10.8%	28.7%	14.6%	12.3%	28.2%
	DK/CS	25.7%	19.4%	38.6%	14.7%	22.7%	36.0%	23.4%	21.1%
Issues of other political parties	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	5.9%	1.8%	3.4%	14.1%	7.1%	3.3%	3.9%	3.2%
	A positive solution has been attempted	23.7%	30.2%	17.6%	30.7%	19.5%	16.2%	22.5%	27.1%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	25.3%	24.1%	26.0%	26.0%	21.4%	25.7%	25.8%	27.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	17.7%	24.1%	13.1%	11.8%	29.0%	16.1%	21.0%	20.0%
	DK/CS	27.4%	19.8%	39.9%	17.4%	23.0%	38.7%	26.7%	22.0%

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Police problems	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	6.2%	1.9%	3.8%	12.1%	11.0%	2.4%	9.9%	4.9%
	A positive solution has been attempted	27.7%	32.3%	25.0%	35.4%	23.2%	18.0%	28.2%	28.0%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.4%	24.0%	22.5%	24.9%	19.1%	27.3%	22.5%	28.8%
	Not interested at all to solve	13.2%	15.7%	11.1%	8.1%	24.1%	14.3%	8.4%	15.4%
	DK/CS	28.6%	26.1%	37.6%	19.4%	22.5%	38.0%	30.9%	23.0%
Issues of the Madhesi community	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	2.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	2.8%	3.9%	9.2%
	A positive solution has been attempted	19.7%	27.2%	14.7%	24.8%	18.8%	12.0%	17.1%	20.4%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	28.2%	28.6%	32.8%	28.2%	26.7%	28.7%	22.5%	20.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	19.0%	19.5%	19.4%	16.9%	26.0%	20.5%	10.5%	18.1%
	DK/CS	31.0%	24.1%	32.5%	28.7%	28.0%	36.0%	46.1%	31.6%
Rights of tribal groups	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%	3.6%	1.1%	2.1%	6.0%	7.8%
	A positive solution has been attempted	22.4%	30.1%	16.3%	28.7%	21.8%	14.9%	20.2%	21.5%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	27.4%	26.7%	27.4%	27.0%	25.8%	30.3%	29.2%	24.4%
	Not interested at all to solve	18.9%	22.1%	15.9%	17.1%	26.7%	18.1%	10.8%	22.1%
	DK/CS	28.9%	20.1%	40.0%	23.7%	24.6%	34.6%	33.7%	24.2%
Issues of the Landlessness	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	5.4%
	A positive solution has been attempted	17.3%	22.9%	14.0%	16.5%	21.1%	12.6%	15.3%	22.2%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	28.0%	26.0%	29.3%	26.6%	25.5%	29.5%	32.7%	28.9%
	Not interested at all to solve	29.7%	32.9%	20.6%	34.8%	28.1%	33.2%	26.7%	27.4%
	DK/CS	24.1%	18.0%	35.3%	21.7%	24.2%	24.1%	24.9%	16.1%

Table 7.1.3: Q-J4. *In your opinion, to what extent were the following issues addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord? (N = 6,394)*

When asked to what extent labor-related issues were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents expressed mixed and largely cautious views. Only a small proportion perceived the efforts as highly successful, with 5.4% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province describing them as the most successful attempt at a positive solution. Perceptions that a positive

solution had been attempted were most common in Sudurpaschim Province (24.5%), followed by Koshi Province (23.7%) and Gandaki Province (20.4%). A larger share of respondents felt that laborers' issues were being addressed only to some extent, particularly in Karnali Province (31.8%) and Lumbini Province (30.5%), as well as in Gandaki Province (27.6%), Madhesh Province (27.1%), and Koshi Province (24.6%). In contrast, substantial proportions believed there was no interest at all in resolving laborers' problems through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, especially in Bagmati Province (40.3%), Lumbini Province (34.1%), and Koshi Province (32.9%). Uncertainty remained notable, with the highest share of "don't know/can't say" responses recorded in Madhesh Province (34.0%), followed by Karnali Province (24.0%), Lumbini Province (23.9%), and Gandaki Province (23.2%).

When asked to what extent sexual minority rights were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, the respondents expressed limited awareness and mixed assessments. Very few viewed the efforts as highly successful, with only 5.2% of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province describing them as the most successful attempt at a positive solution. Perceptions that a positive solution had been attempted were the most common in Koshi Province (20.0%), followed by Sudurpaschim Province (19.0%) and Gandaki Province (17.7%). A larger share of respondents felt that sexual minority rights were being addressed only to some extent, particularly in Gandaki Province (26.8%) and Madhesh Province (25.6%), as well as in Karnali Province (24.3%), Lumbini Province (23.9%), and Sudurpaschim Province (22.4%). In contrast, about one-quarter of the respondents in Gandaki Province (25.0%), Bagmati Province (23.7%), and Sudurpaschim Province (23.1%) believed there was no interest at all in resolving these issues through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. Uncertainty was especially pronounced, with nearly half of the respondents in Madhesh Province (47.4%) and more than two-fifths in Lumbini Province (43.5%), Karnali Province (42.9%), and Bagmati Province (41.9%) reporting that they did not know or could not say.

When asked about the extent to which the issues of conflict victims were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, only a small proportion of respondents—4.7% in Sudurpaschim Province—considered these efforts the most successful attempt at a positive solution. A larger share in Sudurpaschim Province (30.7%) felt that a positive solution had been attempted, while 24.0% believed that the problem was being addressed to some extent. Similarly, about one-fourth of the respondents in Karnali Province (26.6%) and Gandaki Province (24.2%) reported that a positive solution had been attempted, whereas roughly one-third in Karnali (34.7%) and Bagmati (32.1%) provinces indicated that the problem was being addressed to some extent. In Koshi Province (29.9%), Madhesh Province (28.8%), and Lumbini Province (28.0%), nearly three in ten of the respondents also reported partial progress in resolving these issues. Conversely, one-third of the respondents in Bagmati Province (31.1%), nearly three in ten in Lumbini Province (29.1%), Sudurpaschim Province (28.7%), and Gandaki Province (27.9%), and about one-fourth in Koshi Province (25.4%) felt there was no interest at all in addressing conflict victims' issues. Notably, a significant proportion of respondents expressed uncertainty, with two-fifths in Madhesh Province (39.5%) and one-third in Lumbini Province (33.4%) reporting that they did not know or could not provide an opinion.

When asked about the extent to which women's issues were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, responses varied across provinces. A small proportion of respondents—10.2% in Karnali Province—considered these efforts the most successful attempt at a positive solution. A larger share reported that a positive solution had been attempted, with the highest proportion in Koshi Province (42.2%). Slightly less than two-fifths of the respondents in Bagmati Province (37.8%), Sudurpaschim Province (37.5%), and Karnali Province (36.0%) also indicated that a positive solution had been attempted. In terms of partial progress, about three out of 10 respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (30.0%), Lumbini Province (28.8%), Koshi Province (27.6%), and Madhesh Province (27.0%) reported that the problem was being addressed to some extent, while approximately one-fourth of the respondents in Bagmati Province (25.3%) and Gandaki Province (22.8%) shared the same view. Conversely, one-fifth of the respondents in Gandaki Province (22.3%) felt that there was no interest at all in resolving women's issues. Uncertainty was notable, with about one-third of the respondents in Madhesh Province (31.7%) and one-fourth in Lumbini Province (24.4%) reporting that they did not know or could not provide a response.

Issues Addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Laborers' problems	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	5.4%
	A positive solution has been attempted	17.8%	23.7%	16.2%	16.8%	20.4%	11.0%	15.0%	24.5%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	26.4%	24.6%	27.1%	22.9%	27.6%	30.5%	31.8%	24.7%
	Not interested at all to solve	31.7%	32.9%	21.9%	40.3%	28.1%	34.1%	28.5%	30.1%
	DK/CS	22.9%	18.0%	34.0%	18.7%	23.2%	23.9%	24.0%	15.2%
Sexual minority rights	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	4.8%	5.2%
	A positive solution has been attempted	15.3%	20.0%	11.4%	15.5%	17.7%	12.1%	13.5%	19.0%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	22.9%	22.3%	25.6%	18.6%	26.8%	23.9%	24.3%	22.4%
	Not interested at all to solve	20.1%	19.5%	15.0%	23.7%	25.0%	19.8%	14.4%	23.1%
	DK/CS	40.6%	38.0%	47.4%	41.9%	29.8%	43.5%	42.9%	30.3%
Conflict victims' issue	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	1.6%	0.5%	2.1%	4.7%
	A positive solution has been attempted	19.2%	23.8%	13.7%	20.3%	24.2%	8.9%	26.6%	30.7%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	29.0%	29.9%	28.8%	32.1%	23.9%	28.0%	34.7%	24.0%
	Not interested at all to solve	25.8%	25.4%	17.5%	31.1%	27.9%	29.1%	17.1%	28.7%
	DK/CS	24.9%	20.2%	39.5%	16.1%	22.4%	33.4%	19.5%	11.9%
Women's problem	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	3.5%	0.5%	1.5%	2.8%	3.4%	5.3%	10.2%	8.8%
	A positive solution has been attempted	32.8%	42.2%	24.2%	37.8%	30.7%	24.6%	36.0%	37.5%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	26.9%	27.6%	27.0%	25.3%	22.8%	28.8%	26.7%	30.0%
	Not interested at all to solve	16.7%	17.2%	15.6%	18.3%	22.3%	16.9%	9.0%	13.2%
	DK/CS	20.0%	12.4%	31.7%	15.9%	20.8%	24.4%	18.0%	10.5%
Issues raised by the upper caste	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.8%	1.5%	0.6%	5.1%
	A positive solution has been attempted	17.7%	21.2%	15.3%	18.0%	20.2%	10.4%	14.7%	29.1%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	22.6%	20.6%	20.8%	20.2%	26.9%	25.9%	22.5%	25.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	19.4%	18.0%	16.4%	23.0%	22.5%	18.2%	20.7%	17.7%
	DK/CS	39.1%	39.5%	46.7%	38.2%	28.7%	44.0%	41.4%	22.6%

Table 7.1.4: Q-J4. *In your opinion, to what extent were the following issues addressed through the Constitution and the comprehensive peace accord? (N = 6,394)*

When asked about the extent to which Dalit issues were addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, responses varied notably across provinces. A small proportion of the respondents—14.8% in Sudurpaschim Province and 12.0% in Karnali Province—considered these efforts the most successful attempt at a positive solution. Across provinces, a larger share of respondents indicated that a positive solution had been attempted or that the issues were being addressed to some extent, ranging from approximately one-quarter to two-fifths, with the highest proportion in Koshi Province (43.1%). Specifically, about one-third of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (36.8%), Bagmati Province (36.7%), and Karnali Province (30.9%) reported that a positive solution had been attempted, while about one-fourth of the respondents in Karnali Province (27.0%), Lumbini Province (26.6%), Madhesh Province (26.1%), Koshi Province (25.2%), and Sudurpaschim Province (23.6%) indicated that the issues were being addressed to some extent. Similarly, around one-fourth of the respondents in Bagmati Province (23.0%) and Gandaki Province (22.3%) reported partial progress. In contrast, a notable minority in Gandaki Province (21.9%) felt that there was no interest at all in resolving Dalit issues. Uncertainty was also prevalent, with 31.8% of the respondents in Madhesh Province and 27.3% in Lumbini Province reporting that they did not know or could not provide a response.

Issues Addressed through the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord, by Province

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Issues of Dalits	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	5.9%	1.2%	1.1%	5.9%	10.2%	7.5%	12.0%	14.8%
	A positive solution has been attempted	31.2%	43.1%	23.1%	36.7%	25.1%	22.1%	30.9%	36.8%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.8%	25.2%	26.1%	23.0%	22.3%	26.6%	27.0%	23.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	16.5%	15.2%	17.9%	17.3%	21.9%	16.5%	9.3%	12.5%
	DK/CS	21.6%	15.3%	31.8%	17.1%	20.5%	27.3%	20.7%	12.3%
Issues of Muslims	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	8.0%
	A positive solution has been attempted	19.3%	25.1%	18.4%	22.3%	17.9%	10.6%	10.5%	25.7%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.2%	24.3%	25.4%	22.3%	28.0%	27.7%	19.2%	18.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	18.9%	18.3%	18.5%	20.7%	23.8%	18.5%	12.0%	15.9%
	DK/CS	36.3%	31.9%	37.0%	34.3%	29.4%	42.2%	57.1%	31.8%
Problems of religious minority communities	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	7.8%
	A positive solution has been attempted	16.6%	22.3%	14.7%	13.3%	18.4%	12.1%	11.7%	28.2%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.8%	23.0%	25.2%	24.6%	28.5%	27.2%	23.1%	20.9%
	Not interested at all to solve	18.4%	17.7%	15.4%	22.2%	24.6%	16.1%	15.9%	16.2%
	DK/CS	38.7%	36.0%	43.9%	39.1%	27.4%	43.5%	48.9%	26.9%

Table 7.1.5: Q-J4. *In your opinion, to what extent were the following issues addressed through the Constitution and the comprehensive peace accord? (N = 6,394)*

In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, respondents were asked to assess the likely reaction of various associations, organizations, institutions, castes, groups, and social classes to the work carried out since the promulgation of the Constitution, using a five-point scale ranging from "Very satisfied" to "Very dissatisfied." With respect to the Maoists, 6.7% of the respondents believed they would be very satisfied, while slightly more than one-third (38.0%) felt they would be satisfied with the post-constitutional developments. In contrast, 27.6% of the respondents perceived the Maoists as dissatisfied and 7.0% as very dissatisfied. About one-fifth (20.7%) of the respondents neither expressed satisfaction nor dissatisfaction, indicating a neutral or uncertain assessment of the Maoists' reaction.

About half of the respondents who gave an opinion perceived the police (54.5%), women (49.5%), and Dalits (48.0%) as being satisfied[34] with the work carried out following the promulgation of the Constitution and the Comprehensive Peace Accord. In contrast, about half of the respondents believed that royalists (51.9%), traditional or old-fashioned groups (49.9%), landless people (47.9%), and laborers (47.2%) would be dissatisfied with the post-constitutional developments.

With regard to other political parties, 32.7% of the respondents felt they would be satisfied with the work undertaken after the Constitution promulgation, while 5.4% believed they would be very satisfied. Conversely, 30.3% of the respondents perceived other political parties as dissatisfied and 7.5% as very dissatisfied with the latest developments.

About half of the respondents (49.8%) perceived that the police would be satisfied with the work carried out after the adoption of the Constitution, while 4.7% believed they would be very satisfied. In contrast, around one-quarter of the respondents felt that the police would be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 17.1% believed they would be dissatisfied.

With regard to the Madhesi community, nearly three out of ten respondents reported that they would be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (29.4%), while a similar proportion (29.8%) perceived them to be satisfied; only 2.2% believed they would be very satisfied.

Opinions regarding conflict victims were largely negative. About one-third of the respondents (34.8%) believed that conflict victims would be dissatisfied with the post-constitutional developments, and 10.2% felt they would be very dissatisfied. By contrast, slightly more than one-quarter of the respondents considered conflict victims to be satisfied.

Perceptions were comparatively more positive for women and Dalits. Nearly half of the respondents (46.3%) believed that women would be satisfied with the work undertaken after the adoption of the Constitution, while 43.6% expressed the same view for the Dalit community.

Likely Reactions of Various Interest Groups to the Work Carried Out since the Promulgation of the Constitution

	N	DK/CS	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Maoists	4927	22.9%	6.7%	38.0%	20.7%	27.6%	7.0%
Other political parties	4887	23.6%	5.4%	32.7%	24.1%	30.3%	7.5%
Police	4847	24.2%	4.7%	49.8%	24.6%	17.1%	3.7%
Madhesi	4548	28.9%	2.2%	29.8%	29.4%	31.3%	7.4%
Tribal groups	4662	27.1%	2.0%	33.5%	28.9%	28.1%	7.5%
Landless	4933	22.8%	1.5%	25.7%	25.0%	37.6%	10.3%
Laborers	5020	21.5%	1.6%	26.6%	24.6%	36.5%	10.7%
Sexual minorities	3878	39.3%	1.1%	26.9%	28.9%	33.4%	9.7%
Conflict victims	4850	24.1%	1.7%	27.2%	26.1%	34.8%	10.2%
Women	5178	19.0%	3.2%	46.3%	23.3%	22.4%	4.8%

34 A combination of "Very satisfied" and "Satisfied"

	N	DK/CS	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Upper castes	4038	36.9%	0.9%	26.8%	31.4%	31.4%	9.5%
Dalits	5074	20.6%	4.4%	43.6%	24.1%	21.9%	5.9%
Muslims	4128	35.4%	0.7%	29.8%	31.5%	29.3%	8.7%
Religious minorities	3998	37.5%	1.3%	27.1%	31.2%	31.6%	8.9%
A religious devotee	3931	38.5%	0.9%	26.8%	32.2%	30.4%	9.7%
Royalists	4576	28.4%	1.5%	20.6%	25.9%	30.5%	21.5%
Archaic people	4258	33.4%	0.7%	18.8%	30.7%	32.7%	17.1%

***Table 7.1.6: Q-J5**. Now I am going to ask you, what is their reaction to the latest work done after the promulgation of the Constitution?*

Perceptions of post-constitutional satisfaction among Maoists varied markedly by province. About three-fifths of the respondents in Bagmati Province (60.9%) and half in Koshi Province (50.0%) believed that Maoists would be satisfied with the recent developments. In contrast, over one-third of the respondents in Karnali Province (37.3%) perceived Maoists to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, while around half of the respondents in Gandaki Province (51.5%) and Sudurpaschim Province (50.5%) believed they would be dissatisfied.

With respect to other political parties, about half of the respondents in Bagmati Province (50.9%) and Koshi Province (47.5%) perceived them to be satisfied with the post-constitutional developments. By comparison, more than half of the respondents in Gandaki Province (56.0%) and nearly half in Sudurpaschim Province (46.2%) viewed other political parties as dissatisfied with the work carried out after the adoption of the Constitution.

Perceptions regarding the police were more positive across provinces. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents in Bagmati Province (63.2%) and Karnali Province (62.5%) believed that the police would be satisfied with the developments following the adoption of the Constitution. A majority of the respondents in Koshi Province (55.9%), Madhesh Province (52.8%), and Gandaki Province (52.3%) expressed similar views.

In contrast, perceptions were more negative regarding the satisfaction levels of the socioeconomically marginalized groups. Around two-fifths of the respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (46.5%), Gandaki Province (45.8%), Koshi Province (41.5%), and Lumbini Province (40.1%) believed that the Madhesi community would be dissatisfied with the post-constitutional developments. Likewise, more than half of the respondents in Koshi, Bagmati, and Lumbini provinces perceived landless people and laborers to be dissatisfied with the work undertaken after the adoption of the Constitution.

Reactions to the Latest Work Done after the Adoption of the Constitution

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Maoists	**Satisfied**	44.7%	50.0%	37.1%	60.9%	38.7%	39.0%	33.3%	25.1%
	Indifferent	20.7%	13.7%	35.7%	12.6%	9.7%	24.4%	37.3%	24.4%
	Dissatisfied	34.6%	36.4%	27.2%	26.5%	51.5%	36.7%	29.4%	50.5%
Other political parties	**Satisfied**	38.1%	47.5%	30.0%	50.9%	30.9%	34.4%	26.2%	19.8%
	Indifferent	24.1%	18.3%	35.4%	15.7%	13.1%	27.8%	37.8%	34.1%
	Dissatisfied	37.8%	34.2%	34.6%	33.5%	56.0%	37.7%	36.0%	46.2%
Police	**Satisfied**	54.5%	55.9%	52.8%	63.2%	52.3%	47.2%	62.5%	41.2%
	Indifferent	24.6%	18.7%	30.0%	19.6%	17.2%	27.9%	30.9%	37.9%
	Dissatisfied	20.8%	25.4%	17.2%	17.2%	30.5%	25.0%	6.6%	20.9%

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Madhesi	**Satisfied**	32.0%	37.4%	28.8%	38.0%	29.0%	31.3%	27.7%	18.3%
	Indifferent	29.3%	21.0%	39.5%	23.1%	25.2%	28.6%	51.5%	35.1%
	Dissatisfied	38.7%	41.5%	31.7%	38.9%	45.8%	40.1%	20.8%	46.5%
Tribal groups	**Satisfied**	35.5%	40.6%	27.1%	44.3%	36.0%	30.5%	35.0%	27.0%
	Indifferent	28.9%	17.2%	42.1%	20.8%	24.0%	31.6%	51.7%	36.3%
	Dissatisfied	35.6%	42.2%	30.7%	34.9%	40.0%	37.9%	13.2%	36.8%
Landless	**Satisfied**	27.2%	28.1%	28.0%	25.3%	30.4%	24.6%	25.3%	30.4%
	Indifferent	25.0%	16.9%	33.6%	22.9%	22.0%	20.2%	42.1%	32.3%
	Dissatisfied	47.9%	55.0%	38.4%	51.8%	47.7%	55.2%	32.5%	37.3%
Laborers	**Satisfied**	28.2%	28.2%	29.5%	28.5%	32.5%	22.3%	26.0%	33.1%
	Indifferent	24.6%	16.4%	36.1%	19.9%	21.6%	20.4%	41.7%	31.3%
	Dissatisfied	47.2%	55.3%	34.4%	51.7%	45.9%	57.3%	32.3%	35.6%
Sexual minorities	**Satisfied**	28.1%	34.9%	21.4%	29.7%	27.4%	25.8%	30.7%	28.3%
	Indifferent	28.9%	22.1%	37.6%	21.6%	27.4%	27.8%	45.9%	34.3%
	Dissatisfied	43.1%	43.0%	40.9%	48.6%	45.2%	46.4%	23.4%	37.4%

Table 7.1.7: Q-J5. *Now I am going to ask you, what is their reaction to the latest work done after the adoption of the Constitution?*

Perceptions regarding conflict victims varied across provinces. A plurality of respondents in Karnali Province (42.1%) and Madhesh Province (41.2%) believed that conflict victims would be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the post-constitutional developments. In contrast, about half of the respondents in Lumbini Province (56.1%), Koshi Province (54.5%), and Bagmati Province (49.1%) perceived conflict victims to be dissatisfied with the work undertaken after the adoption of the Constitution.

Views regarding the Dalit community's satisfaction levels were comparatively more positive. More than half of the respondents in Koshi Province (57.1%), Karnali Province (52.2%), and Gandaki Province (51.4%) believed that Dalits would be satisfied with developments following the adoption of the Constitution. This proportion was lower in Madhesh Province (34.9%), although sizable shares of respondents in Bagmati Province (49.6%) and Lumbini Province (46.6%) expressed similar views.

Perceptions were notably negative regarding the likely satisfaction of traditionally conservative groups. Around three-fifths of the respondents in Bagmati Province (61.3%) and Gandaki Province (56.0%), and about half in Sudurpaschim Province (53.8%), Koshi Province (51.3%), and Lumbini Province (50.0%) believed that conservative groups would be dissatisfied with the post-constitutional developments. Likewise, a majority of the respondents in Bagmati Province (66.3%), Koshi Province (56.8%), Gandaki Province (56.5%), and Lumbini Province (53.1%) perceived royalists to be dissatisfied with the work undertaken after the adoption of the Constitution.

Reactions to the Latest Work Done after the Adoption of the Constitution

		Overall	Province						
			Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Conflict victims	**Satisfied**	28.9%	28.2%	25.1%	30.0%	35.9%	20.6%	37.1%	35.6%
	Indifferent	26.1%	17.3%	41.2%	20.9%	20.1%	23.3%	42.1%	31.7%
	Dissatisfied	45.0%	54.5%	33.7%	49.1%	44.0%	56.1%	20.7%	32.7%
Women	**Satisfied**	49.5%	54.8%	38.2%	53.8%	46.7%	47.8%	58.9%	48.4%
	Indifferent	23.4%	17.7%	34.1%	16.6%	18.4%	24.7%	31.7%	29.4%
	Dissatisfied	27.2%	27.4%	27.7%	29.6%	34.9%	27.5%	9.4%	22.3%
Upper castes	**Satisfied**	27.7%	36.1%	23.7%	28.9%	29.1%	23.5%	20.5%	28.2%
	Indifferent	31.4%	19.1%	44.2%	25.3%	26.0%	33.0%	46.4%	36.1%
	Dissatisfied	40.9%	44.9%	32.0%	45.7%	45.1%	43.5%	33.2%	35.7%
Dalits	**Satisfied**	48.0%	57.1%	34.9%	49.6%	51.4%	46.6%	52.2%	47.2%
	Indifferent	24.1%	16.6%	35.6%	18.7%	17.1%	23.7%	34.6%	32.9%
	Dissatisfied	27.8%	26.3%	29.5%	31.8%	31.4%	29.7%	13.2%	19.9%
Muslims	**Satisfied**	30.5%	39.5%	27.7%	33.7%	26.8%	25.1%	23.2%	27.4%
	Indifferent	31.5%	19.6%	41.9%	25.6%	28.4%	32.7%	52.4%	38.5%
	Dissatisfied	38.0%	40.9%	30.4%	40.7%	44.8%	42.3%	24.4%	34.0%
Religious minorities	**Satisfied**	28.4%	38.4%	24.8%	27.1%	28.6%	26.8%	22.7%	25.7%
	Indifferent	31.1%	19.6%	36.9%	26.8%	27.8%	34.2%	49.2%	39.2%
	Dissatisfied	40.5%	42.1%	38.3%	46.2%	43.6%	39.0%	28.1%	35.0%
A religious devotee	**Satisfied**	27.7%	33.8%	26.2%	27.2%	28.5%	25.5%	23.0%	26.0%
	Indifferent	32.2%	22.0%	39.8%	26.6%	27.5%	34.2%	51.9%	39.4%
	Dissatisfied	40.1%	44.2%	34.0%	46.2%	44.1%	40.3%	25.2%	34.5%
Royalists	**Satisfied**	22.2%	23.3%	26.4%	14.6%	23.9%	21.5%	17.5%	32.8%
	Indifferent	25.9%	19.9%	39.7%	19.1%	19.5%	25.4%	49.6%	24.1%
	Dissatisfied	51.9%	56.8%	33.9%	66.3%	56.5%	53.1%	32.8%	43.1%
Archaic people	**Satisfied**	19.5%	27.5%	22.9%	13.0%	17.7%	19.4%	17.6%	16.5%
	Indifferent	30.7%	21.2%	44.8%	25.7%	26.3%	30.5%	49.8%	29.6%
	Dissatisfied	49.9%	51.3%	32.3%	61.3%	56.0%	50.0%	32.5%	53.8%

Table 7.1.8: Q-J5. *Now I am going to ask you, what is their reaction to the latest work done after the adoption of the Constitution?*

About one-fourth (24.9%) of the respondents reported being aware that the Constitution of Nepal includes provisions on duties of citizens. In contrast, about half (47.9%) stated that they were not aware of such provisions, while nearly one-fourth (27.3%) reported that they did not know or could not say.

Awareness levels about the constitutional provisions on duties of citizens varied across provinces. The highest proportion of respondents reporting such awareness was in Koshi Province (34.4%), followed by Bagmati Province (28.3%), Karnali Province (27.6%), and Lumbini Province (25.6%). Madhesh Province recorded the lowest level of awareness, with only 16.1% of the respondents indicating that they were aware of the constitutional provisions on duties of citizens, and a comparatively higher share reporting lack of awareness or uncertainty (40.0%).

Aware That the Constitution of Nepal Has Provisions on Duties of Citizens, by Province

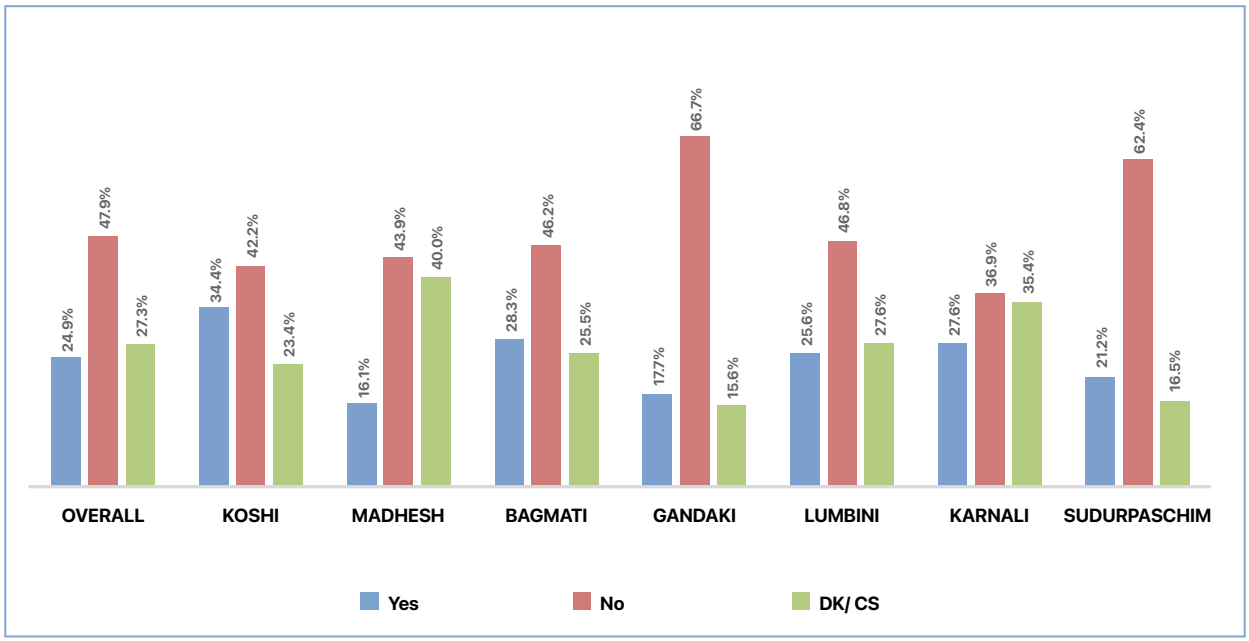


Figure 7.1.5: Q-J7. *Do you know that the Constitution of Nepal has made provisions for duties of citizens? (N = 6,394)*

When the respondents were asked about the responsibilities under the duties of citizens provisions, more than four-fifths (82.1%) reported that abiding by the Constitution and laws was a key responsibility. About two-fifths (41.3%) stated that protecting and preserving public property was their responsibility, while nearly one-third (32.6%) reported participating in periodic elections. About one-fourth of the respondents indicated that being loyal to the nation and protecting the nationality, sovereignty, and integrity of Nepal (25.5%) and rendering compulsory service whenever required by the state (24.2%) were also important responsibilities under duties of citizens.

Across provinces, awareness of the responsibility to abide by the Constitution and laws was particularly high. More than 85% of the respondents from Madhesh Province (89.2%), followed by Karnali Province (88.9%) and Koshi Province (86.4%), reported being aware of this responsibility. Nearly half of the respondents from Koshi Province (48.5%) reported awareness of the responsibility to protect and preserve public property. Participation in periodic elections was reported by about two-fifths of the respondents from Bagmati (39.7%) and Lumbini (39.4%) provinces. In contrast, half of the respondents from Gandaki Province (50.9%) reported awareness of the responsibility to be loyal to the nation and to protect Nepal's nationality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, followed by respondents from Karnali Province (37.0%) and Sudurpaschim Province (35.1%). Similarly, awareness of the responsibility to render compulsory service whenever required by the state was highest in Sudurpaschim Province (35.2%), followed by Koshi Province (32.7%).

Aware of the Responsibilities under Duties of Citizens, by Province

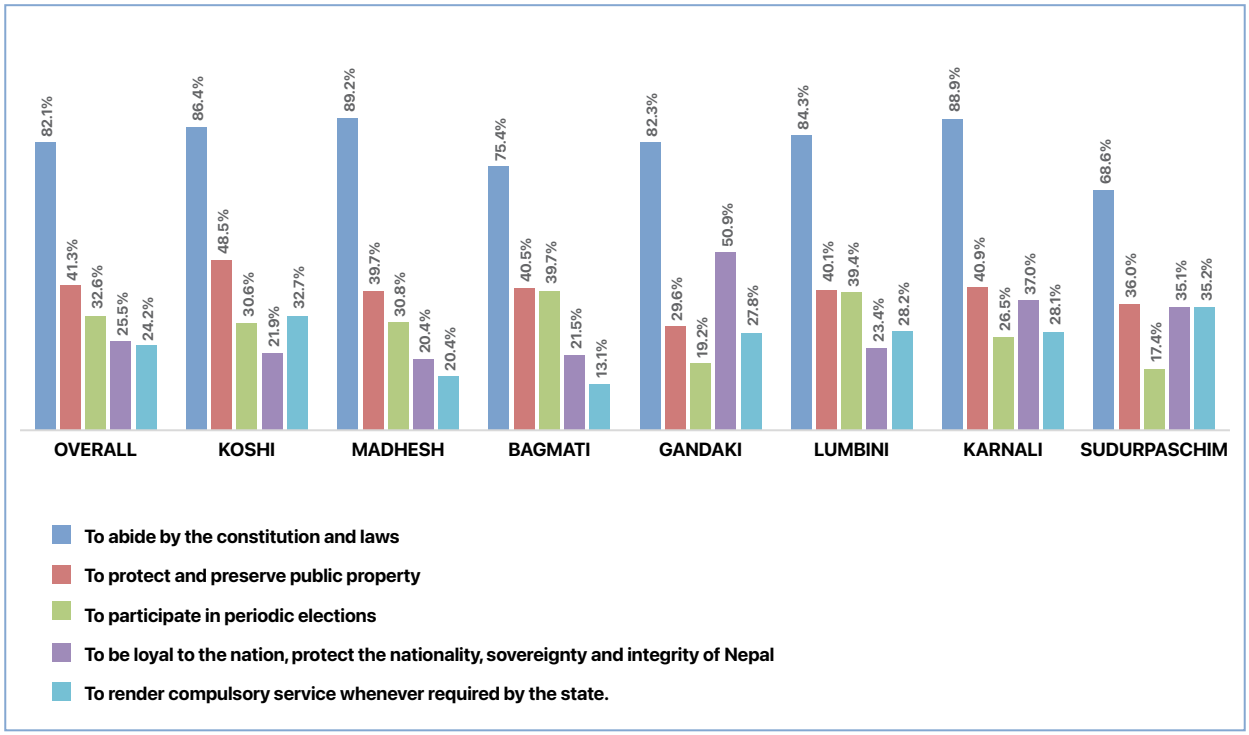


Figure 7.1.6: Q-J7.1. *[If "Yes," in J7] What are the responsibilities under duties of citizens? (N = 1,590)*

The Biggest Achievement in the Last Ten Years

When the respondents were asked an open-ended question about their opinion on the biggest achievement in the last 10 years since the adoption of the new Constitution/federalism, approximately 83% of the respondents reported improvements in roads, bridges, and culverts, which had enhanced mobility and access to markets, schools, and health facilities. Similarly, 75% of the respondents noted improved access to reliable power and safer public spaces, while 70% acknowledged enhanced water supply in their communities.

As for strengthening of health infrastructure and services, around 66.7% of the respondents reported upgrades to health posts and hospitals, increased availability of maternal and child care, and wider health insurance coverage. In the area of educational facilities, 65% of the respondents indicated that schools had been renovated, classrooms and resources enhanced, and children were able to pursue education locally without disruption.

The respondents highlighted that local government services had become more accessible and responsive. About 58.3% observed improved service delivery at ward offices, better public engagement, and participatory decision-making. As regards community infrastructure, such as temples, mosques, community halls, and public gathering spaces, 53.3% of the respondents stated that they had been developed or renovated, thereby fostering cultural and social cohesion.

Around 50% of the respondents stated that social security programs, including allowances for the elderly, women, children, and persons with disabilities, had reached their targets. As for perceptions regarding improved peace and security, 46.7% of the respondents noted reduced local conflicts, better law enforcement, and an enhanced sense of safety.

In the case of improvement in land and property rights, particularly for marginalized groups, 43.3% reported better documentation and dispute resolution. As regards progress in gender equality and social inclusion, 41.7% noted reductions in child marriage and caste-based discrimination, and more empowered women and disadvantaged groups. Around 40% of the respondents acknowledged improvement in access to foreign employment opportunities and the fact that remittance flows had contributed to household and community development.

Around 36.7% of the respondents mentioned broader governance improvements, including enhanced transparency, anti-corruption measures, and awareness of rights and entitlements. Overall, 83% of the respondents highlighted tangible development across physical and social infrastructure, thereby reflecting incremental but perceptible benefits from local governance and public service delivery mechanisms.

The Biggest Achievement in the Last Ten Years since the Adoption of the New Constitution

Indicator / Theme	Responses	Percentage
Roads / Transportation	Roads, bridges, and culverts built or repaired; improved connectivity within and between wards; easier transport access to markets, schools, and hospitals	83.0%
Overall Development	Physical and social infrastructure development reported across villages; incremental improvements in education, health, water, electricity, roads; citizens perceive tangible benefits from local governance	83.0%
Electricity / Street Lights	Electricity supply extended to villages; street lights installed in public areas; households report safer and brighter environments	75.0%
Drinking Water Supply	Water supply installed in villages; easier access to safe drinking water; irrigation facilities improved for agriculture	70.0%
Health Services	Health posts and hospitals upgraded; regular health services available; health insurance coverage expanded; better maternal and child care	66.7%
Education Facilities	Schools built or renovated; access to classrooms and educational resources improved; students able to continue education locally	65.0%
Local Government/ Public Services	Ward offices and local government services more accessible; public services delivered closer to communities; responsive leaders and local participation enhanced	58.3%
Community Infrastructure	Temples, mosques, community halls, and public buildings constructed or repaired; facilities for gatherings and cultural events improved	53.3%
Social Security Programs	Old-age, disability, women, and child allowances provided; increased awareness and access to social support schemes	50.0%
Peace and Security	Reduction in theft, violence, and local conflicts; better law enforcement; citizens feel safer	46.7%
Land and Property Rights	Land ownership clarified for marginalized groups; local residents report better property documentation; disputes resolved more efficiently	43.3%
Gender and Social Equality	Child marriage and harmful practices reduced; caste and gender-based discrimination decreased; women and marginalized groups empowered	41.7%
Foreign Employment / Remittances	Easier access to foreign employment; remittances contribute to household income and community development; fewer barriers for migrant workers	40.0%
Governance Improvements	Anti-corruption measures strengthened; citizens aware of rights and entitlements; better transparency and accountability in local governance	36.7%

Table 7.1.9: Q-J8. *In your opinion, what is the biggest achievement in the last 10 years since the adoption of the new Constitution/federalism? (N = 6,394)*

The findings suggested that while substantial progress had been made, gaps remained in terms of equitable access, social inclusion, and quality of services. Continued monitoring and targeted interventions are essential to ensure that benefits of development reach all citizens, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable populations.

The Biggest Gap over the Past Decade

Respondents across provinces were asked an open-ended question on what they perceived as the biggest gap over the past decade since the promulgation of Nepal's new Constitution. The responses revealed deep-seated public dissatisfaction, particularly related to employment opportunities, governance quality, corruption, political instability, and inadequate delivery of basic services. While the Constitution was widely acknowledged as progressive in principle, the respondents consistently highlighted a significant gap between constitutional promises and lived realities. The analysis below groups responses into key thematic areas and presents the proportion of respondents who mentioned each issue.

The most frequently identified gap in the implementation of the Constitution over the past decade related to employment generation and opportunities for youth. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (63.2%) stated that the state had failed to create adequate employment opportunities within the country, resulting in increasing youth migration for foreign employment. Many respondents observed that despite having education and skills, young people were compelled to seek employment abroad due to the lack of dignified jobs at home. Foreign employment was widely viewed not as a matter of choice but of necessity, with respondents expressing concern that continued out-migration had contributed to depopulated villages, fragmented families, aging rural communities, and emotional hardship among elderly parents. These responses suggested that, from the public's perspective, employment generation remained the most significant unfulfilled constitutional promise.

Corruption and weak governance implementation emerged as another major concern, mentioned by 55.3% of the respondents. Although the Constitution emphasizes transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, respondents overwhelmingly felt that these principles had not been effectively translated into practice. Many pointed to increasing corruption across the federal, provincial, and local levels of government, widespread political interference in public administration, and patronage-based access to public services and employment opportunities. Several respondents believed that corruption had become institutionalized, thereby undermining public trust and widening the gap between the constitutional ideals of good governance and the realities of political protection, impunity, and self-interest.

Political instability was also widely perceived as a major shortcoming, with 47.4% of the respondents highlighting frequent changes in government, internal party conflicts, and the inability of political actors to work cooperatively. Respondents commonly expressed frustration that political leaders had focused more on struggles for power than on governance and national development. Frequent government changes, weak policy continuity, and the inability of governments to complete their full terms were viewed as major obstacles to long-term planning, effective service delivery, and sustained economic development. Many respondents associated continued political instability with declining investor confidence and the failure of constitutional restructuring to deliver stable governance.

Concerns regarding the delivery of basic public services were raised by 44.2% of the respondents. Many felt that constitutional guarantees relating to essential services had not been adequately realized, particularly in the areas of health, education, drinking water, roads, and transportation. Respondents from remote and rural communities frequently reported that health facilities remained understaffed, schools continued to face shortages of qualified teachers, and infrastructure development had been uneven across the country. Despite increased taxation and the introduction of the federal governance system, many respondents believed that the quality and accessibility of public services had not improved in line with public expectations.

Health services were identified separately as an important area of concern by 36.5% of the respondents. Many respondents reported poor quality services in government health facilities, shortages of medicines and trained health personnel, and high out-of-pocket healthcare expenses. Although some acknowledged the introduction of health insurance programs, they generally viewed their implementation as weak and affected by corruption and administrative inefficiencies. Respondents also emphasized that access to quality healthcare remained disproportionately concentrated in urban centers, leaving rural and economically disadvantaged populations with limited access to adequate medical services.

Concerns about taxation were expressed by nearly one-third of the respondents (31.2%). Many believed that taxes and service fees, particularly at the local level, had increased without corresponding improvements in public infrastructure or service delivery. Respondents frequently stated that the benefits received from government services did not justify the taxes they paid, thus reinforcing perceptions of weak accountability, inefficient public spending, and the misuse of public resources.

More than one-quarter of the respondents (27.4%) indicated that constitutional commitments to social inclusion and equality had not been fully realized. Respondents from marginalized communities reported continued discrimination, unequal access to employment opportunities, and limited political representation despite constitutional provisions guaranteeing inclusion and equal rights. These responses suggested that structural inequalities continued to persist, limiting the extent to which constitutional commitments had translated into meaningful improvements in people's daily lives.

Approximately 29.1% of the respondents believed that the overall pace of national development had fallen short of the expectations created during the promulgation of the Constitution. Many felt that the anticipated economic growth, industrial expansion, and balanced regional development had not materialized. Respondents pointed to incomplete infrastructure projects, the closure of industries, and the concentration of economic opportunities in only a few urban areas as evidence that development outcomes had not matched public expectations over the past decade.

Finally, 14.2% of the respondents reported that they either did not know or could not identify any significant changes resulting from the Constitution over the past 10 years. This finding may reflect limited public awareness of constitutional impacts or the perception that constitutional reforms had little influence on the everyday lives of ordinary citizens. Such responses suggested that, for a notable segment of the population, the expected benefits of constitutional change had yet to become visible or meaningful.

The Biggest Gap in the Last 10 Years since the Adoption of the New Constitution

Thematic Group (Name)	Typical Statements Included	Percentage
Youth Unemployment & Foreign Migration	Lack of dignified jobs, forced foreign employment, social & economic consequences	63.2%
Corruption & Weak Governance	Political interference, patronage, impunity, lack of accountability	55.3%
Political Instability	Frequent government changes, internal party conflicts, stalled policy implementation	47.4%
Inadequate Basic Service Delivery	Poor health services, substandard education, uneven infrastructure, rural neglect	44.2%
Health Sector Gaps	Limited access to quality healthcare, lack of medicines/staff, urban bias	36.5%
Taxation Without Proportionate Benefit	High local taxes, poor infrastructure/services return, misuse of public funds	31.2%
Social Exclusion & Inequality	Limited representation, discrimination, unequal access to opportunities	27.4%
Development Gap	Unfulfilled promises of economic growth, incomplete infrastructure, uneven industrial expansion	29.1%
Limited Awareness / Cannot Identify Gap	No noticeable change, unaware of constitutional impact	14.2%

Table 7.1.10: Q-J9. *In your opinion, what is the biggest gap in the last 10 years since the adoption of the new Constitution? (N = 6,394)*

Overall, the findings indicated that while Nepal's Constitution was widely seen as progressive in design, its implementation fell short of public expectations. The most significant perceived gaps related to employment generation, corruption control, political stability, and effective service delivery.

The dominance of youth unemployment and migration as a concern underscored the urgent need for economic and job-focused reforms. At the same time, persistent governance weaknesses and political instability continued to undermine public trust in the constitutional system.

These perceptions suggest that the next phase of constitutional governance must move beyond institutional restructuring and focus on tangible improvements in livelihoods, services, and accountability to bridge the gap between constitutional ideals and everyday realities.



8 OPINIONS ABOUT THE GEN Z MOVEMENT

Photo: Sujan Shrestha

8 OPINIONS ABOUT THE GEN Z MOVEMENT

8.1 AWARENESS OF THE GEN Z MOVEMENT

The Gen Z Movement refers to a youth-led protest that emerged in Nepal, primarily driven by young people demanding greater accountability, transparency, and systemic reforms in governance. The movement gained momentum on September 8–9, 2025, when large numbers of youth mobilized both online and on the streets to express dissatisfaction with issues such as corruption, unemployment, political nepotism, restrictions on social media, and weak governance. The protests were largely organized through digital platforms and social media, reflecting the strong role of youth connectivity and awareness. During the movement, demonstrations spread across major urban areas, leading to large public gatherings, clashes in some locations, and disruptions in daily life and public services. Unfortunately, the situation also resulted in casualties and injuries, along with damage to public and private property, which further intensified public concern. Protesters demanded an end to corruption, restoration of digital freedoms, creation of job opportunities, and more accountable and transparent leadership. In response to the growing pressure and unrest, the political situation shifted, resulting in the formation of an interim arrangement intended to stabilize governance and address key public concerns. The movement eventually subsided after political negotiations and changes in governance structure, marking a significant moment of youth engagement in Nepal's recent political history.

When asked whether they had heard about the Gen Z Movement that took place on September 8–9, 2025, an overwhelming majority of the respondents (98.7%) reported that they were aware of it, while only a small proportion (1.3%) indicated that they had not heard about the movement.

Around 79.8% of the respondents identified anti-corruption as the primary reason behind the Gen Z Movement, while 63.6% cited the removal of the social media ban. Around one-fourth of the respondents also associated the movement with the creation of jobs and economic opportunities (24.6%) and opposition to political nepotism (23.4%). Additionally, 18.2% linked it to dissatisfaction with the political system, while 10.7% believed it aimed to bring about fundamental change.

Main Reasons for the Gen Z Movement (September 8–9, 2025)

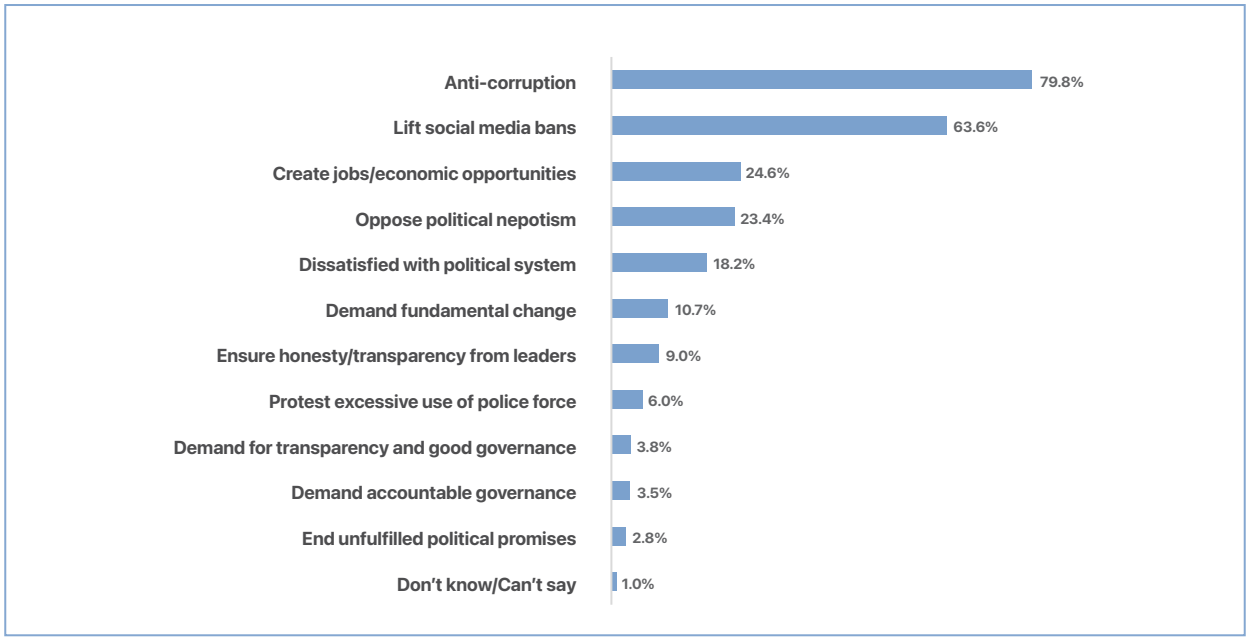


Figure 8.1.1: Q-K2. *In your opinion, what are the main reasons behind the Gen Z Movement that took place on 23rd and 24th of last Bhadra (September 8–9, 2025)? (N = 1,409)*

More than half of the respondents (53.8%) believed that the movement had taken the country in the right direction, while 40.2% stated that it had taken the country in the wrong direction, and 6.0% stated that they did not know or could not say.

Gen Z Movement and Direction of the Country

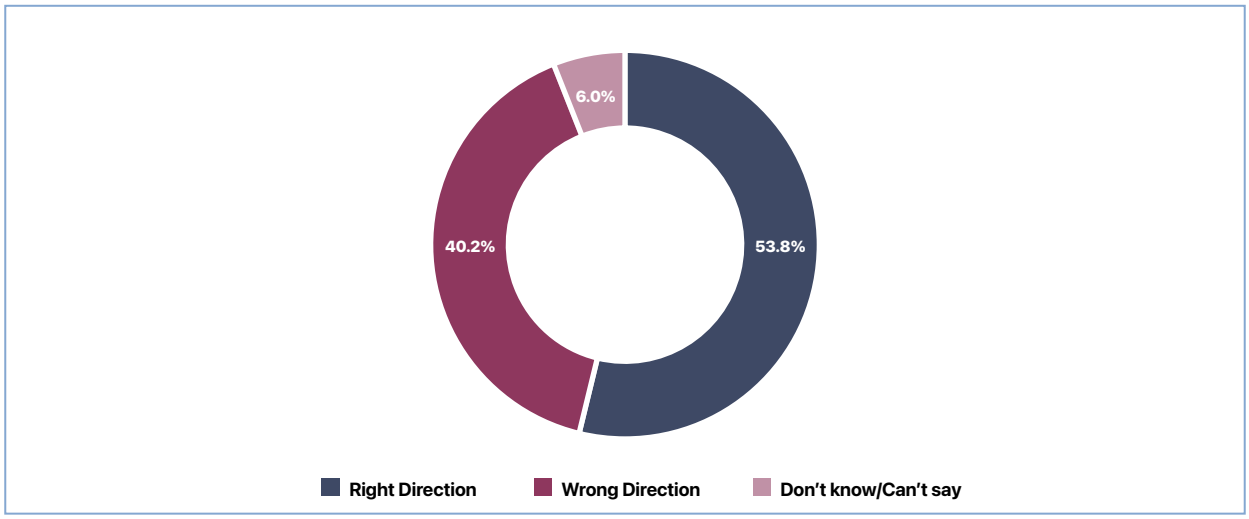


Figure 8.1.2: Q-K3. *Overall, did the Gen Z Movement that took place on 23rd and 24th of last Bhadra (September 8–9, 2025) take the country in the right direction or the wrong direction? (N = 1,409)*

Building on the generally optimistic perception regarding the movement, respondents who believed it had taken the country in the right direction most commonly cited anti-corruption motives as the key reason behind the movement. About three-fourths (75.0%) stated that the movement aimed to end corruption, followed by more than half (53.0%) who believed it sought to overthrow a corrupt government, and 44.9% who viewed it as a necessary protest against social media bans. In addition, around one-fifth of the respondents highlighted that it demonstrated youth power (21.6%) and attempted to hold leaders accountable (21.4%). Other notable reasons included protecting freedom of expression (18.2%), representing public frustration with weak governance and unemployment (17.8%), ending the dominance of traditional political parties (11.4%), and exposing inequality such as nepotism (11.3%). Overall, these findings reinforced the view that support for the movement was largely driven by demands for transparency, accountability, and systemic change.

Reason for Optimism

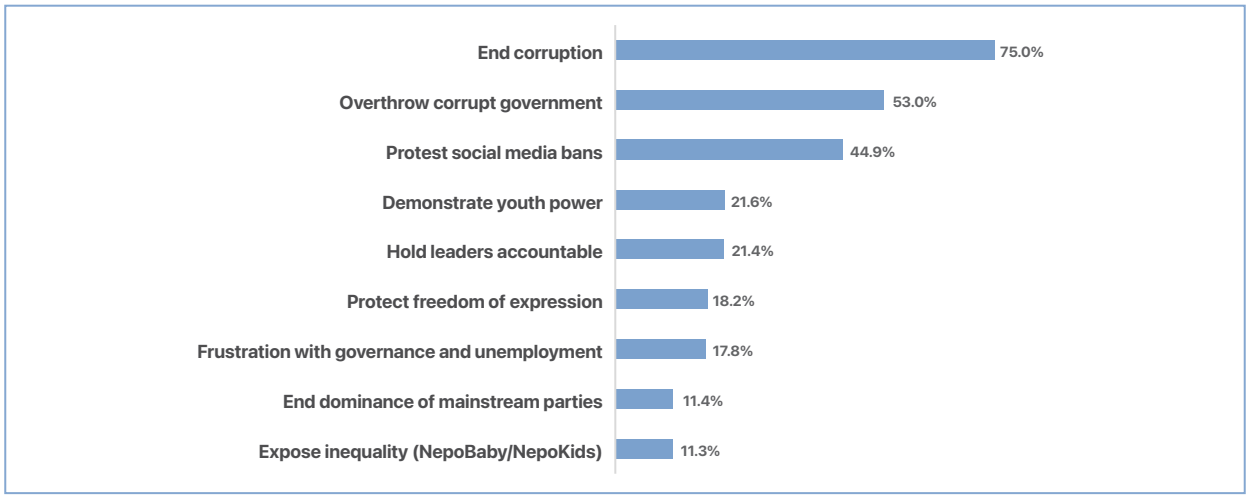


Figure 8.1.3: Q-K3.1. *If you think the movement was right, why do you think so? (N = 758)*

In contrast to the positive perceptions outlined above, respondents who believed the movement had taken the country in the wrong direction primarily associated it with violence and instability. Among these respondents, a large majority (81.7%) cited deaths and injuries as the main reason for their negative perception about the movement. Additionally, 47.5% reported damage to local government offices, 42.8% damage to police stations, and 43.4% an overall increase in violence. About one-third (32.4%) believed the movement damaged key government institutions, while one-fourth (25.7%) indicated that it led to broader chaos and instability. Other concerns included the weakening of police and security forces (16.7%), destruction of private property (16.6%), and an increased sense of insecurity (16.1%), with 13.3% also noting a rise in crime. Overall, these findings suggested that negative perceptions regarding the movement were largely driven by concerns over violence, institutional damage, and declining public safety.

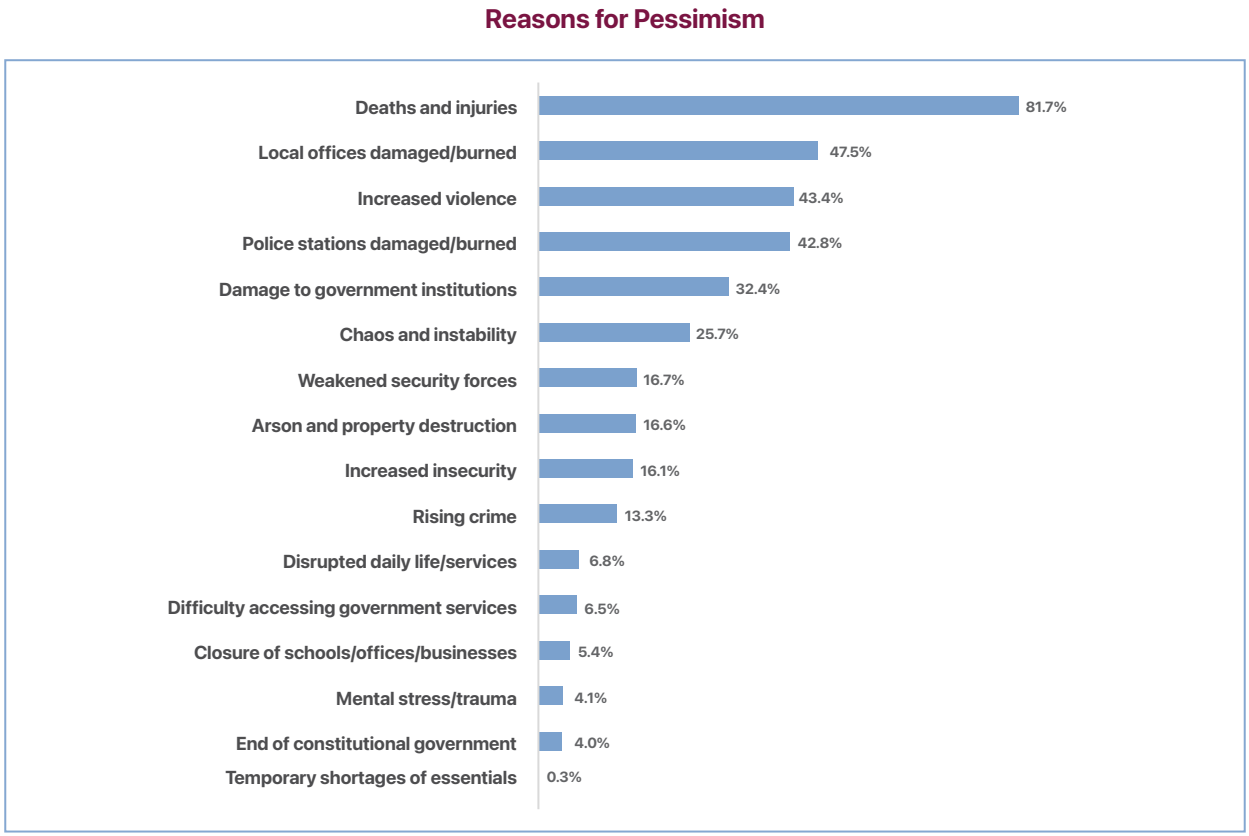


Figure 8.1.4: Q-K3.2. *If you think the movement was wrong, why do you think so? (N = 567)*

About half (48.5%) of the respondents nationwide reported that the government's social media ban in September 2025 directly affected their livelihood or studies.

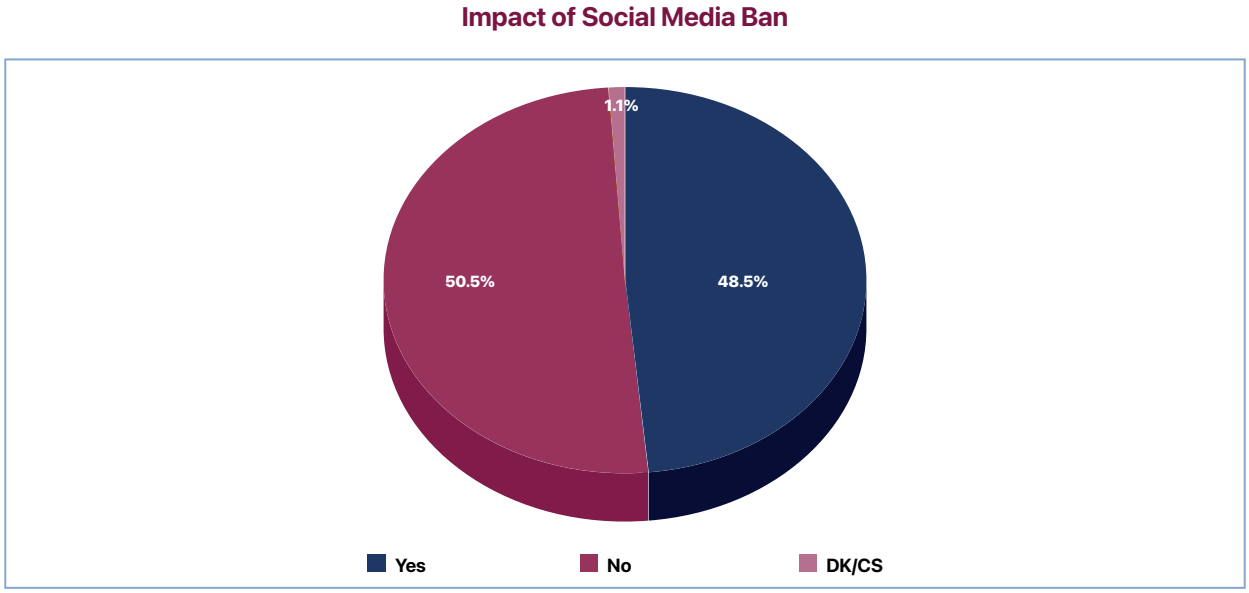


Figure 8.1.5: Q-K5. *Did the government's ban on social media last September directly affect your livelihood or studies? (N = 1,409)*

Overall, about one-third of the respondents (32.8%) reported that they did not use any media or digital platforms to stay informed about the Gen Z Movement, whereas 67.2% reported the use of media or digital platforms to stay informed about the movement. Among the respondents who reported using media or digital platforms to stay informed about the movement, a majority relied on TikTok (70.2%), followed by Facebook (64.9%). Smaller proportions reported using VPN services (17.4%), Viber (16.9%), and WhatsApp (13.5%). Further, 8.0% of the respondents used Instagram, 2.0% used Discord, and 5.4% used other platforms. Overall, the findings indicated that social media platforms, particularly TikTok and Facebook, were the dominant sources of information during the movement, with relatively limited use of other sources such as television (TV-based sources), radio (including FM), other digital platforms (YouTube), interpersonal sources (family, friends, neighbors, community), and direct personal experience.

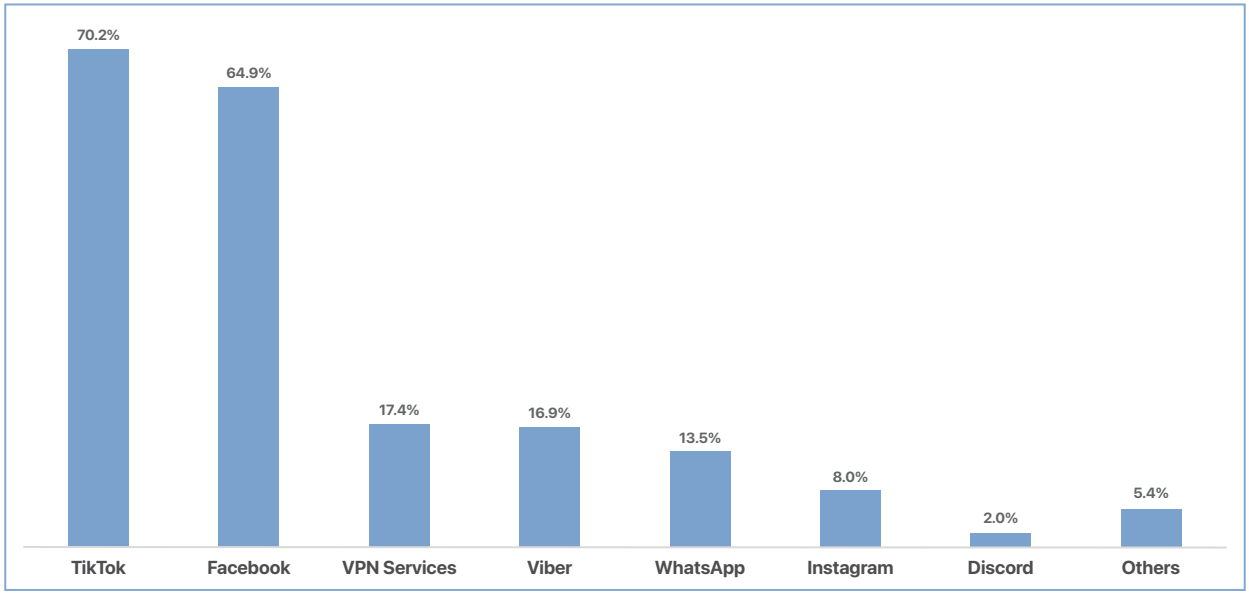


Figure 8.1.6: Q-K6. *What media/digital platforms did you use during the Gen Z Movement to stay informed about the movement? (N = 947)*

8.2 IMPACT OF GEN Z MOVEMENT

Overall, respondent perceptions on the potential impact of the Gen Z Movement on Nepali politics came across as mixed and conditional. About one-fourth of the respondents (23.8%) believed the movement would bring positive change, while 26.8% thought it would bring only partial change. The largest proportion (36.8%) stated that its impact would depend on the upcoming elections, thereby indicating uncertainty about long-term outcomes. In contrast, 5.4% believed it would not bring change, and 7.3% remained undecided.

Perceived Impact of the Gen Z Movement on Nepali Politics

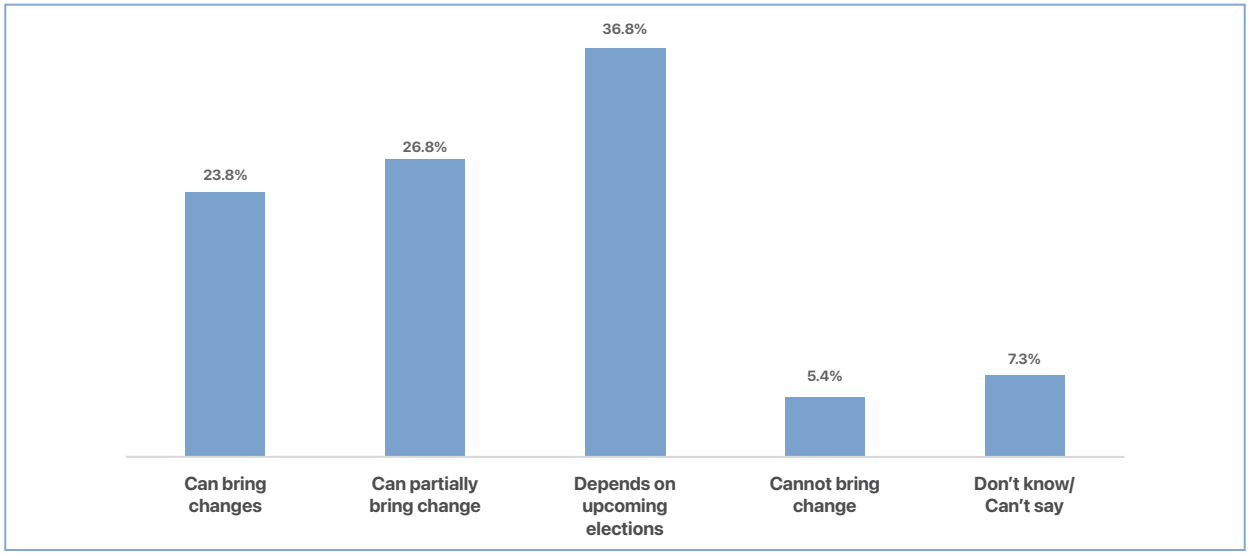


Figure 8.2.1: Q-K7. *In your opinion, can the Gen Z Movement bring positive changes to Nepali politics? (N = 1,409)*

When asked about the problems that needed to be resolved through the Gen Z Agreement, an overwhelming majority of the respondents (86.3%) identified corruption as the primary issue. This was followed by concerns related to the banning of social media (47.6%) and lack of employment opportunities (36.6%). About one-fourth of the respondents (26.7%) pointed to political nepotism, while smaller proportions highlighted dissatisfaction with the political system (15.6%), lack of economic opportunities (14.5%), and issues related to good governance (13.8%). A relatively small proportion also mentioned excessive use of force by the government or police (6.9%). Meanwhile, 2.1% of the respondents were undecided about which problems should be addressed through the Gen Z Agreement.

Opinions on the Problems to Be Resolved through the Gen Z Agreement

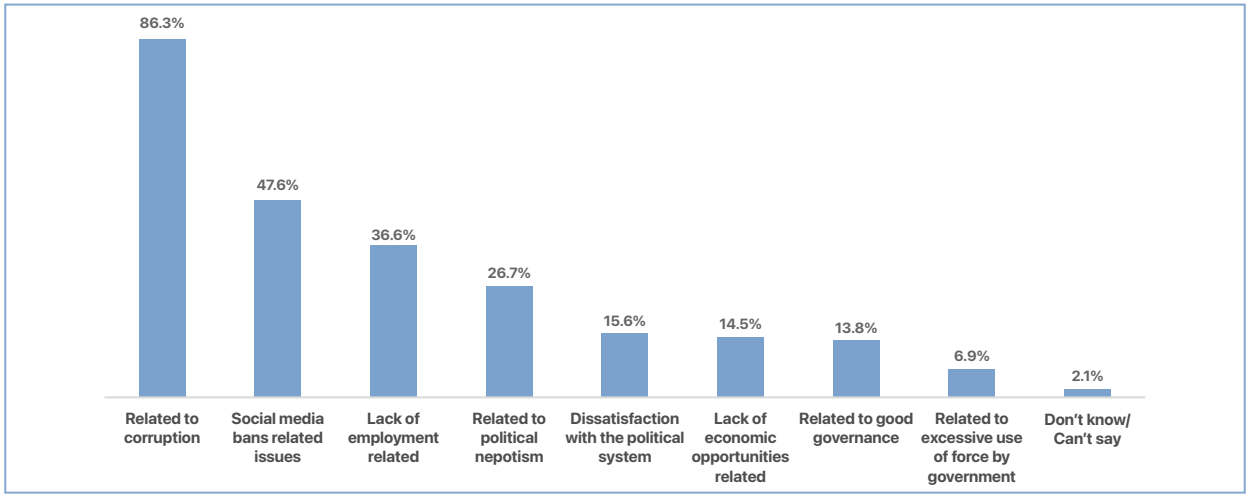


Figure 8.2.2: Q-K8. *In your opinion, what problems needed to be resolved through the Gen Z Agreement? (N = 1,409)*

8.3 THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND GEN Z MOVEMENT

The Gen Z Movement emerged as a nationwide youth-led protest reflecting growing public dissatisfaction with governance, corruption, unemployment, rising living costs, and restrictions on social media. The demonstrations escalated into violent confrontations between protesters and security forces, resulting in 77 deaths and hundreds of injuries, along with significant damage to public and private property in various parts of the country. The violence and ensuing political crisis led to the resignation of Prime Minister K.P. Sharma Oli on September 9, 2025. Following these developments, an interim government was formed with the mandate to restore law and order, rebuild public trust, investigate the incidents associated with the movement, strengthen governance and accountability, undertake necessary institutional reforms, and facilitate the country's political transition.

When asked how the interim government should have been formed after the Gen Z Movement, nearly one-third of the respondents (31.9%) reported that they did not know or could not say. Overall, 30.3% believed that the current Constitution should be dissolved and a government formed under a new interim constitution. A smaller proportion (15.4%) suggested that the Nepali Army should have taken over power. About one out of 10 respondents (10.0%) thought that the previous government should have announced immediate elections, while 9.0% believed that the parliament should not have been dissolved. Overall, the findings reflected diverse opinions, along with a considerable level of uncertainty regarding the appropriate formation of the interim government.

Views on the Formation of the Interim Government

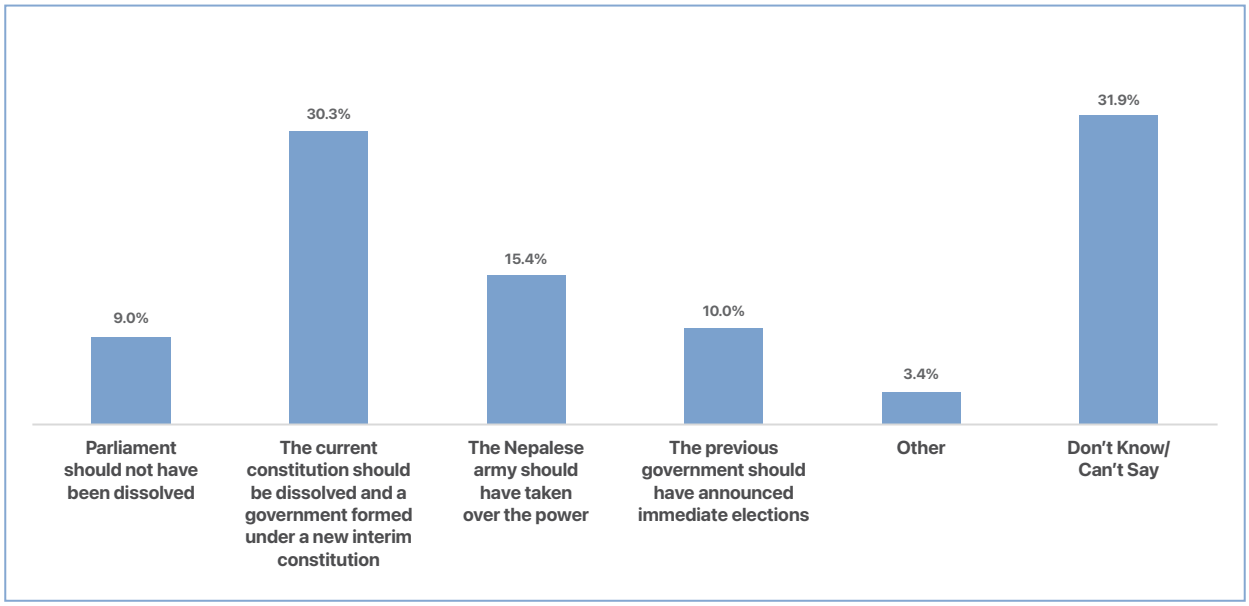


Figure 8.3.1: Q-K4. *How do you think the interim government should have been formed after the Gen Z Movement? (N = 1,409)*

Overall, respondent perceptions on the interim government's efforts to address social media–related issues were moderately positive but mixed. The largest share of respondents (39.8%) believed that the interim government had attempted to arrive at a positive solution, while about one-third (33.9%) considered it to be the most successful attempt. A smaller proportion (10.7%) felt that the problem was being addressed to some extent. In contrast, 8.0% of the respondents believed that the interim government was not at all interested in resolving social media–related issues. Overall, the findings suggested cautious optimism, with a notable share recognizing the efforts of the interim government, while some remained unconvinced about the government's commitment.

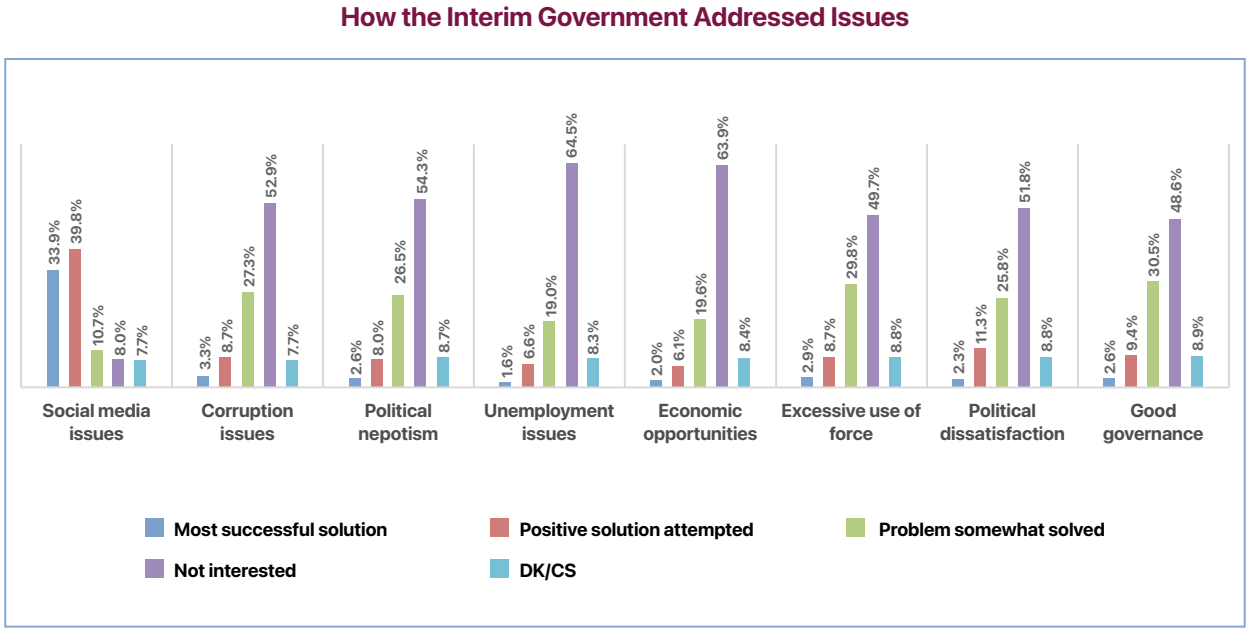


Figure 8.3.2: Q-K9. *In your opinion, how has the interim government addressed the issues to be solved following the Gen Z Movement? (N = 1,409)*

In contrast to relatively more positive perceptions on social media–related issues, the respondents expressed largely negative views regarding the interim government's efforts to address other key concerns raised by the Gen Z Movement. A majority believed that the government was not at all interested in resolving the issues of lack of employment (64.5%) and lack of economic opportunities (63.9%). Similarly, about half of the respondents reported the government's lack of interest in addressing political nepotism (54.3%), corruption (52.9%), and dissatisfaction with the political system (51.8%). Comparable proportions also perceived that the establishment had no interest in resolving the issues related to excessive use of force by the government or police (49.7%) and those related to good governance (48.6%).

However, the responses of a smaller but notable share indicated partial progress. Around three out of 10 believed that the government had somehow addressed issues related to good governance (30.5%), excessive use of force (29.8%), corruption (27.3%), political nepotism (26.5%), and dissatisfaction with the political system (25.8%). Overall, the findings suggested that while some respondents acknowledged limited progress, perceptions were predominantly negative regarding the government's commitment to addressing broader structural and governance-related issues.

When asked about the most important issue that the interim government should address immediately, a majority of the respondents (60.8%) identified ending corruption as the top priority, followed by the creation of jobs (14.0%), and immediate punishment for those responsible for undue use of force (5.9%).

Priority Issue That the Interim Government Should Address Immediately

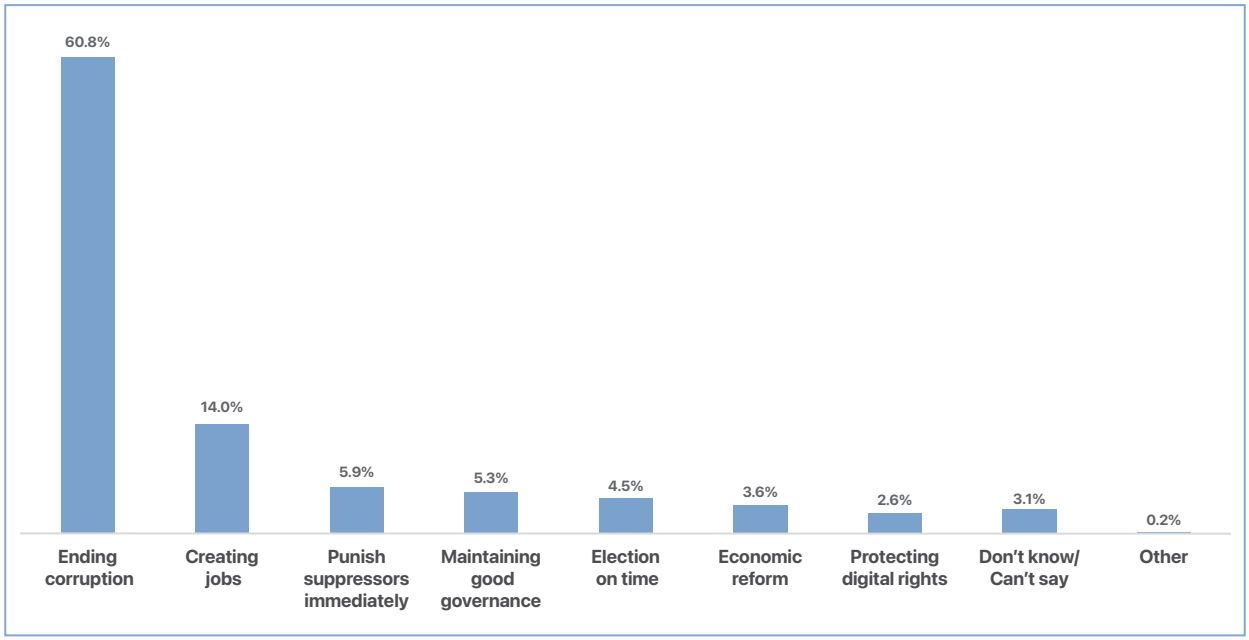


Figure 8.3.3: Q-K10. *What do you think is the most important issue that the interim government should address immediately? (N = 1,409)*

Overall, expectations regarding the interim government's ability to address the main demands of the Gen Z Movement were mixed but moderately optimistic. About one-fifth (20.4%) of the respondents believed that the interim government would fully address these demands, while a majority (54.3%) expected only partial fulfillment. In contrast, 18.4% of the respondents believed that the government would not address the demands, while 6.9% remained uncertain. Overall, the findings suggested cautious optimism, with most respondents expecting partial rather than complete fulfillment of the demands of the Gen Z Movement.

Views on the Interim Government Addressing Gen Z Demands

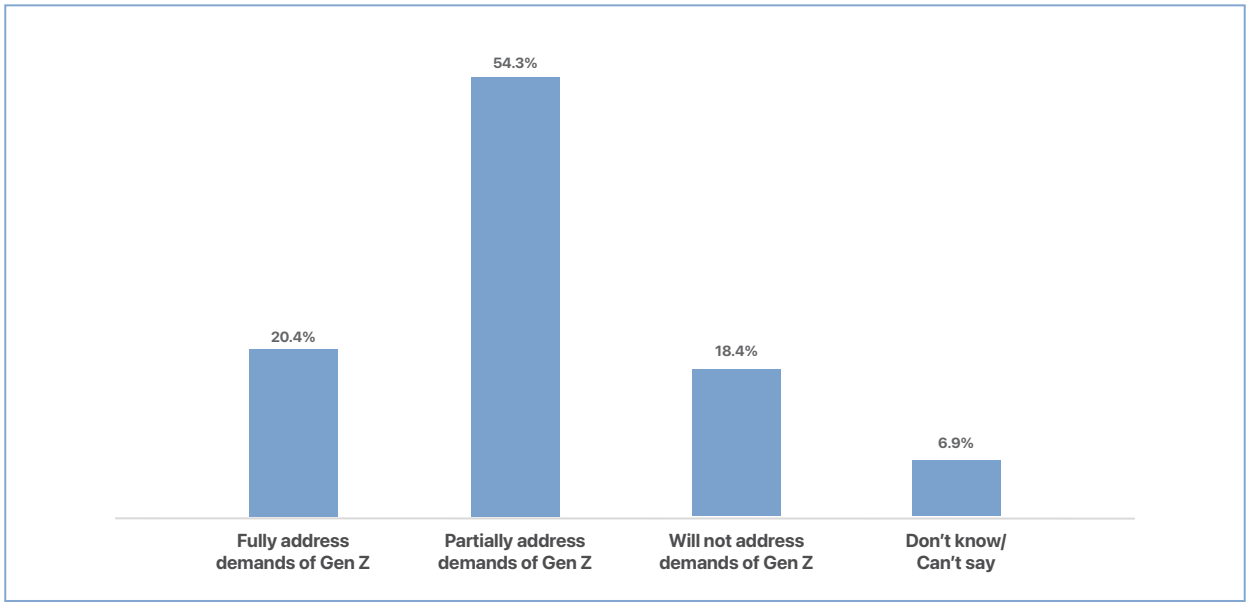


Figure 8.3.4: Q-K11. *Do you believe that the interim government will address the main demands of Gen Z? (N = 1,409)*

When asked about the reasons why the interim government may not address the main demands of the Gen Z Movement, the respondents highlighted a range of governance, political, and economic issues. Most commonly, they cited that the government was focused only on conducting the elections (46.0%). About one-fourth of the respondents pointed to ministers not acting as agents of change (28.7%) and to a lack of discussion on constitutional reform (23.0%). Additionally, around one-fifth (21.3%) identified the re-emergence of old political actors as a key reason. Overall, the findings suggested that concerns were largely driven by perceptions of limited reform and continuity of traditional political practices.

Reasons the Interim Government Won't Address Gen Z Demands

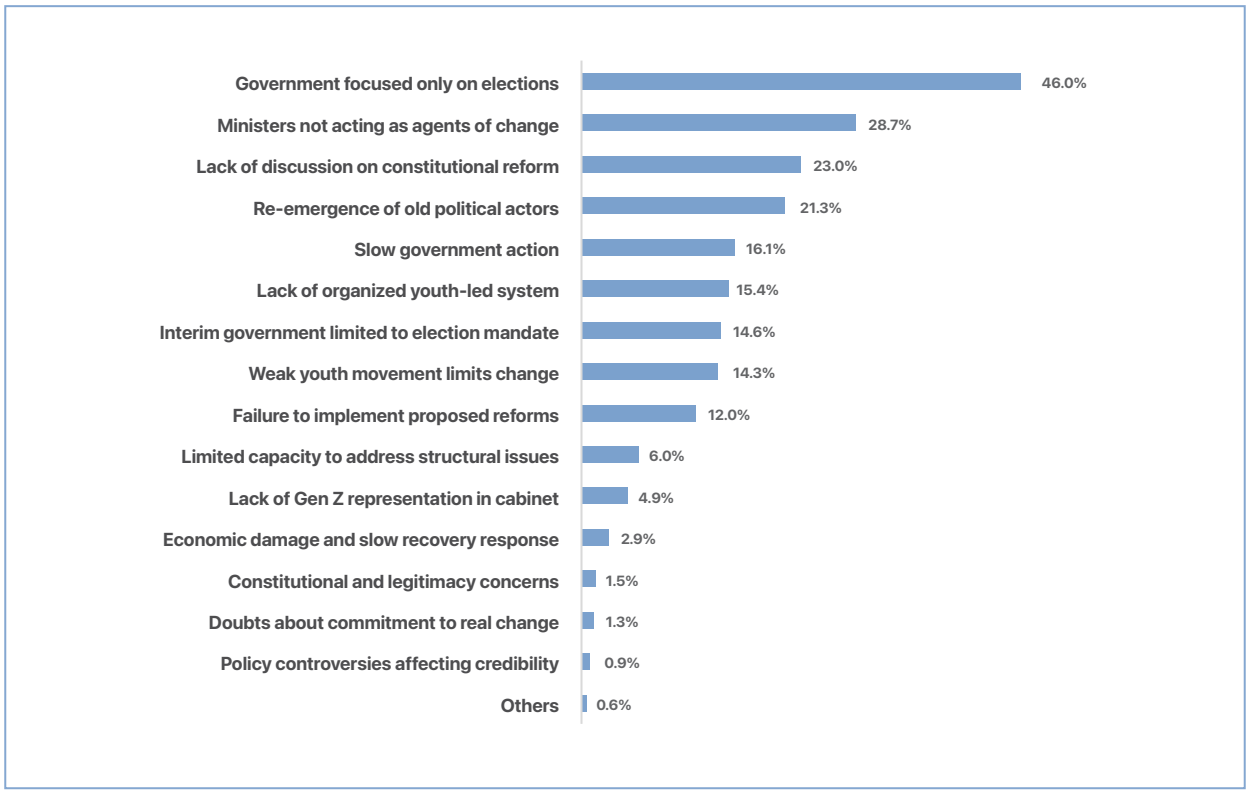


Figure 8.3.5: Q-K12. *What are the main reasons that the interim government formed after the movement will not address the main demands of Gen Z? (N = 258)*

When asked about their opinion on the role of the Nepali Army during the Gen Z Movement, about half of the respondents (52.0%) viewed its role as one of maintaining peace, stability, and rule of law, while around one-fourth (27.1%) considered it a necessary intervention. In contrast, 9.2% perceived the role as ineffective, with very small proportions describing it as suspicious (3.3%), too interfering (2.9%), or reprehensible (1.7%).

Opinions on the Role of the Nepali Army during the Gen Z Movement

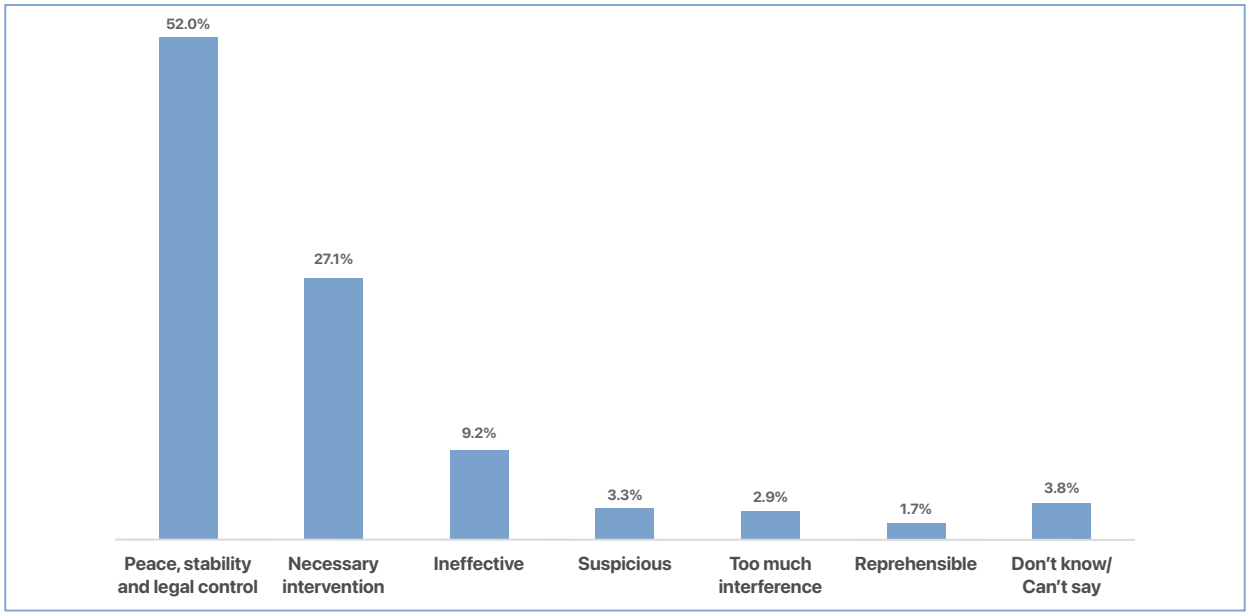


Figure 8.3.6: Q-K14. *What is your opinion about the role of the Nepali Army during the Gen Z Movement? (N = 1,409)*

Opinions on the Role of the Nepali Army during the Gen Z Movement, by Demographics

		Peace, stability and legal control	Necessary intervention	Too much interference	Ineffective	Reprehensible	Suspicious	DK/ CS
Sex	**Female**	51.5%	27.4%	3.0%	9.1%	1.1%	2.0%	6.0%
	Male	52.7%	26.9%	2.7%	9.4%	2.4%	4.5%	1.5%
Age Group	**18–24**	55.2%	28.1%	1.3%	9.4%	1.0%	3.3%	1.7%
	25–34	49.4%	25.3%	5.3%	12.4%	0.6%	3.2%	3.8%
	35–49	50.9%	27.5%	2.8%	8.0%	2.1%	3.9%	4.9%
	50–80	53.2%	27.6%	2.1%	7.4%	2.9%	2.4%	4.5%
Education	**Illiterate**	60.7%	20.1%	1.4%	4.1%	1.4%		12.3%
	Non-formal education	57.1%	23.8%	6.0%	7.1%	2.4%	2.4%	1.2%
	Primary	64.9%	18.2%	3.0%	5.2%	1.7%	1.7%	5.2%
	Lower secondary	46.2%	37.1%	2.2%	8.1%	1.1%	1.6%	3.8%
	Secondary	53.4%	25.6%	2.7%	13.2%	1.8%	2.3%	0.9%
	SEE or equivalent	43.0%	31.8%	0.9%	10.3%	4.7%	8.4%	0.9%
	Intermediate	44.2%	31.5%	3.1%	13.1%	0.4%	6.5%	1.2%
	Bachelor & above	36.5%	33.7%	6.7%	12.5%	2.9%	7.7%	–
Caste	**Hill Caste**	50.3%	23.5%	3.6%	11.7%	2.7%	5.6%	2.5%
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	41.6%	35.0%	3.4%	11.6%	1.8%	3.9%	2.6%
	Hill Dalit	53.2%	22.5%	4.5%	6.3%		2.7%	10.8%
	Madhesh/Terai Caste	65.6%	19.3%	1.4%	6.0%	1.8%	–	6.0%

		Peace, stability and legal control	Necessary intervention	Too much interference	Ineffective	Reprehensible	Suspicious	DK/ CS
	Terai Janajati	53.6%	32.6%	1.4%	6.5%	0.7%	1.4%	3.6%
	Madhesh/Terai Dalit	82.3%	11.3%	1.6%	1.6%	–	1.6%	1.6%
	Religious/ Linguistic	44.8%	43.1%	–	6.9%	–	–	5.2%
Main Occupation	**Agriculture**	60.2%	22.2%	1.9%	5.8%	2.2%	2.4%	5.4%
	Labor	65.6%	25.8%	2.2%	3.2%	–	2.2%	1.1%
	Business	38.6%	34.3%	4.3%	18.1%	–	2.9%	1.9%
	Service/Job	30.3%	36.0%	5.6%	9.0%	4.5%	14.6%	–
	Household work	52.6%	27.6%	3.2%	8.1%	1.0%	0.6%	6.8%
	Students	55.2%	21.4%	1.4%	15.9%	1.4%	4.1%	0.7%
	Unemployed	41.5%	37.7%	5.7%	3.8%	5.7%	3.8%	1.9%
	Others	43.2%	31.8%	–	6.8%	4.5%	9.1%	4.5%

Table 8.3.1: Q-K14. *What is your opinion about the role of the Nepali Army during the Gen Z Movement? (N = 1,409)*

8.4 PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE SUCCESS OF THE GEN Z MOVEMENT

In the Follow-up Survey 2026, perceptions regarding whether the Gen Z Movement and the subsequent agreement carried the spirit of the youth were largely negative. A majority of the respondents (60.2%) believed that it had not succeeded, while about three out of 10 (29.2%) thought it had succeeded, and 10.7% remained undecided.

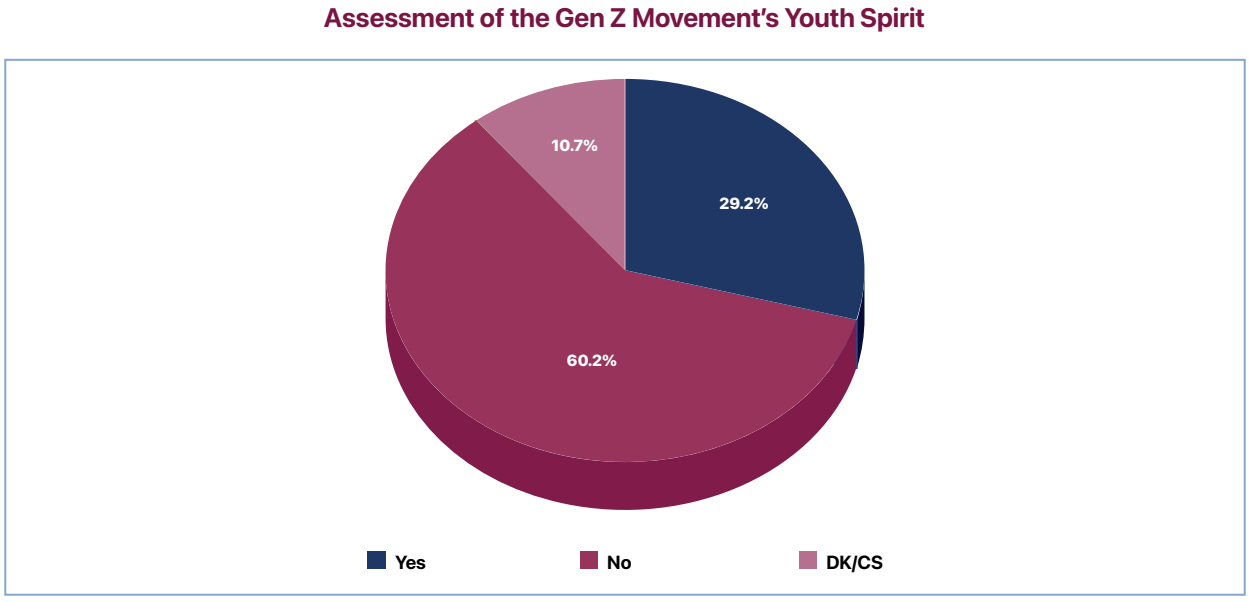


Figure 8.4.1: Q-K13. *Have the Gen Z Movement and the subsequent agreement succeeded in carrying the spirit of the youth? (N = 1,409)*

Change Brought by the Gen Z Movement

When asked about the type of change brought by the Gen Z Movement in Nepal, a majority of the respondents (56.0%) believed it had brought positive change, while one-fourth (25.7%) perceived it as bringing negative change. In contrast, 14.0% believed it had brought no change at all, while a small proportion (4.4%) was undecided on its overall impact.

Type of Change Brought by the Gen Z Movement

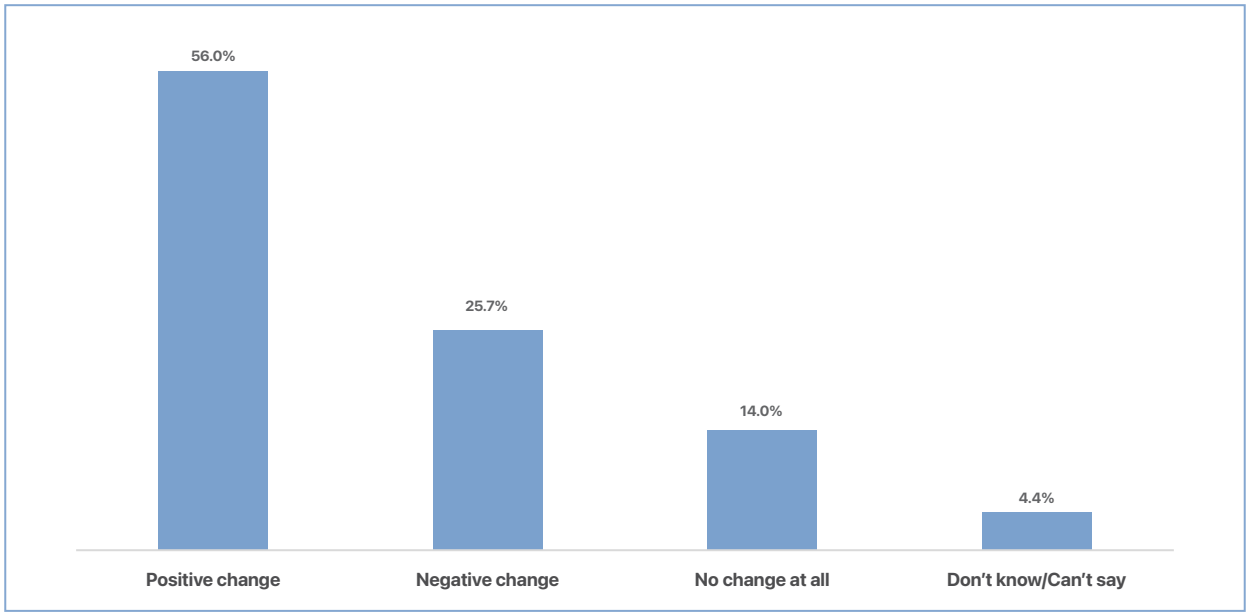


Figure 8.4.2: Q-K15. *In your opinion, what kind of change did the Gen Z Movement bring to Nepal: positive, negative, or no change at all? (N = 1,409)*

Type of Change Brought by the Gen Z Movement, by Demographics

		Positive change	Negative change	No change at all	DK/CS	Total
Rural/Urban Municipality	**Rural Municipality**	51.1%	18.8%	21.9%	8.2%	100.0%
	Urban Municipality	57.6%	28.1%	11.2%	3.1%	100.0%
Ecological Region	**Mountain**	36.0%	32.0%	30.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	Hill	47.8%	28.3%	15.7%	8.2%	100.0%
	Terai	62.4%	23.7%	11.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Sex	**Female**	52.2%	27.1%	14.5%	6.2%	100.0%
	Male	60.1%	24.1%	13.3%	2.5%	100.0%
Age Group	**18–24**	71.5%	16.8%	9.1%	2.7%	100.0%
	25–34	55.8%	28.4%	10.8%	5.0%	100.0%
	35–49	50.6%	29.8%	14.9%	4.6%	100.0%
	50–80	49.3%	26.0%	19.4%	5.2%	100.0%
Education	**Illiterate**	48.6%	24.1%	16.4%	10.9%	100.0%
	Non-formal education	45.2%	27.4%	21.4%	6.0%	100.0%
	Primary	50.9%	21.6%	21.1%	6.5%	100.0%
	Lower secondary	55.1%	27.3%	15.5%	2.1%	100.0%
	Secondary	55.7%	29.2%	10.5%	4.6%	100.0%
	SEE or equivalent	49.5%	37.1%	11.4%	1.9%	100.0%

		Positive change	Negative change	No change at all	DK/CS	Total
	Intermediate	71.2%	20.8%	6.9%	1.2%	100.0%
	Bachelor & above	61.5%	27.9%	10.6%	–	100.0%
Caste	**Hill Caste**	48.8%	29.8%	18.1%	3.4%	100.0%
	Mountain/Hill Janajati	52.1%	29.5%	12.4%	6.1%	100.0%
	Hill Dalit	58.6%	21.6%	9.9%	9.9%	100.0%
	Madhesh/Terai Caste	66.2%	19.6%	10.5%	3.7%	100.0%
	Terai Janajati	68.8%	18.1%	11.6%	1.4%	100.0%
	Madhesh/Terai Dalit	54.8%	19.4%	17.7%	8.1%	100.0%
	Religious/Linguistic	62.7%	23.7%	13.6%	–	100.0%
Main Occupation	**Agriculture**	52.8%	22.8%	18.8%	5.6%	100.0%
	Labor	71.0%	15.1%	11.8%	2.2%	100.0%
	Business	54.5%	27.5%	13.3%	4.7%	100.0%
	Service/Job	57.3%	27.0%	15.7%	–	100.0%
	Household work	47.2%	34.0%	12.0%	6.8%	100.0%
	Students	77.1%	16.0%	6.3%	0.7%	100.0%
	Unemployed	56.6%	28.3%	11.3%	3.8%	100.0%
	Others	53.3%	35.6%	8.9%	2.2%	100.0%

Table 8.4.1: Q-K15. *In your opinion, what kind of change did the Gen Z Movement bring to Nepal: positive, negative, or no change at all? (N = 1,409)*

When asked to describe the positive changes that have occurred since the Gen Z Movement, a majority of the respondents reported increased youth engagement in political issues, with more than half (57.0%) of the respondents noting that young people had become more active and involved in politics. This was followed by greater political orientation among youth (45.7%), improved government responsiveness (43.7%), and better highlighting of corruption-related issues (39.1%).

Around one-fifth of the respondents also reported increased empowerment to speak up (23.0%), stronger public pressure for transparency and reform (17.3%), and greater exposure of deep-rooted corruption and nepotism (17.1%). Comparatively, smaller proportions mentioned a revival of public interest in politics (11.3%) and increased youth participation in elections and in alternative political formations (9.9%). Overall, the findings suggested that the perceived positive outcomes of the movement were largely centered on youth political engagement and anti-corruption awareness.

Positive Changes since the Gen Z Movement

	Overall
Young people have become more active and involved in political issues	57.0%
Oriented the youth to politics	45.7%
The government has become more responsive	43.7%
Issues of corruption have been adequately highlighted	39.1%
People feel more empowered to speak up	23.0%
Public pressure for transparency and reform has increased	17.3%
Deep-rooted corruption and nepotism ("Nepo Kids") were exposed	17.1%
Revived public interest in politics	11.3%
Encouraged youth to join alternative political forces and contest elections	9.9%
Established youth as new alternative leaders	9.6%
Forced the traditional parties to make room for the youth	9.2%
Demanded systemic change and greater transparency from leaders	8.0%
It created pressure for structural reforms in political parties.	5.6%
Digital activism (social media, hashtags like Unban Social Media) was established as a means of mobilizing youth	3.4%
Increased positive political polarization	3.3%
Online outrage increased citizen engagement to demand good governance	3.1%
Changed the political landscape (Introduced new ideas of politics centered on service and honesty)	2.2%
Offered voters new options beyond traditional parties	2.0%
It sent a strong message to South Asian leaders that governments are not immune to popular youth uprisings	1.1%
Influenced startups and brands to align with Gen Z values such as fairness, environmental care, and cultural respect	0.4%

Table 8.4.2: Q-K15.1. *What have been the positive changes since the Gen Z Movement? (N = 789)*

Of the total respondents who reported that the Gen Z Movement brought about negative change in Nepal, a large majority (81.3%) stated that it caused deaths and injuries. This was followed by 46.4% who pointed to increased violence and 40.0% who indicated that local government offices were burnt or damaged. Nearly two-fifths of the respondents mentioned that local police stations were burnt or damaged (38.0%), and about one-third that government institutions (pillars of the state) were damaged or destroyed (35.9%). Around one-fourth (25.8%) of the respondents stated that the movement led to chaos and instability, while 19.6% reported significant financial loss. In addition, notable proportions of respondents reported increased insecurity (18.7%), weakening of police/security (18.1%), rise in crime (14.1%), and arson or destruction of private property (13.6%).

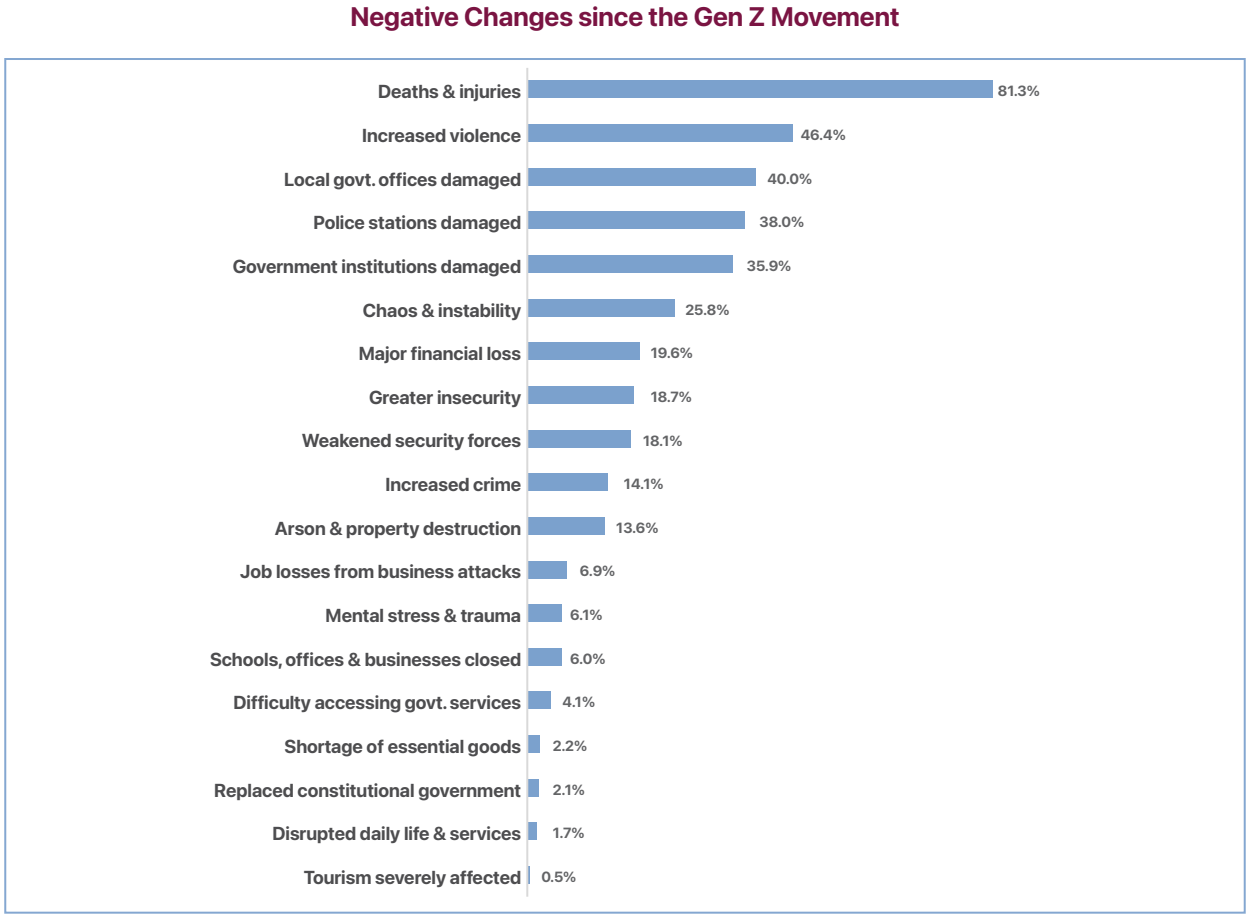


Figure 8.4.3: Q-K15.2. *What have been the negative changes since the Gen Z Movement? (N = 362)*

The respondents were also asked to describe the Gen Z Movement in one word or a short phrase. Their open-ended responses were coded into 11 mutually exclusive thematic categories. The findings indicated that public opinion was mixed, with many respondents expressing support for the movement while simultaneously criticizing the violence and destruction that accompanied it.

The largest group of respondents (17.9%) found the movement to be positive; they used words such as "Good," "Right," "Appropriate," "Successful," and "Historic," while some stated that the youth had done the right thing. Closely following this, 17.5% believed that the movement itself was justified but that the violence, deaths, arson, vandalism, and destruction of public property were wrong. These responses suggested that many people supported the objectives of the movement but disapproved of the way it unfolded.

A further 13.7% described the movement as necessary or the need of the time, emphasizing that it was unavoidable, long overdue, or an essential step for the country. Together, these findings indicated that nearly half of the respondents viewed the movement positively or considered it necessary, although many also expressed concern about its consequences.

Approximately 11.9% of the respondents focused primarily on the violence, destruction, and loss, describing the movement in terms of deaths, injuries, arson, damage to public property, economic loss, and instability. Another 11.1% were unable to provide an opinion, responding with "Don't know," "Can't say," or "Don't know enough."

About 8.1% of the respondents viewed the movement principally as an anti-corruption and anti-bad governance movement, describing it as a protest against corruption, corrupt political leaders, or poor governance. Similarly, 6.3% characterized it as a movement for change or reform, referring to political transformation, a new beginning, reform, or a "New Nepal."

A smaller proportion (4.2%) described the movement as an outlet for youth voice or public anger, emphasizing youth power, youth awakening, and growing public frustration. Around 3.9% regarded the movement as negative or wrong, describing it as unnecessary, harmful, chaotic, or simply a bad movement. Likewise, 3.5% believed that the movement had been hijacked or influenced by political actors, suggesting that others took advantage of the movement or diverted it from its original purpose. Finally, 2.1% believed that the movement failed to achieve its objectives, stating that little or nothing was accomplished and that the demands of the movement remained unmet.

Overall, the findings suggested that public perceptions of the Gen Z Movement were largely favorable toward its objectives, particularly its call for change and better governance. However, this support was frequently accompanied by criticism of the violence, deaths, and destruction that occurred during the movement, indicating that many respondents distinguished between the legitimacy of the movement's goals and the consequences of the events that followed.

Overall Opinions on the Gen Z Movement

Primary Theme	Description	Percentage
Positive/Good movement	"Good," "ramro," "sahi," "thik," "historic," "successful," "youth did well"	17.9%
Necessary movement	"Necessary," "needed," "unavoidable," "samayeko maag," "aabashyak thiyo," "hunu parthyo"	13.7%
Positive but violence was wrong	Supported the movement but condemned deaths, arson, vandalism, destruction	17.5%
Violence / Destruction / Loss	Focus on deaths, fire, destruction, property loss, instability	11.9%
Anti-corruption/Governance	Anti-corruption, Against corrupt leaders/government, Governance reform	8.1%
Change/Reform	"Change," "reform," "transformation," "New Nepal," "New Era"	6.3%
Youth voice /Public anger	"Youth power," "youth voice," "public anger," "awakening"	4.2%
Hijacked /Political interference	Movement "hijacked," "infiltrated," "political actors took advantage"	3.5%
Negative/Wrong movement	"Bad," "wrong," "unnecessary," "chaos," "violence only"	3.9%
No achievement/Demands unmet	Nothing achieved, Demands not fulfilled, Disappointment	2.1%
Don't know/No opinion	"Don't know," "can't say," "thaha chaina," "no opinion"	11.1%

Table 8.4.3: Q-K16. *If you had to describe this Gen Z Movement in one word, what would you say? (N = 1,409)*

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY OF THE PRE-GEN Z MOVEMENT SURVEY 2025

Sampling Design

The Survey of the Nepali People 2025 employed the same sampling design used in previous rounds of the survey conducted in 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2022. The survey was designed to generate nationally and provincially representative estimates of public opinion on issues of national importance, including national mood, governance, politics, security, identity, economic conditions, public services, and access to information.

SNP 2025 was originally designed with a planned sample size of 8,211 respondents. This consisted of a nationally representative main sample of 7,056 respondents and a booster sample of 1,155 respondents from three selected municipalities.

Although SNP 2025 adopted the same sampling framework as previous survey rounds, it is important to note that SNP is not a panel survey. Therefore, the same wards, households, and respondents were not revisited in each round. Rather, new samples were selected using the same probability-based methodology to maintain representativeness while ensuring comparability of findings across the survey rounds.

To facilitate comparisons across provinces, the main sample was distributed equally among Nepal's seven provinces. This approach ensured comparable levels of precision and confidence across provinces. Similarly, the booster sample was allocated equally across the three selected municipalities. Following the completion of the national sample design, the booster sample was selected using the same probability sampling procedures employed for the national survey.

Fieldwork for SNP 2025 coincided with the nationwide Gen Z Movement and the political unrest that accompanied it. As a result, survey teams faced significant challenges in completing the planned fieldwork in several parts of the country, and it was not possible to complete all planned interviews. Consequently, the survey was completed with 6,394 interviews from the nationally representative main sample and 1,192 interviews from the booster sample. The analysis presented in this report is based exclusively on the 6,394 completed interviews from the main sample, while the booster sample is not included in the analysis and is intended for separate programmatic use. Despite falling short of the originally planned sample size, the achieved sample remains representative at both the national and provincial levels.

The sampling design was developed to ensure representation at both the national and provincial levels with a minimum margin of error at the 95% confidence level. The achieved national sample of 6,394 respondents yields an estimated margin of error of ±1.23%. Under the original equal provincial allocation, the expected margin of error for each province was approximately ±3.08%. However, because all planned interviews could not be completed in some provinces, the provincial margins of error increased slightly and range from ±3.08% to ±3.62%. Although the margin of error increased in some provinces, the increase remains modest and does not substantially affect the reliability of provincial estimates.

National-level findings presented in this report are weighted to reflect the actual population distribution of Nepal. The survey employed a three-stage probability sampling design, ensuring that every eligible individual had a known and non-zero probability of selection. Probability sampling procedures were applied at every stage to minimize selection bias and ensure the representativeness of the survey findings.

Booster Sample

In addition to the nationally representative sample, SNP 2025 included a booster sample of 1,192 completed respondents from three municipalities where The Asia Foundation was implementing governance-related programs, against a planned target of 385 interviews in each municipality (1,155 in total). The booster sample was distributed across Bhimeshwor Municipality in Dolakha District, Tansen Municipality in Palpa District, and Waling Municipality in Syangja District.

The primary purpose of the booster sample was to generate statistically reliable estimates and programmatically relevant insights for these municipalities. The booster sample was selected using the same probability-based sampling procedures applied in the national survey.

Sample Frame

The sampling frame for the survey was obtained from the National Statistics Office (NSO, formerly the Central Bureau of Statistics), Government of Nepal, and was based on the 2021 National Population and Housing Census. The sampling frame included all provinces, districts, municipalities, wards, and their respective population sizes for both urban and rural areas.

Selection of Wards

In the first stage of sampling, the national population was stratified into Nepal's seven provinces under the federal structure. Equal sample sizes were allocated to each province to facilitate comparisons across provinces with the same level of precision and confidence.

Within each province, a sampling frame was developed listing all urban and rural municipalities and their respective wards, together with population information from the 2021 Census. To increase geographic coverage and improve the distribution of the sample, wards were further divided into smaller clusters.

A total of 588 clusters were selected using the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling technique. These clusters served as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Since the selected clusters were often geographically large and complete household listing within an entire cluster was operationally difficult—particularly in densely populated urban areas—each selected cluster was further subdivided into Enumeration Areas (EAs). One EA was then selected randomly from each sampled cluster.

Using this procedure, 588 sample wards were selected and distributed across 75 of Nepal's 77 districts, covering 201 urban municipalities and 183 rural municipalities.

Selection of Households

In the second stage, a complete household listing was conducted within each selected EA. Following the listing exercise, households were selected using a systematic random sampling technique. A total of 12 households were selected from each sampled EA, ensuring that all households had a known and non-zero probability of selection.

Selection of Respondents

In the third stage, one respondent aged 18 years or above was selected from each sampled household using the Kish Grid method. Under this procedure, all eligible household members are listed and one individual is selected randomly using a predetermined selection table.

The Kish Grid method ensures that every eligible household member has an equal probability of being selected regardless of age or gender and helps prevent interviewer bias in respondent selection.

Since the unit of analysis is the individual rather than the household, the findings are representative of Nepal's adult population aged 18 years and above.

Data Weighting

To facilitate provincial comparisons, equal sample sizes were initially allocated across the seven provinces. However, because Nepal's population is not distributed equally across provinces, weighting adjustments were applied during data analysis to ensure that national-level estimates accurately reflect the country's population structure.

The final dataset was weighted using population parameters from the 2021 National Population and Housing Census. Weighting adjustments were applied using four key variables: province, sex, age, and caste/ethnicity. These adjustments ensure that the survey findings are representative of the national population and improve the accuracy of national-level estimates.

TABLE A.1: SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION AND MARGINS OF ERROR

Provinces	Targeted Sample		Completed Sample		Sample shortfall per province	Margin of Error (±) Based on Completed Main Sample
	Main Sample	Booster Sample	Main Sample	Booster Sample		
Koshi	1,008	-	1,008	-	0	3.08
Madhesh	1,008	-	960	-	48	3.16
Bagmati	1,008	385	900	385	108	3.27
Gandaki	1,008	385	1,008	409	0	3.08
Lumbini	1,008	385	935	398	73	3.20
Karnali	1,008	-	852	-	156	3.36
Sudurpaschim	1,008	-	731	-	277	3.62
Total	7,056	1,155	6,394	1,192	662	1.23

Sample Distribution

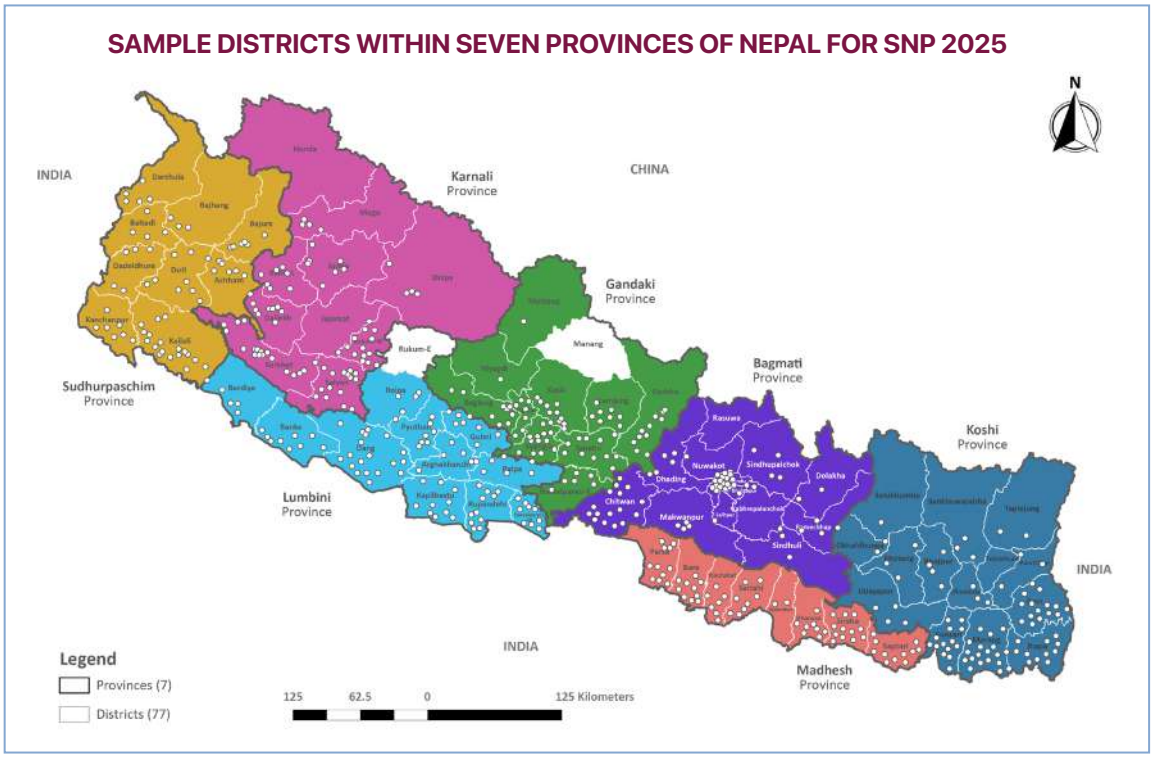


Figure A.1: *Map of Sample Distribution*

APPENDIX

APPENDIX B: METHODOLOGY OF THE FOLLOW-UP SURVEY 2026

Background and Rationale

The fifth round of the Survey of the Nepali People was initiated in 2025 to generate nationally and provincially representative estimates of public opinion on governance, politics, public service delivery, security, identity, economic conditions, and access to information. The survey was originally designed with a planned sample size of 8,211 respondents, comprising a nationally representative main sample of 7,056 respondents and a booster sample of 1,155 respondents from three selected municipalities.

Fieldwork for SNP 2025 coincided with the nationwide Gen Z Movement of September 2025. As political protests, strikes, road blockades, and disruptions spread across several districts, the field teams faced significant challenges in completing the planned interviews. Consequently, the survey was completed with 6,394 interviews from the nationally representative main sample and 1,192 interviews from the booster sample, rather than the originally planned sample.

While the completed sample remained representative at both the national and provincial levels, the timing of the survey became particularly significant. Since data collection occurred before and during the Gen Z Movement, the SNP 2025 dataset provides a valuable snapshot of public opinion immediately prior to and during one of the most important political developments in Nepal's recent history. Throughout this report, the SNP 2025 dataset is therefore referred to as the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

Recognizing the importance of understanding how public attitudes may have changed following the movement, a follow-up survey was conducted in 2026. The primary objective of the follow-up survey was to assess changes in public opinion regarding governance, political institutions, public services, economic conditions, and perceptions on the Gen Z Movement. Together, the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 and the Follow-up Survey 2026 provide a unique opportunity to examine changes in public attitudes before and after a major political event.

Sampling Design

The Follow-up Survey 2026 covered all seven provinces and adopted a multistage probability sampling framework consistent with the previous rounds of the SNP. The survey was designed to generate nationally representative estimates of public opinion and to ensure comparability with the earlier survey rounds.

A nationally representative sample of 1,428 respondents was selected. To maintain equal precision across provinces and facilitate comparison, an equal sample size was allocated to each province.

TABLE B.1: SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION AND MARGINS OF ERROR

Province	Sample Size	Margin of Error (+/– %)
Koshi	204	6.86
Madhesh	204	6.86
Bagmati	204	6.86
Gandaki	204	6.86
Lumbini	204	6.86
Karnali	204	6.86
Sudurpaschim	204	6.86
Total	1,428	2.59

The achieved national sample of 1,428 respondents yields a margin of error of ±2.59% at the 95% confidence level.

Sampling Process

The survey employed a five-stage probability sampling design to ensure that all eligible individuals had a known and non-zero probability of selection.

Stage 1: Provincial Stratification

The national population was first stratified into Nepal's seven provinces. Equal sample sizes were allocated to each province to maintain comparable levels of precision and facilitate interprovincial comparisons.

Stage 2: District Selection

In each province, three districts were selected randomly, resulting in a total of 21 sampled districts across the country.

Stage 3: Selection of Wards and Enumeration Areas

Within each province, 17 wards were selected using the PPS sampling method. Each selected ward was further subdivided into four to five EAs. One EA was then selected randomly from each sampled ward.

Stage 4: Household Selection

A household listing was conducted within each selected EA. Households were subsequently selected using a systematic random sampling technique. Twelve households were selected from each EA, yielding a total of 204 households per province and 1,428 households nationally.

Stage 5: Respondent Selection

Within each selected household, one respondent aged 18 years or older was selected using the Kish Grid method. This procedure ensured that all eligible household members had an equal probability of selection regardless of age or gender.

Data Collection

The survey was administered through face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires programmed on Android tablets. Digital data collection enabled real-time monitoring, improved quality control, and reduced data-entry errors.

The use of a probability-based multistage sampling design, combined with digital data collection procedures, ensured that the survey findings were scientifically rigorous, unbiased, and nationally representative.

Data Weighting

To facilitate comparisons across provinces, equal sample sizes were allocated during the survey design phase. However, because Nepal's population is not distributed equally across provinces and demographic groups, weighting adjustments were applied during data analysis using population parameters from the National Population and Housing Census 2021.

The survey database was weighted using four key variables: province, sex, age group, and caste/ethnicity. A consistency-weighting approach was employed to align the sample distribution with the corresponding population distribution whenever deviations were observed. This process corrected for overrepresentation or underrepresentation of specific population groups and improved the representativeness of survey estimates.

For example, while Bagmati Province accounts for approximately 20.7% of Nepal's total population, only 14.3% of the survey sample originated from the province. Through the application of weighting factors, the contribution of respondents from Bagmati Province was adjusted so that the weighted sample accurately reflected its actual share of the national population. Similar adjustments were applied across all weighting variables to ensure that the final survey estimates were nationally representative and consistent with the demographic composition of Nepal's adult population.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX C: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN THE PRE-GEN Z MOVEMENT SURVEY 2025

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 is based on a nationally and provincially representative sample of 6,394 respondents drawn from all seven provinces of Nepal. The survey covered 72 districts and was conducted across 401 local government units, including 223 urban municipalities (six metropolitan cities, 11 sub-metropolitan cities, and 206 municipalities) and 178 rural municipalities (*gaunpalikas*), reflecting Nepal's federal structure.

This appendix presents the geographical, demographic, social, educational, and economic characteristics of the survey respondents. Overall, the achieved sample closely mirrors the composition of Nepal's adult population across key demographic and geographic indicators, thereby ensuring the representativeness of the survey findings.

Geographical Composition

The sample includes respondents from all seven provinces, the three ecological regions (Mountain, Hill, and Terai), and both urban and rural areas. The distribution of respondents across provinces, ecological regions, and place of residence closely corresponds to the distribution of the national population. As a result, the survey provides a robust basis for understanding public opinion across different geographic contexts of Nepal.

Tables C.1, C.2, and C.3 present the distribution of the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 sample by province, ecological region, and place of residence, alongside the corresponding population distribution from the 2021 National Population and Housing Census.

TABLE C.1: GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION, BY PROVINCE

Provinces	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
Koshi	17.1%	17.0%	17.4%
Madhesh	20.4%	21.0%	20.0%
Bagmati	20.9%	20.8%	22.5%
Gandaki	9.1%	8.5%	8.8%
Lumbini	18.5%	17.6%	17.4%
Karnali	4.4%	5.8%	5.2%
Sudurpaschim	9.6%	9.3%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE C.2: GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION, BY ECOLOGICAL REGION

Ecological region	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
Mountain	6.7%	6.1%	6.2%
Hill	43.0%	40.3%	41.8%
Terai	50.3%	53.7%	52.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE C.3: GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION, BY RESIDENCE

Residence	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
Rural Municipality	36.8%	33.9%	33.0%
Urban Municipality	63.2%	66.1%	67.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demographic Composition

The demographic profile of respondents closely reflects the composition of Nepal's adult population. In terms of marital status, a large majority of the respondents (81.4%) were married, while 14.3% had never been married and 4.3% were divorced, separated, or widowed. The distribution of respondents by marital status has remained largely consistent across the previous rounds of the SNP.

With respect to age, the sample represents a broad cross-section of Nepal's adult population. Approximately one-fifth of the respondents (21.2%) were between 18 and 24 years of age, 24.2% were between 25 and 34 years, and 27.4% were between 35 and 49 years. The remaining 27.2% were aged 50 years and above.

The survey achieved a balanced gender composition. Of the 6,394 respondents interviewed in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, 52.7% were women and 47.3% were men. The distribution closely reflects the gender composition of Nepal's population and contributes to the representativeness of the survey findings.

Tables C.4–C.6 below present the detailed demographic characteristics of the survey respondents.

TABLE C.4: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION, BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
Never married	33.1%	14.3%
Single married	61.8%	81.4%
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.1%	4.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE C.5: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION, BY AGE

Age Group	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
18–24	22.6%	19.7%	21.2%
25–34	25.0%	16.5%	24.2%
35–49	27.3%	21.0%	27.4%
50 & above	25.1%	20.3%	27.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE C.6: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION, BY GENDER

Gender	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
Women	51.5%	51.0%	52.7%
Men	48.5%	49.0%	47.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Social Composition

The Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 includes respondents from 96 caste and ethnic communities, reflecting the rich social diversity of Nepal. The distribution of respondents across caste and ethnic groups closely mirrors their representation in the national population, thereby enhancing the representativeness of the survey findings. Nepal's two largest caste groups—Chhetri and Hill Brahman—which together account for more than one-quarter of the country's population, are proportionately represented in the sample. A detailed comparison of the caste and ethnic composition of the survey sample and the national population is presented in the table below.

Caste and Ethnic Composition

For analytical purposes, the 96 caste and ethnic communities represented in the survey are grouped into nine broader social categories. These include **Hill Caste** (such as Chhetri, Hill Brahman, Thakuri, and Sanyasi), **Hill Adibasi/Janajati** (including Magar, Newar, Tamang, Rai, Gurung, Limbu, Sherpa, and related groups), and Hill Dalit (including Kami, Sarki, Damai, and related groups). Respondents from the Terai are categorized as **Madhesh/Terai Caste** (including Terai Brahman, Rajput, Kayastha, Yadav, Teli, Koiri, Kurmi, Dhanuk and related groups), **Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati** (including Tharu, Rajbanshi, and related groups), and **Madhesi Dalit** (including Chamar, Musahar, Dusadh, Paswan, Khatwe and related groups). The remaining categories include **Religious/Linguistic** Communities (such as Musalman, Marwadi, Bengali, Punjabi, and Foreigners), and additional socially distinct groups identified in the national census.

The use of these broader categories facilitates meaningful analysis of social diversity and enables comparisons across major social groups while preserving the representativeness of Nepal's complex caste and ethnic composition. Details of the sample distribution by caste and ethnic group are presented in Table C.7 below.

TABLE C.7: RESPONDENTS' CASTE/ETHNIC IDENTITIES

	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
Hill Caste	30.1%	30.7%
Hill Adibasi/Janajati	26.1%	26.9%
Hill Dalit	8.6%	7.9%
Madhesh/Terai Caste	16.1%	16.0%
Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	8.9%	9.6%
Madhesi Dalit	4.8%	4.4%
Religious/Linguistic Minorities	5.4%	4.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

For analytical purposes, these seven broad caste and ethnic categories are further grouped into two larger social categories based on geographic and historical origin: **Non-Madhesi** and **Madhesi.** The Non-Madhesi category comprises **Hill Caste, Hill Dalit,** and **Hill Adibasi/Janajati** groups, while the **Madhesi** category includes **Madhesh/Terai Caste, Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati, Madhesi Dalit,** and **Muslim** communities. This classification facilitates broader comparisons between populations originating

primarily from the Hill and Terai regions, and enables analysis of differences in attitudes, experiences, and perceptions across these major social groupings. The distribution of respondents across these categories is presented in Table C.8 below.

TABLE C.8: ORIGIN OF RESPONDENTS

	SNP 2025 Sample
Madhesi	34.6%
Non-Madhesi	65.4%
Total	100.0%

Religious Composition

Overall, the religious profile of the respondents closely mirrors the religious composition of the country, indicating that the sample is broadly representative in terms of religious affiliation. As in the previous rounds of the SNP, the respondents identifying as Hindu are slightly overrepresented in the sample compared to their share in the national population, while those identifying as Buddhist are somewhat underrepresented. Nevertheless, these differences are relatively small and do not substantially affect the overall representativeness of the survey. The distribution of other religious groups, including Muslims, Kirats, Christians, and followers of other religions, closely corresponds to their respective shares in the national population.

A detailed comparison of the religious composition of the survey sample and the national population is presented in Table C.9 below.

TABLE C.9: RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Religion	2021 Population	SNP 2025 Sample
Hindu	81.2%	85.4%
Buddhist	8.2%	6.2%
Islam	5.1%	4.2%
Kirat	3.2%	2.1%
Christian	1.8%	1.8%
Others	0.5%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Education and Economic Composition

The educational and economic characteristics of the respondents provide important insights into the socioeconomic profile of the survey sample. Overall, the distribution of respondents across different occupational groups reflects the diverse livelihood patterns found in Nepal.

As shown in the table below, agriculture is the dominant source of livelihood for a substantial proportion of the respondents. In the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025, approximately two-fifths of the respondents (42.6%) reported agriculture as their primary occupation. The second-largest occupational group comprises those engaged primarily in household work (15.6%), followed by respondents involved in business and self-employment activities (12.9%).

The remaining respondents are distributed across a range of occupations, including salaried employment, wage labor, foreign employment, students, retirees, and those involved in other types of economic activities. This occupational diversity reflects the broader economic structure of Nepal, where agriculture continues to play a central role while increasing numbers of people are engaged in non-agricultural occupations and service-sector activities.

Table C.10 below presents the detailed occupational composition of the survey respondents.

TABLE C.10: OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION

	SNP 2025
Agriculture	42.6%
Labor	6.2%
Business	12.9%
Service/Job	8.7%
Household work	15.6%
Student	6.9%
Unemployed	2.9%
Others	4.2%
Total	100.0%

In terms of educational attainment, the survey sample reflects a broad range of educational backgrounds. Approximately 14.4% of the respondents reported being illiterate, while 6.6% were literate but had not received any formal education. A further 16.1% had completed primary education, 6.4% had completed lower secondary education, and 22.0% had completed secondary education. In addition, 8.7% of the respondents had completed the School Leaving Certificate (SLC) or an equivalent level, 20.1% had completed intermediate-level education, and 5.8% reported having attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

The educational composition of the respondents in SNP 2025 is broadly comparable to that observed in the previous SNP rounds. Compared to earlier surveys, the 2025 sample includes a slightly higher proportion of respondents who have completed secondary-level education and a somewhat lower proportion of respondents who are illiterate. These patterns are consistent with the gradual improvement in educational attainment observed in Nepal over recent years.

A detailed breakdown of respondents' educational attainment is presented in Table C.11 below.

TABLE C.11: EDUCATIONAL COMPOSITION

Educational Status	SNP 2025 Sample
Illiterate	14.4%
Non-formal education	6.6%
Primary	16.1%
Lower secondary	6.4%
Secondary	22.0%
SEE	8.7%
Intermediate	20.1%
Bachelor's & above	5.8%
Total	100.0%

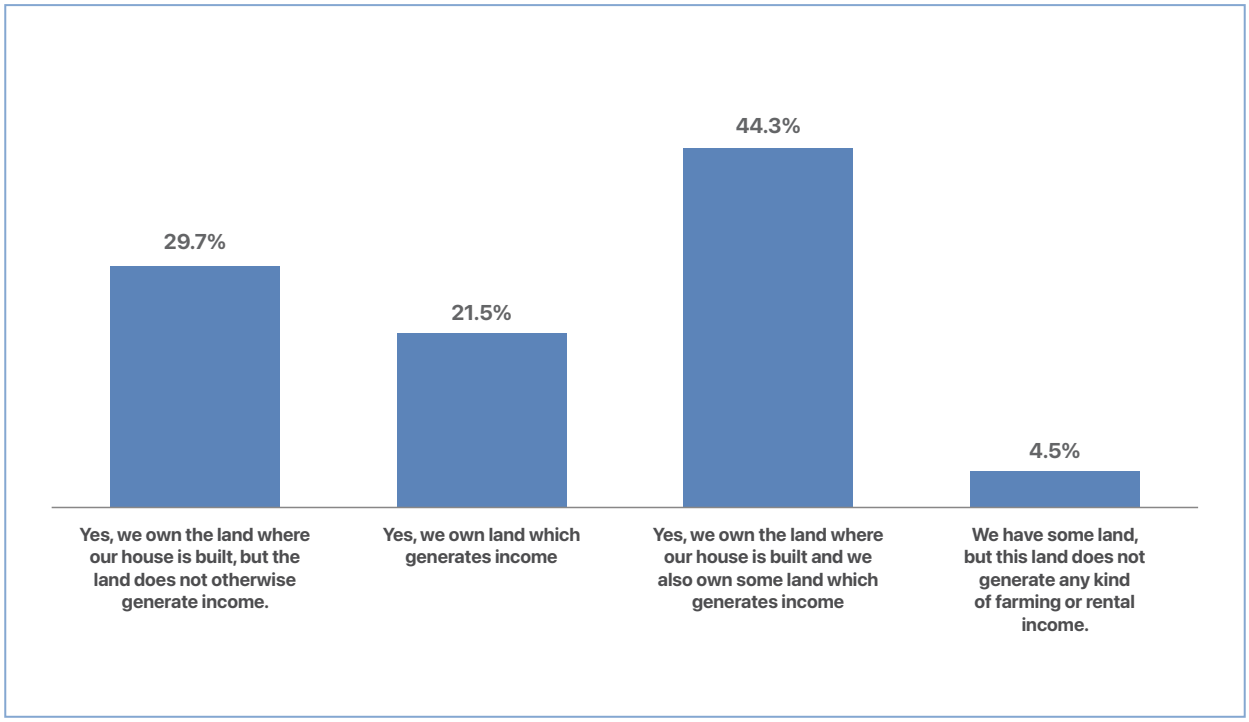
Land Ownership

Land ownership remains common among the respondents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. More than nine out of 10 respondents (91.3%) reported that their family owns some form of land, highlighting the continued importance of land as a key household asset in Nepal.

The nature and economic use of land ownership, however, vary considerably across households. Nearly one-third of the respondents (29.7%) reported owning only the land on which their house is built, with no income generated from the land. A further 21.5% indicated that their family owns land, some of which generates income through agricultural production, rental arrangements, or other economic activities. The largest group of respondents (44.3%) reported owning both the land on which their house is located and additional land that generates income. Meanwhile, 4.5% stated that their family owns land beyond their residential plot, although this land does not generate any farming, rental, or other income.

These findings suggest that while land ownership is nearly universal among the respondents, the extent to which land contributes to household livelihoods and income generation varies substantially. Figure C.1 below presents of respondents by land ownership status.

FIGURE C.1: LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERNS



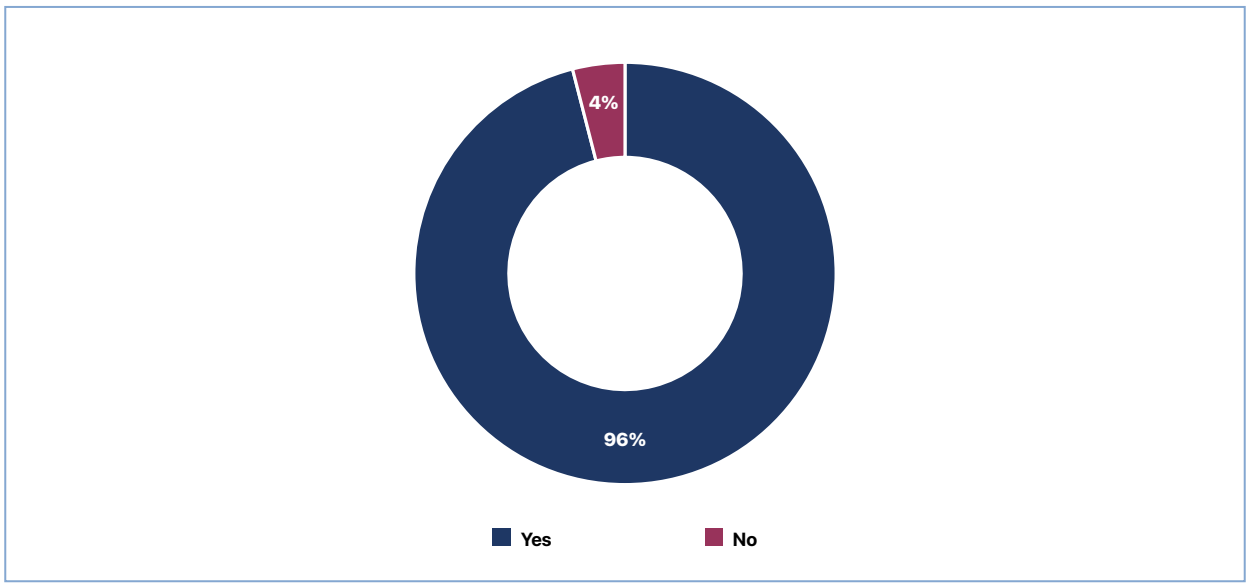
Citizenship

Citizenship certification is nearly universal among the respondents in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. Overall, 96.0% of the respondents reported possessing a citizenship certificate, indicating a high level of legal identification and formal recognition among Nepal's adult population.

Respondents who did not possess a citizenship certificate were asked to identify the primary reason for not obtaining one. Nearly half (48.9%) of them reported that they had not made any attempt to obtain a citizenship certificate. A further 21.6% stated that they had never felt the need to acquire one. Approximately 18.8% cited the lack of necessary supporting documents as the main obstacle, while 11.5% reported that the process of obtaining a citizenship certificate was too lengthy or cumbersome.

These findings suggest that while citizenship coverage is extensive, a small proportion of the population continues to face barriers related to awareness, documentation requirements, and administrative procedures. The figure below shows the percentage of Nepalis who hold a citizenship certificate and those who do not.

FIGURE C.2: PERCENTAGE OF CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATE OWNERS AND NON-OWNERS



Disability Status

Of the total respondents, more than 90% stated that they did not have any kind of disability, such as poor eyesight, poor hearing, limited mobility, etc.

TABLE C.12: DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING VARIOUS TASKS

	No – no difficulty	Yes – some difficulty	Yes – a lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all
Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	95.7%	4.0%	0.3%	–
Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	98.8%	1.2%	–	–
Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	95.1%	4.1%	0.8%	–
Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	97.3%	2.6%	0.1%	–
Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	98.2%	1.4%	0.3%	–

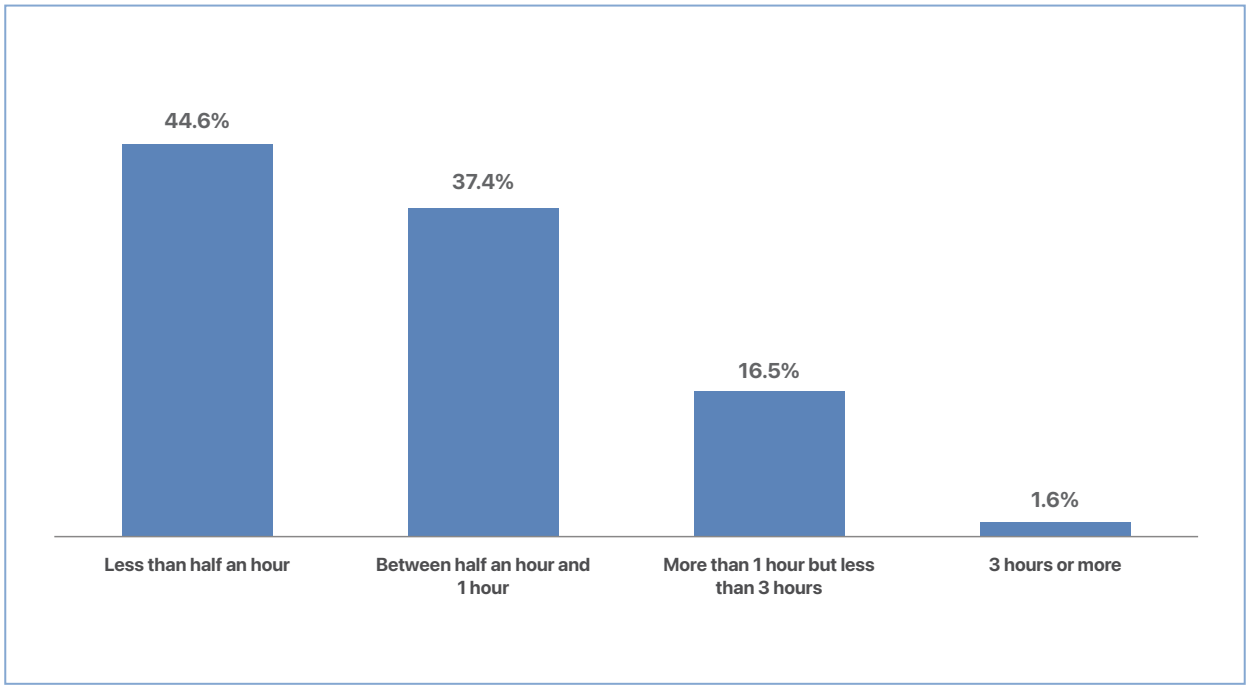
Remoteness

The measure of remoteness was based on the travel time required for respondents to reach their respective rural municipality or urban municipality office using the quickest available means of transportation. Respondents were classified into three categories: less remote, remote, and more remote. Households located less than one hour away from the municipality office were classified as less remote; those located between one and three hours away were classified as remote; and those requiring more than three hours of travel were classified as more remote.

The findings indicate that the majority of respondents reside in areas with relatively good access to local government centers. More than four-fifths of the respondents (82.0%) live in less remote areas, while 16.5% reside in remote areas. Only a small proportion of respondents (1.6%) live in more remote locations requiring more than three hours of travel to reach their municipality or rural municipality office.

These findings suggest that most respondents have comparatively easier physical access to local government institutions and services, although a small segment of the population continues to reside in geographically isolated areas. The figure below presents the distribution of respondents by level of remoteness.

FIGURE C.3: REMOTENESS: RURAL MUNICIPALITY/MUNICIPALITY OFFICE AND RESPONDENT'S HOME, IN 2025



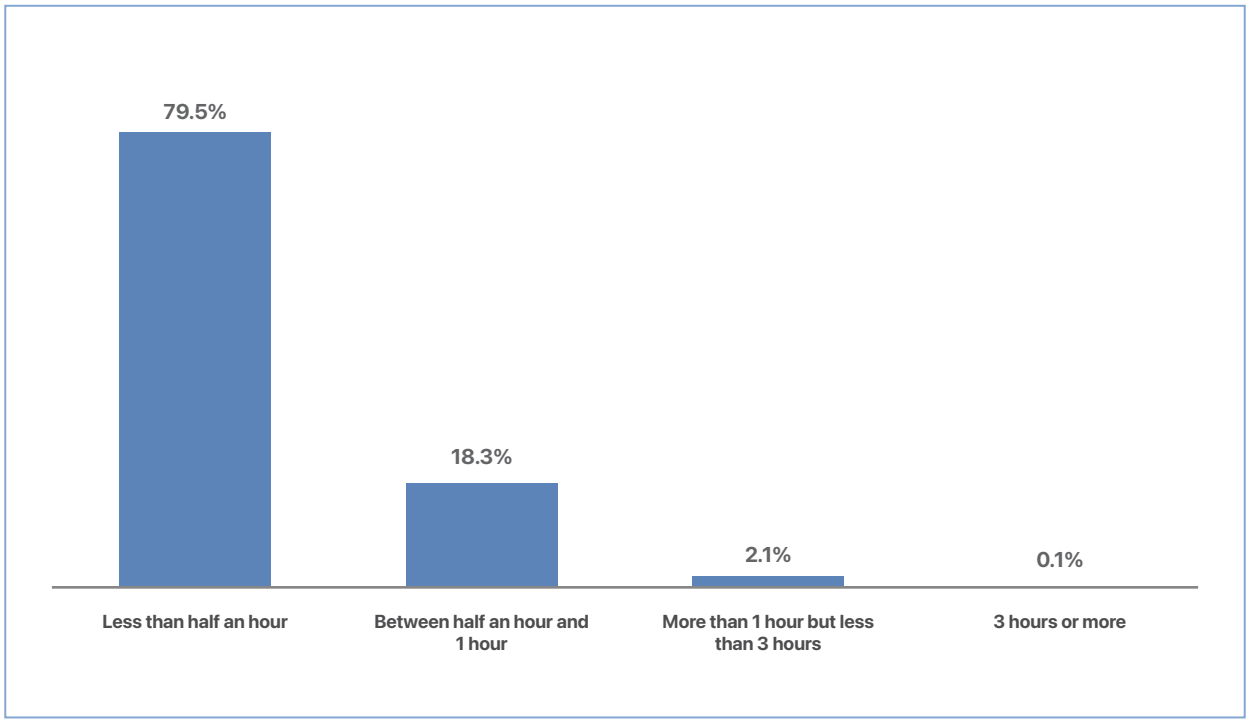
Accessibility to Ward Offices

In addition to access to municipality and rural municipality offices, respondents were also classified according to the travel time required to reach their nearest ward office using the quickest available means of transportation. Respondents living less than one hour away from the ward office were categorized as less remote, those requiring between one and three hours of travel were classified as **remote**, and those located more than three hours away were classified as **more remote.**

The findings indicate that ward offices are highly accessible to most respondents. Nearly all respondents (97.8%) reside in less remote areas, requiring less than one hour of travel to reach their nearest ward office. A further 2.1% live in remote areas located between one and three hours away, while only 0.1% reside in more remote locations requiring more than three hours of travel.

These findings reflect the extensive reach of local government structures under Nepal's federal system and suggest that the vast majority of respondents have relatively easy physical access to the most immediate level of government administration. Figure C.4 below presents the distribution of respondents by level of remoteness from their nearest ward office.

FIGURE C.4: REMOTENESS: WARD OFFICE AND RESPONDENT'S HOME, IN 2025



APPENDIX

APPENDIX D: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN THE FOLLOW-UP SURVEY 2026

The Follow-up Survey 2026 is based on a nationally representative sample of 1,428 respondents drawn from all seven provinces of Nepal. The survey was conducted to examine changes in public attitudes following the Gen Z Movement of September 2025 and to facilitate comparison with the findings of the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025.

This appendix presents the geographical, demographic, social, educational, and economic characteristics of the respondents interviewed in the Follow-up Survey 2026. Overall, the achieved sample closely reflects the composition of Nepal's adult population across key demographic and geographic indicators, thereby ensuring the representativeness of the survey findings at the national level.

The survey covered 21 districts, three districts from each of the seven provinces, and was conducted across 96 local government units, including 62 urban municipalities (four metropolitan cities, four sub-metropolitan cities, and 54 municipalities) and 34 rural municipalities (gaunpalikas), reflecting Nepal's federal structure.

Geographical Composition

The sample includes respondents from all seven provinces, the three ecological regions (Mountain, Hill, and Terai), and both urban and rural areas. To ensure national representation and facilitate comparison across provinces, an equal sample size was allocated to each province during the survey design stage. Weighting adjustments were subsequently applied to align the sample distribution with the population distribution reported in the 2021 National Population and Housing Census.

The distribution of respondents across provinces, ecological regions, and place of residence closely corresponds to the national population structure. Tables D.1–D.3 present the geographical composition of the Follow-up Survey 2026 sample alongside the corresponding population distribution.

TABLE D.1: GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION, BY PROVINCE

Provinces	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
Koshi	17.1%	17.0%	17.5%
Madhesh	20.4%	21.0%	19.3%
Bagmati	20.9%	20.8%	22.9%
Gandaki	9.1%	8.5%	8.9%
Lumbini	18.5%	17.6%	17.3%
Karnali	4.4%	5.8%	5.3%
Sudurpaschim	9.6%	9.3%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE D.2: GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION, BY ECOLOGICAL REGION

Ecological region	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
Mountain	6.7%	6.1%	3.5%
Hill	43.0%	40.3%	38.6%
Terai	50.3%	53.7%	58.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE D.3: GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION, BY RESIDENCE

Residence	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
Rural Municipality	36.81%	33.9%	25.2%
Urban Municipality	63.19%	66.1%	74.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demographic Composition

The demographic profile of the respondents closely reflects the composition of Nepal's adult population. The sample includes respondents from diverse age groups, marital status, and gender categories, ensuring broad representation of different segments of society. The table below presents the distribution of the respondents by age, gender, and marital status. Overall, the weighted sample closely resembles the demographic composition of the national population and provides a reliable basis for national-level analysis.

In terms of marital status, a large majority of the respondents (78.7%) were married, while 16.4% had never been married, and 4.9% were divorced, separated, or widowed. The distribution of respondents by marital status has remained largely consistent across the previous rounds of the SNP.

With respect to age, the sample represents a broad cross-section of Nepal's adult population. Approximately one-fifth of the respondents (20.9%) were between 18 and 24 years of age, 24.1% were between 25 and 34 years, and 27.4% were between 35 and 49 years. The remaining 27.6% were aged 50 years and above.

The survey achieved a balanced gender composition. Of the 1,428 respondents interviewed in the Follow-up Survey 2026, 52.6% were women and 47.4% were men. The distribution closely reflects the gender composition of Nepal's population and contributes to the representativeness of the survey findings.

Tables D.4–D.6 below present the detailed demographic characteristics of the survey respondents.

TABLE D.4: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION, BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
Never married	33.1 %	16.4%
Single married	61.8%	78.7%
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.1%	4.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE D.5: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION, BY AGE

Age Group	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
18–24	22.6%	19.7%	20.9%
25–34	25.0%	16.5%	24.1%
35–49	27.3%	21.0%	27.4%
50 & above	25.1%	20.3%	27.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE D.6: DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION, BY GENDER

Gender	2011 Population	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
Women	51.5%	51.0%	52.6%
Men	48.5%	49.0%	47.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Social Composition

The Follow-up Survey 2026 includes respondents from a wide range of caste, ethnic, religious, and social groups found throughout Nepal. The distribution of respondents across these groups closely mirrors their representation in the national population, thereby strengthening the representativeness of the survey findings.

The Follow-up Survey 2026 includes respondents from 60 caste and ethnic communities, reflecting the rich social diversity of Nepal. The distribution of respondents across caste and ethnic groups closely mirrors their representation in the national population, thereby enhancing the representativeness of the survey findings. Nepal's two largest caste groups—Chhetri and Hill Brahman—which together account for more than one-quarter of the country's population, are proportionately represented in the sample. A detailed comparison of the caste and ethnic composition of the survey sample and the national population is presented in the table below.

Caste and Ethnic Composition

For analytical purposes, the 60 caste and ethnic communities represented in the survey are grouped into nine broader social categories as in the Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025. The use of these broader categories facilitates meaningful analysis of social diversity and enables comparisons across major social groups while preserving the representativeness of Nepal's complex caste and ethnic composition. Details of the sample distribution by caste and ethnic group are presented in Table D.7 below.

TABLE D.7: RESPONDENTS' CASTE/ETHNIC IDENTITIES

	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
Hill Caste	30.1%	31.2%
Hill Adibasi/Janajati	26.1%	27.3%
Hill Dalit	8.6%	7.9%
Madhesi Caste	16.1%	15.5%
Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	8.9%	9.6%
Madhesi Dalit	4.8%	4.3%
Musalman and Other Cultural Groups	5.4%	4.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

For analytical purposes, respondents are grouped into broader caste and ethnic categories, including Hill Caste, Hill Adibasi/Janajati, Hill Dalit, Madhesi Caste, Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati, Madhesi Dalit, and Muslim communities. These groups are further classified into two broader categories—Non-Madhesi and Madhesi—to facilitate analysis of social differences and patterns across major population groups. Table D.8 below presents the caste, ethnic, and religious composition of the respondents and compares it with the national population.

TABLE D.8: ORIGIN OF RESPONDENTS

	SNP 2026 Sample
Madhesi	33.6%
Non-Madhesi	66.4%
Total	100.0%

Religious Composition

As in the previous rounds of the SNP, respondents identifying as Hindu are slightly overrepresented in the sample compared to their share in the national population, while those identifying as Buddhist are somewhat underrepresented. Nevertheless, these differences are relatively small and do not substantially affect the overall representativeness of the survey. The distribution of other religious groups, including Muslims, Kirats, Christians, and followers of other religions, closely corresponds to their respective shares in the national population.

Table D.9 below presents the religious composition of the survey sample alongside the corresponding distribution in Nepal's population. Overall, the religious profile of the respondents closely mirrors the religious composition of the country, indicating that the sample is broadly representative in terms of religious affiliation.

TABLE D.9: RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Religion	2021 Population	SNP 2026 Sample
Hindu	81.2%	87.0%
Buddhist	8.2%	3.9%
Islam	5.1%	4.2%
Kirat	3.2%	3.3%
Christian	1.8%	1.6%
Others	0.5%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Education and Economic Composition

The Follow-up Survey 2026 includes respondents from a wide range of educational and occupational backgrounds. The distribution of educational attainment and primary occupation broadly reflects the socioeconomic composition of Nepal's adult population. These characteristics provide important context for interpreting survey findings and understanding variations in public opinion across different socioeconomic groups.

As shown in Table D.10 below, agriculture remains the dominant source of livelihood for a substantial proportion of respondents. In the Follow-up Survey 2026, approximately one-third of the respondents (33.6%) reported agriculture as their primary occupation. The second-largest occupational group comprises those engaged primarily in household work (21.7%), followed by respondents involved in business and self-employment activities (15.0%).

The remaining respondents are distributed across a range of occupations, including salaried employment, wage labor, foreign employment, students, retirees, and those involved in other types of economic activities. This occupational diversity reflects the broader economic structure of Nepal, where agriculture continues to play a central role while increasing numbers of people are engaged in non-agricultural occupations and service-sector activities. The table below presents the detailed occupational composition of the survey respondents.

TABLE D.10: OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION

	SNP 2026 Sample
Agriculture	33.6%
Labor	6.6%
Business	15.0%
Service/Job	6.2%
Household work	21.7%
Student	10.1%
Unemployed	3.7%
Others	3.1%
Total	100.0%

In terms of educational attainment, the survey sample reflects a broad range of educational backgrounds. Approximately 16.0% of the respondents reported being illiterate, while 5.9% were literate but had not received any formal education. A further 16.6% had completed primary education, 13.1% had completed lower secondary education, and 15.3% had completed secondary education. In addition, 7.5% of the respondents had completed their SEE or an equivalent level, 18.3% had completed intermediate-level education, and 7.3% reported having attained a bachelor's degree or higher. A detailed breakdown of the respondents' educational attainment is presented in Table D.11 below.

TABLE D.11: EDUCATIONAL COMPOSITION

Educational Status	SNP 2026 Sample
Illiterate	16.0%
Non-formal education	5.9%
Primary	16.6%
Lower secondary	13.1%
Secondary	15.3%
SEE	7.5%
Intermediate	18.3%
Bachelor & above	7.3%
Total	100.0%

Land Ownership and Disability Status

The survey also collected information on land ownership and disability status of the respondents. These indicators provide additional insight into the respondents' socioeconomic circumstances and their degree of integration into administrative and governance structures.

In terms of land ownership, an overwhelming majority of the respondents (91.2%) stated that their family owns land. While 24.9% said they own the land where their house is built but the land does not generate income, 8.7% reported that their family owns land, some of which generates income. Nearly three-fifths of the respondents (61.6%) stated that they own the land where their house is built and that they also own some land which generates income. Finally, 4.8% reported that they own some land, but this land does not generate any kind of farming or rental income.

The survey collected information on whether the respondents experienced any form of disability, including difficulties related to vision, hearing, mobility, or other physical impairments. The findings indicate that the vast majority of the respondents (97.5%) reported having no disability, while 2.5% identified themselves as having some form of disability.

Respondents who reported having a disability were further asked whether they had received a disability identity card from their respective municipality or rural municipality. Among persons with disabilities, 28.1% reported having obtained the disability identity card, while the majority had not received one.

Among those who possessed a disability identity card, most held a Blue Card (81.5%), followed by a Yellow Card (13.2%) and a Red Card (5.4%). These findings suggest that while only a small proportion of respondents reported living with a disability, less than one-third of them had received official disability identification and related recognition from local government authorities.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX E: BOOSTER SAMPLE

The survey took additional booster samples from three local units: Bhimeshwor Municipality, Dolakha District, Bagmati Province; Tansen Municipality, Palpa District, Lumbini Province; and Waling Municipality, Syangja District, Gandaki Province. This was done to gauge and compare public opinion at the local level, specifically within local municipalities, on the same issues of public concern—public outlook/national mood, security, identity, governance, politics, economics, and access to information. The booster sampling was carried out to compare the findings at the local and national levels and assess the difference in perceptions. Wards within the aforementioned three municipalities constituted the primary sampling unit and were selected using the PPS sampling technique (in terms of the old administrative structure). Even though ward is the smallest administrative unit of Nepal, it is still a very large geographical area. A total of 385 face-to-face interviews across nine wards in Bhimeshwor Municipality, 398 face-to-face interviews across 14 wards in Tansen Municipality, and 409 interviews across 13 wards in Waling Municipality were carried out for the study. The key findings from the booster sample are presented below.

DEMOGRAPHICS: BOOSTER SAMPLE

A. Demographics

		Municipality		
Ecology	**National**	**Bhimeshwor**	**Tansen**	**Waling**
Mountain	6.2%	100.0%	–	–
Hill	41.8%		100.0%	100.0%
Terai	52.0%	–	–	–

		Municipality		
Gender	**National**	**Bhimeshwor**	**Tansen**	**Waling**
Female	52.7%	49.9%	50.0%	50.1%
Male	47.3%	50.1%	50.0%	49.9%

		Municipality		
Age Group	**National**	**Bhimeshwor**	**Tansen**	**Waling**
18–24	21.2%	6.5%	6.0%	6.1%
25–34	24.2%	16.4%	19.3%	14.4%
35–49	27.4%	32.7%	34.2%	25.9%
50–80	27.2%	44.4%	40.5%	53.5%

		Municipality		
Education	**National**	**Bhimeshwor**	**Tansen**	**Waling**
Illiterate	14.4%	20.0%	2.0%	14.4%
Non-formal education	6.6%	13.0%	4.8%	2.4%
Primary	16.1%	20.0%	13.1%	16.9%
Lower secondary	6.4%	9.4%	4.8%	4.9%
Secondary	22.0%	17.1%	29.1%	21.3%
SEE or equivalent	8.7%	8.3%	15.6%	14.9%
Intermediate	20.1%	10.1%	22.1%	17.4%
Bachelor's & above	5.8%	2.1%	8.5%	7.8%

	Municipality			
Caste/Ethnicity	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Hill Caste	30.7%	37.4%	55.0%	69.9%
Mountain/Hill Janajati	26.9%	54.5%	36.9%	17.8%
Hill Dalit	7.9%	7.5%	6.0%	10.5%
Madhesh/Terai Caste	16.0%	0.3%	1.5%	1.2%
Terai Janajati	9.6%	0.3%	0.3%	–
Madhesh/Terai Dalit	4.4%	–	0.3%	–
Religious/Linguistic groups	4.2%	–	–	0.5%
Others	0.3%	–	–	–

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Non-Madhesi	65.4%	99.5%	98.0%	98.3%
Madhesi	34.6%	0.5%	2.0%	1.7%

	Municipality			
Broad group of caste/ethnicity	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
High Caste	46.5%	37.7%	56.5%	71.1%
Janajati	36.4%	54.8%	37.2%	17.8%
Low Caste	12.3%	7.5%	6.3%	10.5%
Others	4.8%	–	–	0.5%

	Municipality			
Religion	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Hindu	85.4%	64.7%	95.5%	93.4%
Buddhist	6.2%	26.8%	3.0%	2.0%
Islam	4.2%	–	–	0.5%
Kirat	2.1%	3.9%	–	–
Christian	1.8%	4.7%	1.3%	0.7%
Others	0.4%	–	0.3%	3.4%

	Municipality			
Main Occupation	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Agriculture	42.6%	83.4%	33.4%	54.8%
Labor	6.2%	1.6%	2.8%	1.2%
Business	12.9%	2.6%	20.4%	10.5%
Service/Job	8.7%	3.1%	9.0%	8.1%
Household work	15.6%	1.8%	18.3%	10.8%
Student	6.9%	1.6%	3.5%	5.4%
Unemployed	2.9%	0.3%	3.3%	1.7%
Others	4.2%	5.7%	9.3%	7.6%

	Municipality			
Marital Status	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Never married	14.3%	5.2%	8.3%	8.6%
Married	81.4%	88.6%	88.2%	86.1%
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	4.3%	6.2%	3.5%	5.4%

	Municipality			
Household Income	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Low Income	27.8%	31.4%	9.3%	17.8%
Middle Income	56.8%	50.9%	70.9%	50.9%
High Income	13.4%	17.4%	19.6%	27.6%
Non-response/Don't know	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	3.7%

	Municipality			
Personal Income	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
No source of income	28.8%	12.2%	19.8%	13.7%
Low Income	45.1%	61.8%	39.9%	58.9%
Middle Income	22.6%	24.9%	37.4%	22.2%
High Income	2.6%	1.0%	2.5%	3.4%
Non-response/don't know	0.9%	–	0.3%	1.7%

A4. How much time does it take to reach your rural municipality/municipality office from your home using the most accessible means of transportation?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Less than half an hour	44.6%	16.9%	58.0%	58.7%
Between half an hour and 1 hour	37.4%	67.5%	33.9%	27.9%
More than one hour but less than 3 hours	16.5%	12.5%	8.0%	13.4%
Three hours or more	1.6%	3.1%	–	–

A5. Citizenship: Do you have a citizenship certificate?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	96.1%	99.5%	99.5%	99.8%
No	3.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%

A10. Do you or your family own land?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	91.3%	97.7%	98.5%	99.8%
No	8.7%	2.3%	1.5%	0.2%

A10.1 If yes, what type of land?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, we own the land where our house is built, but the land does not otherwise generate income.	29.7%	29.8%	29.8%	23.3%
Yes, we own land which generates income (from farming, renting etc.)	21.5%	24.7%	31.4%	5.1%
Yes, we own the land where our house is built and we also own some land which generates income.	44.3%	45.2%	36.7%	62.0%
We have some land, but this land does not generate any kind of farming or rental income.	4.5%	0.3%	2.0%	9.6%

PUBLIC OUTLOOK AND NATIONAL MOOD

B1. Considering the overall situation of the country (Social, Economic, Political, Religious, Cultural, Infrastructural), do you feel that the country is heading in the right direction or in the wrong direction?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
B1.a Overall	Right direction	23.7%	31.4%	11.8%	18.3%
	Wrong direction	61.8%	67.8%	78.4%	71.4%
	Neither right nor wrong	12.3%	0.3%	9.3%	9.0%
	Don't know/Can't say	2.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%
B1.b Social	Right direction	40.8%	63.9%	33.4%	33.7%
	Wrong direction	46.5%	35.6%	59.3%	55.0%
	Neither right nor wrong	10.9%	0.5%	6.8%	9.8%
	Don't know/Can't say	1.8%	–	0.5%	1.5%
B1.c Economic	Right direction	16.3%	27.3%	7.0%	15.2%
	Wrong direction	72.9%	71.2%	89.9%	74.8%
	Neither right nor wrong	8.2%	1.3%	2.5%	6.6%
	Don't know/Can't say	2.6%	0.3%	0.5%	3.4%
B1.d Political	Right direction	8.1%	6.8%	1.0%	6.4%
	Wrong direction	80.7%	86.8%	97.7%	86.1%
	Neither right nor wrong	8.3%	6.0%	0.8%	3.9%
	Don't know/Can't say	2.9%	0.5%	0.5%	3.7%
B1.e Cultural	Right direction	44.5%	68.1%	40.5%	54.3%
	Wrong direction	43.2%	31.2%	54.3%	37.9%
	Neither right nor wrong	10.6%	0.8%	4.8%	6.4%
	Don't know/Can't say	1.8%	–	0.5%	1.5%
B1.f Physical (Infrastructure)	Right direction	53.9%	57.4%	63.6%	62.6%
	Wrong direction	35.6%	42.3%	29.1%	27.6%
	Neither right nor wrong	8.7%	0.3%	6.8%	9.5%
	Don't know/Can't say	1.8%	–	0.5%	0.2%

B2. Why do you think that country is going in the right direction?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
The roads/trails have improved	73.8%	91.7%	78.7%	40.0%
Access to health services has increased	45.3%	55.4%	38.3%	6.7%
The supply of electricity has improved	40.8%	47.9%	19.1%	12.0%
Drinking water services/facilities have improved	37.1%	66.9%	31.9%	17.3%
Access to education has increased	36.5%	32.2%	40.4%	14.7%
Things have improved overall	23.2%	24.8%	31.9%	22.7%
Conditions of women have improved	19.3%	16.5%	12.8%	8.0%
The social aspects of the country are good	17.6%	4.1%	8.5%	16.0%
Security situation has improved	14.2%	9.1%	29.8%	25.3%
There are progresses in freedom of expression, and making association among people	13.3%	1.7%	23.4%	24.0%
The new constitution has come forth in the country	12.8%	18.2%	25.5%	2.7%
Political changes have come in the country	7.6%	6.6%	6.4%	9.3%
The environmental conditions have improved	6.7%	1.7%	6.4%	2.7%
The economic conditions of the country have improved	5.5%	4.1%	–	4.0%
The peace process has moved in a positive direction, and political disputes/conflicts have decreased.	4.8%	0.8%	14.9%	2.7%
The new constitution has brought positive changes	4.6%	5.0%	14.9%	4.0%
There has been improvement in local government	4.5%	2.5%	2.1%	4.0%
It has become easier to work for livelihoods and to find jobs/ works	4.3%	4.1%	–	–
Poverty has reduced	4.3%	0.8%	–	–
Separate provinces are established in the country	4.1%	1.7%	2.1%	1.3%
Relations between people of different groups/religion/caste/ ethnicity have improved	3.6%	1.7%	6.4%	4.0%
Local elections have brought positive change	2.8%	0.8%	4.3%	–
The Municipalities/rural municipalities established with more power have brought positive change	2.6%	0.8%	12.8%	–
The cultural aspects of the country have become good	2.4%	2.5%	–	9.3%
People are able practice rituals and celebrate festivals according to their culture	2.4%	0.8%	–	13.3%
Representatives elected from the local elections have brought positive change	2.1%	–	2.1%	1.3%
There is stability in the government	2.0%	–	–	–
Political situation of the country has improved	1.5%	0.8%	–	1.3%
Transitional justice is beginning to reach its full potential. Incidence of violence has declined	1.4%	0.8%	4.3%	–
The new federal state has brought positive change	1.3%	–	4.3%	–
Corruption has decreased	1.3%	–	–	–
Condition of Persons with disabilities have improved	0.9%	–	–	–
All the political parties are working together	0.4%	–	–	–
Others	–	0.8%	8.5%	4.0%
Don't know/Can't say	–	–	–	5.3%

B3. In your view, what are the major problems that the country is facing now?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Corruption has increased	58.9%	69.4%	55.5%	53.8%
It is difficult to earn a living and find work	46.2%	28.3%	70.9%	41.1%
The economic condition of the country is deteriorating	36.1%	21.6%	36.4%	33.3%
The price of essential goods have risen up	31.1%	13.5%	28.9%	21.3%
Poverty has increased	25.7%	12.7%	14.6%	11.0%
The political situation of the country is deteriorating	25.5%	18.7%	53.0%	32.0%
The condition of Roads/trails are worse	22.1%	3.9%	33.7%	7.6%
No irrigation facilities	17.6%	3.6%	10.8%	4.4%
Fertilizer and seeds are not available on time	16.7%	8.8%	11.8%	4.2%
Taxes are increased	16.4%	3.6%	10.3%	2.2%
Drinking water services/facilities are inadequate	14.1%	0.8%	14.3%	1.7%
Access to education is limited	12.9%	9.4%	11.3%	7.8%
Access to health services is poor	11.9%	2.3%	19.8%	3.9%
The social condition of the country is deteriorating	10.4%	18.7%	11.3%	4.2%
Drain/Sewerage/Solid waste management is poor	8.9%	0.8%	8.5%	1.0%
All the political parties are not working together	8.0%	13.5%	16.6%	4.4%
There has been no improvement in electricity supply	7.9%	0.5%	17.3%	1.0%
There has been no improvement in government leadership	7.7%	6.8%	11.3%	10.5%
Unwanted foreign activity has increased	7.5%	9.9%	5.8%	12.0%
The conditions of women have not improved	6.1%	9.1%	3.0%	1.0%
Natural calamities like flood and landslides have hit various parts of the country	5.0%	3.9%	7.5%	2.7%
There has been an increase in political disputes/conflicts	4.7%	14.3%	5.0%	2.4%
The environmental conditions have deteriorated	3.6%	5.2%	2.8%	9.3%
Security situation has deteriorated	3.2%	2.9%	0.5%	1.7%
The cultural aspect of the country has worsened	2.9%	4.2%	2.3%	5.6%
The Federal state has increased the expenses of the country	2.8%	1.6%	6.8%	1.7%
The effects of climate change have increased.	2.7%	0.8%	4.5%	0.7%
Representatives elected from the local elections have not brought positive change in the society	2.7%	3.4%	1.8%	0.7%
Extortion has increased	2.4%	11.9%	–	0.2%
There has been no improvement in the leadership of local and provincial governments	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%	1.0%
Caste discrimination and untouchability have been promoted in society	1.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Limited freedom of expression and difficulties in making associations among people	1.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.2%
The economy, which has been hit hard by COVID, has not improved	1.5%	0.5%	1.3%	1.5%
New Municipalities/rural municipalities have brought negative change	1.2%	0.5%	–	–
Others	1.1%	1.3%	2.8%	12.5%
Relations between people of different groups/religion/caste/ethnicity have deteriorated	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
The physical environment, communication and information services are not accessible for persons with disabilities.	0.9%	–	–	0.7%
The life of people with disabilities have become difficult	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	–
The life of marginalized/backward people have become difficult	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	1.0%
Persons with disabilities are deprived from education	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
Post-earthquake reconstruction has not yet moved further properly	0.5%	0.8%	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	1.3%	1.8%	–	5.6%

B4. Overall (in terms of social, economic, political, religious, and cultural aspects, as well as in terms of physical infrastructure), how do you feel about the condition of your local area (rural municipality/municipality)? (Improving, deteriorating, or the same?)

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Things are improving	54.4%	80.8%	32.9%	53.8%
Things are getting worse	15.1%	6.8%	8.8%	17.6%
The same	29.6%	12.5%	58.3%	28.6%
DK/CS	0.9%	–	–	–

B5. In your view what things have improved in your area (rural municipality/ municipality) compared to the past year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
The roads/trails have improved	75.2%	65.3%	83.2%	74.5%
Drinking water services/facilities have improved	38.5%	21.2%	51.9%	37.7%
Access to health services has increased	34.6%	15.1%	30.5%	16.4%
The supply of electricity has improved	29.3%	4.2%	16.8%	14.5%
Access to education has increased	23.1%	25.7%	26.0%	5.9%
Transportation facilities have increased	17.3%	15.4%	16.8%	5.9%
The social aspects have become good	14.2%	15.1%	8.4%	7.3%
Things have improved overall	14.2%	3.2%	9.2%	21.4%
Peace in the local level/locality	12.6%	27.0%	10.7%	2.3%
Conditions of women have improved	8.6%	8.0%	6.9%	4.1%
The environmental conditions have improved	7.3%	3.2%	1.5%	3.2%
There are progresses in freedom of expression, and in making associations among people	6.3%	0.6%	3.1%	8.6%
Caste discrimination and untouchability have decreased in society	4.8%	0.6%	3.8%	0.5%
Reduction in the incidences of violence	4.4%	19.9%	3.8%	0.5%
There has been a decrease in political disputes/conflicts	4.4%	14.1%	–	0.9%
Relations between people of different groups/religion/caste/ ethnicity have improved	4.1%	2.6%	1.5%	0.9%
Corruption is comparatively low	3.7%	14.8%	1.5%	–
Electronic governance has begun	3.2%	0.3%	–	0.9%
Security situation has improved	3.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
It has become easier to earn a living and find work	3.0%	1.3%	3.8%	1.4%
The economic condition of the local people has improved	2.9%	2.6%	–	0.9%
Extortion is comparatively low	2.7%	7.7%	0.8%	1.4%
Local religious and cultural milieus have become stronger	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%	3.6%
Representatives elected from the local elections have brought positive change	2.5%	0.6%	3.8%	1.4%
There has been improvement in local government leadership	2.4%	1.0%	1.5%	2.7%
Poverty has reduced	1.9%	4.2%	0.8%	–
People of different groups are celebrating festivals together	1.9%	0.6%	–	5.0%
Political situation has become better	1.5%	3.9%	–	1.4%
The Municipalities/rural municipalities established with more power have brought positive change	1.3%	–	4.6%	1.8%
Relation between the people of different religion have improved	1.2%	1.0%	–	3.2%
All the political parties are working together now	0.4%	–	–	–
There is more meaningful participation of citizens in program formulation and budget allocation	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Others	1.6%	5.1%	1.5%	8.6%
Don't know/Can't say	0.3%	–	–	0.5%

B6. In your view what are the major problems here in your area (where you live and work most of the time)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
It is difficult to work for livelihoods and harder to find jobs/works	40.1%	22.1%	66.8%	29.3%
Irrigation, fertilizer and seeds are not available on time	33.9%	26.8%	33.2%	10.5%
The conditions of roads and trails have deteriorated	33.0%	26.2%	33.9%	28.1%
Price of basic goods and necessities are higher	30.7%	16.6%	33.9%	27.6%
Poverty has increased	22.3%	14.8%	20.4%	11.5%
Corruption has increased at the local level	20.6%	26.0%	11.1%	5.6%
There is no proper management of sewage disposal	19.5%	4.7%	27.4%	9.8%
No adequate improvement in the drinking water supply/facilities	18.4%	7.5%	24.1%	13.4%
Local taxes have become too high	18.1%	6.5%	17.6%	12.7%
There is no proper management of solid waste	13.4%	1.3%	22.9%	3.4%
No transportation facilities	9.6%	3.4%	5.8%	5.9%
Basic education is still not available	8.4%	5.5%	4.0%	4.2%
Disputes and fights in the community due to increase in alcohol consumption	8.3%	14.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Security situation has deteriorated	8.2%	11.7%	1.8%	2.9%
There has been an increase in political disputes/conflicts	8.1%	13.0%	4.0%	3.4%
Natural calamities like flood and landslide have hit the area	7.9%	9.1%	3.3%	8.1%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
No adequate improvement in the supply of electricity in the area	7.3%	1.3%	20.4%	4.9%
Access to cheap and accessible healthcare facility is inadequate	7.0%	7.5%	5.5%	3.9%
No access to basic agriculture and animal health services at the local level	6.2%	3.4%	8.3%	4.6%
People still do not have access to basic healthcare facilities	5.4%	0.5%	1.8%	8.1%
Increase in the incidences of violence	4.3%	14.5%	0.3%	1.5%
No improvement in the local government leadership	3.8%	5.7%	2.5%	1.2%
Extortion has increased at the local level	2.5%	7.3%	–	–
Caste discrimination and untouchability have been promoted in society	2.0%	0.5%	0.8%	3.9%
Environmental conditions have deteriorated due to the roads constructed without proper survey/assessment	1.6%	0.3%	3.5%	3.7%
The economy, which has been hit hard by COVID, has not improved	1.0%	0.8%	2.0%	1.2%
Post-earthquake reconstruction has not yet moved further properly	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Others	3.0%	6.5%	6.8%	23.5%
Don't know/Can't say	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	4.9%

B6.A Overall, what changes would you like to see in the social, economic, political, cultural, physical, educational, environmental, and other areas of your local rural municipality/ municipality?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Increase in the job opportunities	66.5%	47.8%	80.2%	68.5%
Proper management of roads, trails, etc.	51.9%	36.6%	49.0%	44.0%
Proper management of drinking water facilities	34.4%	7.3%	37.9%	19.3%
Proper management of irrigation facility	31.7%	12.5%	22.6%	10.8%
Increase in agriculture/livestock services/facilities	24.2%	39.7%	28.9%	26.9%
Proper management of electricity supply	19.4%	0.8%	26.6%	5.9%
Proper management of sewage/water disposal should be ensured	18.2%	6.2%	30.4%	9.3%
Proper management of local hospital, health service centers/ health post	18.0%	1.8%	6.8%	17.4%
Proper management of transportation facility	17.4%	6.5%	6.8%	6.4%
Prevalence of peace	15.9%	21.8%	5.3%	14.7%
Increase in productivity	15.2%	20.3%	9.8%	11.2%
Proper management of local markets and haat bazaars	12.2%	1.0%	5.0%	2.7%
End of conflict and violence	11.2%	14.8%	1.5%	2.7%
Protection of the elderly and disabled	9.3%	32.7%	6.5%	9.5%
Positive change from the representatives elected from the local election	9.2%	0.8%	12.3%	2.0%
Proper management of schools leading to higher passing rates, and higher ranks of the students	8.8%	1.0%	12.1%	10.0%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Proper management of disaster	7.0%	16.6%	3.0%	9.0%
Protection of community places	6.8%	15.6%	4.0%	2.9%
Improvement in the local government leadership	3.8%	1.6%	3.5%	1.7%
Municipality/rural municipality provides transportation fare, school dress and other school related expenses	3.8%	0.3%	1.3%	1.0%
Stability in local government	3.5%	4.9%	3.8%	2.7%
Proper management of telecommunication facilities	3.4%	–	–	1.2%
Preservation of the religious places/sites	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%	2.0%
Others	2.2%	4.7%	3.3%	17.1%
Consolidation of the local religious and cultural aspects	2.1%	3.1%	2.5%	2.0%
Investment in the local cultural activities by the local government	0.8%	–	1.3%	1.5%
May transitional justice be fulfilled	0.3%	1.6%	1.3%	0.2%
Don't know/Can't say	0.4%	–	–	1.2%

B7. Compared to last year, would you say that the situation of your household has gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse with respect to the following?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
B7a. Financial situation of your household	Better	27.4%	33.0%	18.3%	25.7%
	The Same	60.4%	57.4%	72.4%	65.8%
	Worse	12.2%	9.6%	9.3%	8.6%
	DK/CS	–	–	–	–
B7b. Physical conditions of your house/ dwelling	Better	18.6%	19.5%	12.8%	15.2%
	The Same	76.4%	79.0%	84.9%	82.9%
	Worse	5.0%	1.6%	2.3%	2.0%
	DK/CS	–	–	–	–
B7c. Health/well-being of your family members	Better	17.4%	20.0%	12.8%	11.2%
	The Same	65.0%	55.6%	73.6%	72.6%
	Worse	17.5%	24.4%	13.6%	15.9%
	DK/CS	–	–	–	0.2%
B7d. Relations with other people in the community	Better	24.7%	26.2%	24.1%	23.7%
	The Same	72.6%	71.9%	75.6%	74.8%
	Worse	2.6%	1.8%	0.3%	1.5%
	DK/CS	0.1%	–	–	–
B7e. Relations with local government and authorities	Better	16.2%	14.5%	9.3%	22.0%
	The Same	79.4%	83.6%	78.1%	75.3%
	Worse	3.7%	1.6%	12.6%	2.7%
	DK/CS	0.7%	0.3%	–	–

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
B7f. Access to electricity	**Better**	19.0%	6.8%	7.3%	5.4%
	The Same	64.8%	57.4%	41.0%	84.6%
	Worse	16.0%	35.8%	51.8%	10.0%
	DK/CS	0.1%	–	–	–
B7g. Access to drinking water	**Better**	19.5%	24.4%	28.9%	18.8%
	The Same	67.5%	70.4%	64.1%	74.6%
	Worse	12.5%	5.2%	7.0%	6.6%
	DK/CS	0.5%	–	–	–
B7h. Access to markets	**Better**	17.4%	10.4%	15.3%	18.3%
	The Same	78.0%	87.3%	83.4%	80.7%
	Worse	4.5%	2.3%	1.3%	1.0%
	DK/CS	0.1%	–	–	–
B7i. Access to public transportation	**Better**	22.4%	19.2%	25.9%	22.7%
	The Same	72.7%	79.5%	72.1%	71.4%
	Worse	4.8%	1.0%	2.0%	5.9%
	DK/CS	0.1%	0.3%	–	–

B8. Thinking back over the past 12 months, how often have you or your household faced the following situations?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
B8a. Skipped a meal because didn't have money to buy food	**Always**	–	–	–	–
	Often	0.2%	–	–	–
	Sometimes	4.9%	2.1%	4.5%	1.2%
	Never	94.8%	97.9%	95.5%	98.8%
B8b. Gone without medical treatment or medicine because did not have money	**Always**	–	–	0.3%	–
	Often	–	0.3%	–	0.2%
	Sometimes	16.3%	17.6%	10.1%	5.2%
	Never	83.7%	82.1%	89.6%	94.6%
B8c. Not been able to send children to school because of lack of money for transport or uniform or other school costs	**Always**	–	–	–	–
	Often	–	–	0.6%	–
	Sometimes	9.7%	3.9%	4.2%	1.2%
	Never	90.3%	96.1%	95.2%	98.8%

PERSONAL SAFETY AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

C3. Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of the following types of violence or criminal act in the past year?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
C3a. Theft	Yes	3.3%	2.1%	1.5%	3.2%
	No	96.7%	97.9%	98.5%	96.8%
C3b. Physical assault/beating	Yes	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	No	99.4%	99.7%	99.7%	99.3%
C3c. Assault with weapon	Yes	0.3%	–	–	0.7%
	No	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
C3d. Cheating in lending/borrowing or transactions	Yes	5.6%	9.4%	7.5%	16.1%
	No	94.4%	90.6%	92.5%	83.9%
C3e. Burglary / Breaking and Entering / Looting	Yes	0.3%	0.5%	–	1.0%
	No	99.7%	99.5%	100.0%	99.0%
C3f. Extortion	Yes	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	2.4%
	No	99.3%	99.0%	99.0%	97.6%
C3g. Motor vehicle theft /property taken from vehicle or vehicle parts stolen	Yes	0.5%	–	0.3%	0.5%
	No	99.5%	100.0%	99.7%	99.5%
C3h. Livestock theft	Yes	0.6%	–	–	0.7%
	No	99.4%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
C3i. Experienced any form of violence during a political rally, protest or bandh	Yes	0.1%	–	0.3%	0.5%
	No	99.9%	100.0%	99.7%	99.5%
C3j. Kidnapping	Yes	–	–	–	0.5%
	No	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
C3k. Murder/attempted murder	Yes	0.1%	–	–	0.7%
	No	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
C3l. Sexual violence	Yes	0.1%	–	–	1.0%
	No	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%
C3m. Human trafficking	Yes	–	–	–	0.5%
	No	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
C3n. Gender-based Violence (Domestic Violence, harmful practices like witchcraft, chhaupadi, dowry)	Yes	0.3%	0.3%	–	0.7%
	No	99.7%	99.7%	100.0%	99.3%
C3o. Physical Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	Yes	0.2%	–	–	0.7%
	No	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%
C3p. Sexual Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	Yes	–	–	–	0.5%
	No	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%
C3q. Financial exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	Yes	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%
	No	99.1%	98.4%	98.7%	98.8%
C3r. Fraud in the name of cooperative	Yes	2.6%	2.1%	0.3%	6.6%
	No	97.4%	97.9%	99.7%	93.4%
C3s. Others	Yes	–	–	0.5%	0.5%
	No	100.0%	100.0%	99.5%	99.5%

C8. In the past one year, have you or the members of your family been to any institution, official, or person to seek help for dispute resolution in any of the following cases?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
C8a. Dispute over land cases	Yes	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	2.4%
	No	42.5%	83.9%	14.1%	52.1%
	Not Applicable	55.2%	14.3%	84.4%	45.5%
C8b. Dispute over borrowing/ debt	Yes	1.4%	0.3%	2.0%	0.5%
	No	43.5%	86.0%	16.6%	53.1%
	Not Applicable	55.2%	13.8%	81.4%	46.5%
C8c. Domestic violence	Yes	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	
	No	42.0%	84.2%	7.0%	52.3%
	Not Applicable	57.8%	15.3%	92.5%	47.7%
C8d. Other violence or crimes	Yes	0.3%	–	–	–
	No	41.7%	84.4%	6.8%	51.8%
	Not Applicable	58.0%	15.6%	93.2%	48.2%
C8e. Defamation/false accusation	Yes	0.3%	–	–	0.2%
	No	40.4%	84.4%	10.1%	51.8%
	Not Applicable	59.3%	15.6%	89.9%	47.9%

C8.1 Where did you go?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Ward Chairperson / members	36.5%	14.3%	–	50.0%
Land revenue office	21.8%	14.3%	16.7%	20.0%
Court	21.4%	–	33.3%	30.0%
Nepal Police	18.8%	28.6%	16.7%	–
Mayor/Rural Municipality Chair	14.1%	28.6%	16.7%	–
Member of District Coordination Committee	8.0%	14.3%	–	–
Deputy Mayor of Municipality/Vice-Chairman of Rural Municipality	7.0%	–	16.7%	40.0%
Lawyer	7.0%	–	–	10.0%
Tole/community members	5.8%	14.3%	16.7%	–
Civil servants in village or municipal office	4.9%	–	16.7%	–
Armed Police Forces	4.9%	–	–	–
Judicial Committee (coordinator and members)	4.0%	–	–	10.0%
Village or municipal Assembly Members	3.3%	–	–	–
Friends and family	3.1%	–	–	–
Community mediator	1.7%	–	–	10.0%
Member of federal parliament	1.4%	14.3%	–	–

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Member of Province/assembly	1.1%	–	–	–
Teacher	0.9%	–	–	–
City Police	0.8%	–	–	–
Traditional justice (community leaders, elders/headmen, unofficial panchayat, religious entity etc.)	0.6%	14.3%	–	–
TLDO (Tole Lane Development Organization)	0.5%	–	–	–
Province/State ministers	–	–	–	–
Dialogue group (Sambad Samuha)	–	–	–	–
Health worker	–	–	–	–
Human rights group / defenders	–	–	–	–
NGO / CBO	–	–	–	–
Women's group	–	–	–	–
Religious/caste/ethnic leader	–	–	–	–
Local business person	–	–	–	–
Unelected political party representative	–	–	–	–
Social mobilizer	–	–	–	–
Others	0.5%	–	–	–
Refused	–	–	–	–
Don't Know/Can't Say	–	–	–	–

C8.2 [If "Yes"] Did you get justice eventually?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
C8a.2 Dispute over land cases	Yes	32.9%	42.9%	50.0%	10.0%
	No	32.2%	28.6%	33.3%	70.0%
	It is in the process	34.9%	28.6%	16.7%	20.0%
C8b.2 Dispute over borrowing/ debt	Yes	27.6%	–	12.5%	50.0%
	No	47.1%	100.0%	37.5%	–
	It is in the process	25.3%	–	50.0%	50.0%
C8c.2 Domestic violence	Yes	42.9%	100.0%	50.0%	–
	No	50.0%	–	50.0%	–
	It is in the process	7.1%	–	–	–
C8d.2 Other violence or crimes	Yes	40.9%	–	–	–
	No	36.4%	–	–	–
	It is in the process	22.7%	–	–	–
C8e.2 Defamation/false accusation	Yes	33.3%	100.0%	–	–
	No	44.4%	–	–	–
	It is in the process	22.2%	–	–	–

IDENTITY

D2. Do you feel disadvantaged because you cannot use your mother tongue, instead of Nepali, in the following situations?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
D2a. When Interacting with colleagues or clients at work.	Disadvantaged	6.2%	1.4%	–	8.9%
	Not disadvantaged	83.1%	97.9%	97.7%	91.1%
	Not applicable	10.7%	0.7%	2.3%	–
D2b. When/if you go to the police station to report a problem	Disadvantaged	3.6%	–	–	–
	Not disadvantaged	58.4%	21.9%	32.6%	64.4%
	Not applicable	38.1%	78.1%	67.4%	35.6%
D2c. When/if you go to a government office to obtain a public service	Disadvantaged	5.6%	0.7%	–	6.7%
	Not disadvantaged	86.1%	94.5%	86.0%	73.3%
	Not applicable	8.3%	4.8%	14.0%	20.0%
D2d. When going to the health post / hospital to access services	Disadvantaged	5.1%	1.4%	–	8.9%
	Not disadvantaged	91.2%	95.9%	100.0%	91.1%
	Not applicable	3.7%	2.7%	–	–
D2e. When studying at school or the university	Disadvantaged	3.3%	–	2.3%	2.2%
	Not disadvantaged	74.9%	94.5%	97.7%	68.9%
	Not applicable	21.8%	5.5%	–	28.9%
D2f. When attending or participating in public events or programs/orientations organized by organization	Disadvantaged	3.9%	0.7%	–	6.7%
	Not disadvantaged	80.1%	97.9%	100.0%	93.3%
	Not applicable	16.0%	1.4%	–	–

D3. Do you feel that your caste/ethnicity is a disadvantage in the following situations?

Statement		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
D3a. When Interacting with colleagues or clients at work.	Disadvantaged	1.4%	0.3%	1.0%	2.9%
	Not disadvantaged	89.0%	99.0%	92.2%	96.8%
	Not applicable	9.6%	0.8%	6.8%	0.2%
D3b. When/if you go to the police station to report a problem	Disadvantaged	0.7%	–	–	0.2%
	Not disadvantaged	59.7%	27.5%	36.4%	64.5%
	Not applicable	39.6%	72.5%	63.6%	35.2%
D3c. When/if you go to a government office to obtain a public services.	Disadvantaged	1.2%	–	0.3%	0.7%
	Not disadvantaged	89.4%	96.6%	93.7%	77.8%
	Not applicable	9.4%	3.4%	6.0%	21.5%
D3d. When going to the health post / hospital to access services	Disadvantaged	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	Not disadvantaged	94.9%	98.4%	98.0%	95.8%
	Not applicable	4.0%	1.0%	1.5%	3.7%

Statement		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
D3e. When studying at school or the university	Disadvantaged	0.7%	–	0.3%	0.2%
	Not disadvantaged	80.3%	95.8%	88.2%	74.1%
	Not applicable	19.1%	4.2%	11.6%	25.7%

D4. Did you ever have to feel disadvantaged in the following situations just because you are female (or a sexual and gender minority)?

Statement		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
D4a. When interacting with colleagues or clients at work	Disadvantaged	1.2%	0.5%	–	1.0%
	Not disadvantaged	82.7%	97.9%	88.4%	99.0%
	Not applicable	16.1%	1.6%	11.6%	–
D4b. When/if you go to the police station to report a problem	Disadvantaged	0.6%	–	–	0.5%
	Not disadvantaged	53.4%	26.0%	31.7%	65.9%
	Not applicable	46.0%	74.0%	68.3%	33.7%
D4c. When/if you go to a government office to obtain a public services	Disadvantaged	0.8%	–	–	1.0%
	Not disadvantaged	86.1%	98.4%	96.5%	79.5%
	Not applicable	13.1%	1.6%	3.5%	19.5%
D4d. When going to the health post / hospital to access services	Disadvantaged	0.8%	0.5%	–	–
	Not disadvantaged	91.5%	99.0%	99.5%	99.0%
	Not applicable	7.7%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
D4e. When studying at school or the university	Disadvantaged	0.7%	–	0.5%	–
	Not disadvantaged	74.8%	95.8%	88.9%	81.0%
	Not applicable	24.5%	4.2%	10.6%	19.0%
D4f. When traveling in public transport	Disadvantaged	3.2%	–	3.0%	2.0%
	Not disadvantaged	89.8%	99.5%	96.5%	98.0%
	Not applicable	7.0%	0.5%	0.5%	–
D4g. Roaming/walking around in public places	Disadvantaged	2.4%	–	–	0.5%
	Not disadvantaged	90.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
	Not applicable	7.1%	0.5%	0.5%	–

D9. Would you accept if your son or daughter marries someone from a different caste?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
I will accept	75.4%	91.9%	82.2%	61.5%
I will not accept	18.6%	8.1%	13.3%	33.6%
Don't know/Can't say	6.0%	–	4.5%	4.9%

D10. Now I will read some statements about the position of men and women in society. Would you tell me if you agree or disagree with these statements?

Statement		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
D10a. It is more important for a family to have a son than a daughter	Strongly Agree	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	2.0%
	Somewhat Agree	10.7%	8.8%	8.0%	11.5%
	Somewhat Disagree	15.4%	6.0%	12.6%	6.1%
	Strongly Disagree	69.9%	83.1%	75.9%	80.4%
	DK/CS	0.2%	–	–	–
D10c. Women should not be encouraged to work outside the home	Strongly Agree	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
	Somewhat Agree	5.5%	3.4%	1.5%	0.7%
	Somewhat Disagree	20.9%	15.6%	5.8%	8.8%
	Strongly Disagree	71.8%	80.8%	92.5%	90.2%
	DK/CS	0.2%	–	–	–
D10d. It is not suitable for women to engage in politics	Strongly Agree	1.9%	0.5%	–	0.2%
	Somewhat Agree	5.9%	10.9%	0.8%	1.0%
	Somewhat Disagree	20.3%	13.5%	13.1%	10.8%
	Strongly Disagree	71.8%	75.1%	86.2%	88.0%
	DK/CS	0.2%	–	–	–
D10e. Women should not have control over her income, movement and other decision-making process	Strongly Agree	8.6%	5.7%	1.5%	–
	Somewhat Agree	12.0%	20.0%	4.5%	5.6%
	Somewhat Disagree	18.5%	11.4%	14.3%	16.9%
	Strongly Disagree	60.6%	62.9%	79.4%	77.5%
	DK/CS	0.4%	–	0.3%	–
D10h1. The husband should be supercilious in the family	Strongly Agree	2.9%	0.8%	–	0.7%
	Somewhat Agree	9.0%	15.6%	2.5%	15.2%
	Somewhat Disagree	19.6%	18.7%	9.5%	15.0%
	Strongly Disagree	68.4%	64.9%	87.9%	69.1%
	DK/CS	0.2%	–	–	–
D10k. When job opportunities are limited, men should have more right to a job	Strongly Agree	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	Somewhat Agree	6.0%	4.9%	1.5%	4.4%
	Somewhat Disagree	19.7%	12.2%	6.3%	11.3%
	Strongly Disagree	72.2%	82.6%	92.0%	83.6%
	DK/CS	0.8%	–	–	–
D10l. It is a man's responsibility to fulfill the financial needs of his family.	Strongly Agree	4.0%	2.1%	0.8%	7.8%
	Somewhat Agree	10.9%	17.1%	5.8%	18.9%
	Somewhat Disagree	19.3%	10.9%	15.1%	12.0%
	Strongly Disagree	65.8%	69.9%	78.4%	61.3%
	DK/CS	0.1%	–	–	–
D10n. Male members in the family should be supercilious	Strongly Agree	2.9%	1.3%	–	0.5%
	Somewhat Agree	8.2%	13.0%	1.5%	7.9%
	Somewhat Disagree	20.1%	14.0%	8.3%	14.3%
	Strongly Disagree	68.7%	71.7%	90.2%	77.4%
	DK/CS	0.1%	–	–	–

D11. Thinking about leadership positions, who would be more acceptable—man or woman to you as leaders in these positions?

Statement		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
D11a. President	Women	14.9%	28.1%	25.1%	28.9%
	Men	7.3%	7.8%	8.5%	12.7%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	77.0%	62.6%	66.3%	57.0%
	DK/CS	0.8%	1.6%	–	1.5%
D11d. Prime Minister	Women	10.9%	13.0%	22.9%	22.7%
	Men	11.7%	12.2%	13.8%	18.8%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	76.5%	73.2%	63.3%	57.5%
	Refused	–	–	–	0.2%
	DK/CS	0.8%	1.6%	–	0.7%
D11b. Chief Minister	Women	8.7%	13.0%	17.1%	22.0%
	Men	10.4%	14.5%	9.8%	15.4%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	80.0%	69.9%	73.1%	61.1%
	DK/CS	0.9%	2.6%	–	1.5%
D11b.1. Mayor/ Municipal Chairperson	Women	12.0%	23.4%	20.9%	24.0%
	Men	10.7%	20.5%	10.3%	20.5%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	77.0%	55.6%	68.8%	55.3%
	DK/CS	0.3%	0.5%	–	0.2%
D11c. Ward Chairperson	Women	11.7%	16.6%	23.4%	23.2%
	Men	11.6%	31.9%	11.6%	18.8%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	76.6%	51.2%	65.1%	57.5%
	DK/CS	0.2%	0.3%	–	0.5%
D11g. Ward member	Women	13.5%	25.7%	11.8%	21.3%
	Men	7.7%	19.5%	5.3%	12.7%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	78.7%	54.5%	82.9%	65.8%
	DK/CS	0.1%	0.3%	–	0.2%
D11h. Chairperson of Political Party	Women	7.7%	10.1%	12.1%	21.3%
	Men	9.9%	13.8%	11.8%	19.1%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	81.8%	74.3%	76.1%	58.7%
	DK/CS	0.7%	1.8%	–	1.0%
D11i. Chairperson of user groups (like community forests user groups, consumer groups)	Women	13.3%	24.9%	17.6%	26.7%
	Men	8.4%	18.4%	6.3%	14.2%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	77.5%	55.8%	76.1%	58.9%
	DK/CS	0.8%	0.8%	–	0.2%

Statement		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
D11j. Chairperson of Saving and Credit Cooperatives	Women	15.4%	28.8%	30.9%	31.1%
	Men	8.1%	17.4%	3.5%	13.2%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	75.9%	53.0%	65.3%	55.3%
	DK/CS	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%
D11k. Chairperson of School Management Committee	Women	11.4%	17.4%	19.1%	22.7%
	Men	10.9%	28.6%	9.8%	18.1%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	77.2%	52.7%	71.1%	58.7%
	DK/CS	0.5%	1.3%	–	0.5%
D11l. CEO of private Company/ organization	Women	8.5%	13.5%	9.0%	21.5%
	Men	10.4%	31.2%	10.8%	14.7%
	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable	80.5%	54.3%	80.2%	63.1%
	DK/CS	0.7%	1.0%	–	0.7%

GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

E4. What kind of change have you felt/noticed in the capacity of local body to deliver services after the restructuring of local bodies in 2074 BS (2017 AD)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
It has improved	53.9%	75.8%	39.2%	52.8%
It has deteriorated	7.8%	3.1%	6.0%	18.1%
Neither improved nor deteriorated	32.6%	15.1%	54.3%	25.7%
Too soon to tell anything	1.0%	–	–	0.5%
Don't know/Can't say	4.7%	6.0%	0.5%	2.9%

E8a.1. Have you heard about the Senior Citizen Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	98.2%	99.0%	99.7%	99.5%
No	1.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%

E8b.1. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Senior Citizen Allowance?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	24.5%	21.0%	23.4%	30.7%
No	40.8%	66.7%	36.8%	54.3%
Not applicable	34.7%	12.3%	39.8%	15.0%

E8a.2. Have you heard about Single Women Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	95.5%	98.4%	97.2%	98.3%
No	4.5%	1.6%	2.8%	1.7%

E8b.2. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Single Women Allowance?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	9.5%	7.9%	6.2%	7.0%
No	47.5%	76.5%	40.1%	70.6%
Not applicable	43.1%	15.6%	53.7%	22.4%

E8a.3. Have you heard about Disability Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	93.4%	96.6%	97.2%	98.8%
No	6.6%	3.4%	2.8%	1.2%

E8b.3. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Disability Allowance?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	3.7%	1.6%	2.3%	4.5%
No	50.4%	71.5%	40.3%	71.5%
Not applicable	45.9%	26.9%	57.4%	24.0%

E8a.4 Have you heard about Unemployment Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	46.1%	30.9%	58.5%	52.6%
No	53.9%	69.1%	41.5%	47.4%

E8b.4. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Unemployment Allowance?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	1.0%	1.7%	0.4%	–
No	77.5%	95.8%	79.0%	100.0%
Not applicable	21.6%	2.5%	20.6%	–

E8a.5 Have you heard about Health Insurance Benefit initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	86.2%	86.2%	99.2%	98.3%
No	13.8%	13.8%	0.8%	1.7%

E8b.5. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Health Insurance Benefit?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	35.2%	21.4%	87.6%	64.4%
No	52.1%	77.4%	10.9%	35.3%
Not applicable	12.7%	1.2%	1.5%	0.2%

E8a.6 Have you heard about Child protection grant initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	60.3%	41.6%	51.3%	72.6%
No	39.7%	58.4%	48.7%	27.4%

E8b.6. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Child protection grant?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	7.9%	8.8%	2.5%	6.1%
No	60.0%	71.9%	54.4%	77.1%
Not applicable	32.1%	19.4%	43.1%	16.8%

E8a.7 Have you heard about Benefit on contribution from employment initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	34.6%	30.9%	39.2%	44.3%
No	65.4%	69.1%	60.8%	55.7%

E8b.7. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Benefit on contribution from employment?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	5.5%	14.3%	14.7%	11.0%
No	69.6%	83.2%	59.0%	89.0%
Not applicable	24.8%	2.5%	26.3%	–

E8a.8 Have you heard about Child nutrition grant initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	70.2%	52.5%	75.4%	89.5%
No	29.8%	47.5%	24.6%	10.5%

E8b.8. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Child nutrition grant?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	15.2%	12.4%	5.0%	6.3%
No	51.7%	75.7%	48.7%	82.0%
Not applicable	33.1%	11.9%	46.3%	11.7%

E8a.9 Have you heard about Grant for Loponmukh Adibasi (Meche, Raji, Lepcha, Hayu, Kusbadia, Kisan, Raute, Kusunda, Surel, Bankaria) initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	49.5%	51.9%	58.0%	60.1%
No	50.5%	48.1%	42.0%	39.9%

E8b.9. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits under Grant for Loponmukh Adibasi?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	1.0%	1.5%	–	–
No	36.8%	69.0%	45.0%	25.6%
Not applicable	62.1%	29.5%	55.0%	74.4%

E8a.10 Have you heard about any other social security initiated by the Government of Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	0.5%	–	0.8%	0.5%
No	99.5%	100.0%	99.2%	99.5%

E8b.10 Have you or members of your family received any benefits under any other social security schemes?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	35.3%	–	–	50.0%
No	44.1%	–	66.7%	50.0%
Not applicable	20.6%	–	33.3%	–

E8D. How satisfied are you with the current social security benefits of the Government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Mean	6.67	7.63	7.17	6.98
SD	2.06	1.65	1.63	2.15

E9. Now I am going to ask you about some individuals, federation, government agencies, and institutions. For each of them, I would like you to tell me how much you trust them. (Fully trust, moderately trust, don't trust them much, and don't trust them at all).

			Municipality		
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E9a. Nepal Government	**Fully trust**	8.4%	8.5%	5.8%	13.6%
	Moderately trust	44.3%	44.3%	42.2%	43.0%
	Don't trust them much	26.5%	17.5%	21.9%	21.7%
	Don't trust them at all	20.8%	29.7%	30.2%	21.7%
E9b1. Province Government	**Fully trust**	5.0%	5.7%	1.3%	5.8%
	Moderately trust	40.5%	34.5%	32.4%	34.0%
	Don't trust them much	30.6%	26.2%	27.3%	29.2%
	Don't trust them at all	23.9%	33.6%	39.0%	31.0%
E9e. Rural municipality/ municipality	**Fully trust**	11.5%	20.4%	18.3%	24.0%
	Moderately trust	57.1%	63.2%	62.6%	53.1%
	Don't trust them much	20.2%	11.7%	11.8%	15.4%
	Don't trust them at all	11.2%	4.7%	7.3%	7.6%
E9f. Municipal Wards	**Fully trust**	16.0%	33.2%	32.9%	37.3%
	Moderately trust	59.9%	57.7%	59.8%	48.3%
	Don't trust them much	15.2%	8.1%	5.5%	9.1%
	Don't trust them at all	8.9%	1.0%	1.8%	5.4%
E9v. Government employee	**Fully trust**	8.9%	12.3%	9.3%	15.2%
	Moderately trust	54.3%	51.6%	60.3%	56.4%
	Don't trust them much	24.3%	27.0%	26.4%	20.3%
	Don't trust them at all	12.5%	9.2%	4.0%	8.1%
E9j. Local community leaders- Tole Lane Development Organization	**Fully trust**	9.7%	17.2%	15.8%	17.2%
	Moderately trust	59.1%	57.3%	67.6%	59.8%
	Don't trust them much	21.0%	21.5%	14.3%	17.6%
	Don't trust them at all	10.1%	4.0%	2.3%	5.4%
E9k. Political parties	**Fully trust**	3.1%	2.6%	0.5%	4.3%
	Moderately trust	27.5%	18.5%	19.2%	19.0%
	Don't trust them much	33.8%	34.9%	20.7%	22.3%
	Don't trust them at all	35.6%	43.9%	59.6%	54.5%
E9l. Court	**Fully trust**	21.9%	21.6%	29.2%	17.0%
	Moderately trust	53.8%	54.9%	46.9%	54.8%
	Don't trust them much	15.4%	10.1%	19.0%	20.8%
	Don't trust them at all	8.9%	13.3%	4.9%	7.5%
E9ll. Judicial committee	**Fully trust**	15.2%	15.2%	23.9%	10.6%
	Moderately trust	57.4%	55.6%	50.0%	61.7%
	Don't trust them much	18.7%	22.2%	23.3%	22.3%
	Don't trust them at all	8.8%	7.0%	2.8%	5.3%
E9m1. Nepal Police	**Fully trust**	14.3%	18.9%	18.9%	16.4%
	Moderately trust	59.3%	65.7%	58.2%	61.8%
	Don't trust them much	17.0%	10.9%	16.4%	14.9%
	Don't trust them at all	9.4%	4.5%	6.5%	6.9%

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E9m2. Municipal Police (In the case of municipalities)	**Fully trust**	9.0%	16.5%	15.0%	9.9%
	Moderately trust	62.4%	62.4%	63.0%	72.1%
	Don't trust them much	19.3%	17.4%	18.4%	13.6%
	Don't trust them at all	9.3%	3.7%	3.7%	4.4%
E9p. Media (Radio, television, newspapers)	**Fully trust**	14.7%	22.8%	18.6%	15.7%
	Moderately trust	67.3%	43.2%	70.6%	67.8%
	Don't trust them much	13.4%	31.6%	9.0%	13.0%
	Don't trust them at all	4.6%	2.4%	1.8%	3.4%
E9u. Social networks (Facebook/ Twitter/Tiktok/ Instagram etc.)	**Fully trust**	6.0%	2.8%	4.6%	2.7%
	Moderately trust	54.8%	43.2%	57.9%	43.2%
	Don't trust them much	29.7%	40.4%	33.4%	41.2%
	Don't trust them at all	9.5%	13.6%	4.1%	12.8%
E9s. Community based organizations (Mothers group, savings and credit groups, forest user group)	**Fully trust**	12.2%	26.1%	18.6%	26.2%
	Moderately trust	61.4%	50.9%	71.0%	67.4%
	Don't trust them much	19.4%	20.8%	8.8%	3.7%
	Don't trust them at all	7.0%	2.1%	1.5%	2.7%
E9t. Public Service Commission	**Fully trust**	36.9%	42.3%	60.1%	34.8%
	Moderately trust	48.2%	51.7%	33.2%	60.7%
	Don't trust them much	10.7%	2.6%	5.7%	4.3%
	Don't trust them at all	4.2%	3.4%	1.0%	0.3%
E9t1. Provincial Public Service Commission	**Fully trust**	29.9%	27.9%	53.4%	22.5%
	Moderately trust	50.9%	47.1%	38.3%	64.3%
	Don't trust them much	14.2%	20.7%	7.2%	9.9%
	Don't trust them at all	5.0%	4.3%	1.1%	3.2%

E10AM.0 Do you know the differences in jurisdiction between local, provincial, and Nepal government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	31.4%	21.3%	48.7%	35.2%
No	68.6%	78.7%	51.3%	64.8%

E10AM.1 Are you aware about the Public Services provided by your local government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	67.8%	48.8%	79.4%	80.4%
No	32.2%	51.2%	20.6%	19.6%

E10AM.2 Can you name the services provided by your local government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Road/Physical Infrastructure related services	76.7%	84.6%	86.4%	55.3%
Drinking Water related services	57.6%	68.6%	79.1%	33.4%
Getting various documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates, citizenship etc.)	49.5%	54.3%	33.5%	59.6%
Education related services	47.7%	62.2%	58.5%	14.0%
Health related services	47.5%	60.1%	68.7%	21.3%
Electricity related services	29.4%	31.4%	35.4%	4.0%
Employment related services	23.7%	13.8%	19.6%	6.4%
Waste management related services	16.2%	13.8%	16.1%	5.5%
Drainage/Sewerage Management related services	15.8%	28.2%	22.8%	6.7%
Agriculture and Livestock related services	12.6%	43.1%	18.4%	11.6%
Protection of differently abled and senior citizen related services	12.0%	27.7%	16.1%	27.4%
Irrigation	11.9%	21.3%	10.4%	7.0%
Management of community building and public spaces	5.8%	6.4%	3.2%	5.2%
Disaster/Risk Management related	5.0%	23.9%	3.8%	4.0%
Management of local market/ haat bazaar	4.8%	1.1%	3.2%	0.9%
Distribution of house and land ownership certificate related services	4.0%	0.5%	2.2%	4.9%
Environment Protection related services	2.5%	–	2.8%	1.5%
Mediation related services	1.1%	–	1.6%	19.8%
Others	0.4%	–	0.3%	6.4%
Refused	–	–	–	–

E10AM.3. How can your local government more easily inform you about the services they provide?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
From friends and family and neighbors	62.5%	78.2%	29.3%	75.0%
Through the local community leaders	35.0%	18.8%	24.4%	16.3%
From social media (Facebook, Twitter)	29.2%	45.7%	40.2%	46.3%
If disseminated from television	17.1%	21.3%	50.0%	11.3%
From Bazaar/Market	16.1%	18.8%	24.4%	17.5%
If disseminated from Radio Nepal	14.7%	44.2%	19.5%	13.8%
From the Internet (by placing it on the municipality's web page)	14.0%	17.8%	46.3%	2.5%
Through the government officials	10.3%	18.8%	11.0%	3.8%
If disseminated from community/local radio network/stations	9.1%	22.3%	45.1%	15.0%
Toll Reform Committee	9.0%	1.5%	4.9%	12.5%
From the political parties	8.8%	9.1%	2.4%	1.3%
Through SMS on my mobile phone	7.7%	2.0%	6.1%	3.8%
From local newspapers	7.2%	4.1%	25.6%	1.3%
Through leaflets, pamphlets, posters	6.4%	2.5%	6.1%	–
Through the community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	5.8%	5.1%	8.5%	1.3%
From national newspapers	3.0%	7.1%	23.2%	2.5%
From teachers of the local schools	3.0%	0.5%	–	1.3%
Through Government's/Local government's websites	2.2%	1.0%	1.2%	–
Through Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	1.2%	1.0%	2.4%	–
Others	–	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	4.6%	–	–	1.3%

E10AN.1 Are you aware about the public services provided by the provincial government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	27.3%	16.6%	39.2%	27.1%
No	72.7%	83.4%	60.8%	72.9%

E10AN.2 Can you name the services provided by the provincial government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Provincial level electricity, irrigation and drinking water services, transportation	49.9%	32.8%	54.5%	34.2%
Health services	48.6%	42.2%	60.3%	25.2%
Physical infrastructure related	48.0%	59.4%	58.3%	57.7%
Provincial universities, higher education, libraries, museums	31.4%	21.9%	29.5%	15.3%
Regional roads	22.4%	21.9%	49.4%	41.4%
National forest, water use and environmental management within the province	15.2%	12.5%	16.0%	7.2%
Land management, land records	15.0%	15.6%	6.4%	2.7%
Agriculture and livestock development, factories, industrialization, trade and business, transportation,	10.8%	20.3%	14.7%	4.5%
Real Estate Registration Fee, Vehicle Tax, Entertainment Tax, Advertisement Tax, Tax on Tourism and Agricultural Income, Service Fees, Penalties	9.5%	4.7%	2.6%	0.9%
Provincial Statistics	4.7%	6.3%	1.9%	6.3%
Mining exploration and management	4.6%	1.6%	0.6%	0.9%
Preservation and use of language, script, culture, fine arts and religion	4.1%	3.1%	–	4.5%
Guthi management	2.7%	3.1%	1.3%	–
Radio, FM, Television Operation	2.3%	–	0.6%	0.9%
Others	0.3%	–	0.6%	4.5%
Refused	–	–	–	0.9%

E10AO.1 Are you aware about the public services provided by the federal government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	48.1%	41.8%	72.1%	52.6%
No	51.9%	58.2%	27.9%	47.4%

E10AO.2 Can you name the services provided by the federal government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Education/University related	69.0%	65.8%	80.1%	33.5%
National Highway/ Physical Infrastructure related	52.4%	75.8%	85.0%	70.2%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Health related policy and service	51.9%	49.7%	76.0%	34.0%
Social security related	48.6%	68.3%	53.3%	36.7%
Employment related	46.8%	28.6%	58.5%	25.1%
Large scale electricity related	26.8%	29.8%	25.4%	9.8%
Citizenship and Passport related	24.2%	34.8%	26.5%	23.7%
Large scale irrigation related	19.5%	23.0%	15.0%	10.2%
Tourism Policy related	5.2%	5.6%	5.9%	1.9%
Mining related	3.3%	0.6%	3.1%	2.3%
Land use policy related	2.4%	0.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Telecommunication and postal service related	2.3%	–	1.7%	–
Others	1.0%	–	3.8%	8.4%
Refused	–	–	–	–

E10. Now I would like to ask you about your experience in accessing certain public services in your municipality/rural municipality. Based on your experience of past one year, how easy or difficult is it to obtain the following services?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Based on your experience of past one year, how easy or difficult is it to obtain an identity document (such as Recommendation for Citizenship)	Very easy	16.2%	23.8%	18.8%	64.8%
	Easy	72.0%	74.6%	76.8%	25.9%
	Difficult	10.0%	–	4.3%	7.4%
	Very difficult	1.8%	1.6%	–	1.9%
E10a1. Recommendations for other social security services (disability, senior citizen, etc.)?	Very easy	18.8%	18.5%	11.6%	71.4%
	Easy	74.1%	81.5%	81.4%	16.7%
	Difficult	6.7%	–	7.0%	11.9%
	Very difficult	0.5%	–	–	–
E10b. Social security allowance (Single woman, senior citizen, persons with disabilities (PWD)) ?	Very easy	20.0%	20.9%	14.4%	69.8%
	Easy	73.2%	77.6%	82.2%	28.7%
	Difficult	6.3%	1.5%	3.3%	1.6%
	Very difficult	0.5%	–	–	–
E10c Birth certificate, death certificate, marriage certificate, divorce certificate, disability ID card?	Very easy	16.8%	21.4%	16.3%	48.8%
	Easy	77.4%	76.8%	82.6%	43.9%
	Difficult	5.5%	1.8%	1.1%	7.3%
	Very difficult	0.3%	–	–	–
E10d Divorce certificate?	Very easy	16.7%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%
	Easy	75.0%	33.3%	–	–
	Difficult	8.3%	33.3%	–	–

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E10e. Services related to employment?	**Very easy**	15.9%	16.7%	–	54.5%
	Easy	48.5%	66.7%	40.0%	36.4%
	Difficult	32.6%	16.7%	60.0%	9.1%
	Very difficult	2.9%	–	–	–
E10f. Services given by judicial committee?	**Very easy**	10.3%	–	–	28.6%
	Easy	68.2%	80.0%	–	57.1%
	Difficult	19.6%	20.0%	100.0%	14.3%
	Very difficult	1.9%	–	–	–
E10g. Services related to land tax/ revenue?	**Very easy**	16.7%	11.1%	8.8%	71.3%
	Easy	79.6%	84.4%	85.4%	27.3%
	Difficult	3.3%	4.4%	5.8%	1.4%
	Very difficult	0.3%	–	–	–
E10h. Admission in government school?	**Very easy**	20.6%	41.0%	19.5%	68.5%
	Easy	78.1%	59.0%	80.5%	30.1%
	Difficult	1.1%	–	–	1.4%
	Very difficult	0.2%	–	–	–
E10i. For health checkup in government health post/hospital?	**Very easy**	17.4%	30.1%	7.0%	37.8%
	Easy	76.0%	64.4%	90.3%	57.2%
	Difficult	5.8%	4.6%	2.3%	5.0%
	Very difficult	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	–
E10i1. For health checkup in district hospital?	**Very easy**	12.9%	19.3%	5.3%	7.1%
	Easy	65.8%	72.9%	64.8%	88.2%
	Difficult	19.1%	7.8%	29.9%	4.7%
	Very difficult	2.2%	–	–	–
E10j. Receiving service from Nepal police ?	**Very easy**	11.7%	21.4%	5.0%	37.5%
	Easy	73.2%	57.1%	90.0%	50.0%
	Difficult	10.8%	14.3%	5.0%	12.5%
	Very difficult	4.4%	7.1%	–	–
E10j1. When seeking assistance from the municipal police (in the case of municipalities)?	**Very easy**	20.4%	–	–	–
	Easy	71.8%	100.0%	100.0%	66.7%
	Difficult	6.8%	–	–	33.3%
	Very difficult	1.0%	–	–	–
E10k1. Radio, FM, and television operations?	**Very easy**	35.2%	–	–	–
	Easy	63.0%	–	100.0%	100.0%
	Difficult	1.9%	–	–	–
	Very difficult	–	–	–	–
E10k2. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Development Factories, Industrialization, Business, Transportation?	**Very easy**	14.6%	38.9%	3.7%	28.1%
	Easy	75.1%	61.1%	77.8%	46.9%
	Difficult	7.9%	–	18.5%	25.0%
	Very difficult	2.4%	–	–	–

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E10l. Receiving Business Licenses?	**Very easy**	19.8%	30.8%	7.4%	42.9%
	Easy	70.0%	69.2%	63.0%	52.4%
	Difficult	10.1%	–	29.6%	4.8%
E10m. Tax related work (Real estate registration fee, vehicle tax, entertainment tax, advertisement tax, tourism, tax on agricultural income, service charges, fines)?	**Very easy**	16.1%	15.3%	4.8%	48.3%
	Easy	78.5%	84.7%	87.2%	49.3%
	Difficult	5.2%	–	8.0%	2.5%
	Very difficult	0.2%	–	–	–
E10n. Recommendation for other government work?	**Very easy**	20.2%	25.0%	–	63.6%
	Easy	67.7%	75.0%	89.3%	36.4%
	Difficult	11.7%	–	10.7%	–
	Very difficult	0.4%	–	–	–
E10p. Disability specific services (e.g., assistive, medicine, rehabilitation, scholarships, etc.)?	**Very easy**	20.8%	20.0%	20.0%	25.0%
	Easy	64.8%	80.0%	80.0%	75.0%
	Difficult	12.6%	–	–	–
	Very difficult	1.9%	–	–	–
E10q. Service from Guthi Management?	**Very easy**	33.9%	25.0%	14.3%	–
	Easy	59.3%	75.0%	85.7%	–
	Difficult	6.8%	–	–	–
E10q1. When passing house plans?	**Very easy**	14.1%	–	6.3%	22.2%
	Easy	70.6%	92.3%	62.5%	61.1%
	Difficult	12.3%	7.7%	31.3%	16.7%
	Very difficult	3.1%	–	–	–
E10q2. When obtaining a vehicle license?	**Very easy**	11.2%	34.8%	10.5%	11.1%
	Easy	67.8%	47.8%	55.3%	58.3%
	Difficult	19.1%	17.4%	34.2%	30.6%
	Very difficult	1.9%	–	–	–
E10k. Other services?	**Very easy**	11.4%	–	–	66.7%
	Easy	60.0%	–	–	33.3%
	Difficult	28.6%	–	–	–
	Very difficult	–	–	–	–

E10Ha-d. How satisfied are you with the services provided by the Municipality/Rural municipality in your local area?

	Municipality											
	National			Bhimeshwor			Tansen			Waling		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
E10Ha. Education related services	6216	5.83	1.94	383	6.6	1.63	389	6.12	1.5	349	6.12	1.82
E10Hb. health-related services	6271	5.93	1.99	385	6.88	1.51	397	6.38	1.41	400	6.39	1.89
E10Hc. Road services	6302	5.74	2.21	385	7.23	1.6	398	6.07	1.77	409	6.21	2.12
E10Hd. Disability specific services	5811	5.87	2.28	346	7.22	1.53	339	6.44	1.37	381	7.08	1.69

E11. Do you have children in your family who are studying in the government school?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	34.0%	27.5%	25.9%	16.1%
No	25.3%	49.6%	45.0%	54.3%
No children at all	2.6%	2.3%	1.0%	0.2%
No school going children at all	38.1%	20.5%	28.1%	29.3%

E11ax. By using the easiest means of transportation available how much time does it take for your child/children to go to the government school in which he/she is studying?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Less than 10 minutes	30.3%	16.0%	36.9%	33.3%
From ten minutes to less than 30 minutes	55.1%	50.9%	50.5%	47.0%
30 minutes to less than one hour	10.9%	27.4%	8.7%	18.2%
One hour to less than two hours	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%	1.5%
Two hours to less than 3 hours	0.4%	0.9%	–	–
DK/CS	0.1%	0.9%	–	–

E11b. How is the quality of education at that school?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Very Good	2.5%	5.7%	3.9%	9.1%
Good	82.9%	84.0%	92.2%	86.4%
Bad	11.0%	9.4%	3.9%	3.0%
Very Bad	1.4%	0.9%	–	1.5%
DK/CS	2.3%	–	–	–

E11c. Which level of government do you think is primarily responsible for the quality of education that is being provided (to your children) by the school in your area?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Local government	75.7%	89.6%	81.6%	68.2%
Province government	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%	6.1%
Nepal government	10.1%	2.8%	16.5%	18.2%
Others Specify	1.7%	–	–	–
DK/CS	9.8%	5.7%	–	7.6%

E11d. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of public education in your municipality/rural municipality during the past one year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Positive change	53.7%	49.1%	49.5%	74.2%
Negative change	5.1%	2.8%	1.0%	3.0%
No change	35.3%	46.2%	47.6%	22.7%
Don't know/ Can't say	5.9%	1.9%	1.9%	–

E11e. What positive changes have there been?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Teaching methods have improved	58.9%	59.6%	78.4%	55.1%
The quality of school management has improved	53.4%	59.6%	68.6%	26.5%
The quality of school building has been improved	42.6%	51.9%	49.0%	30.6%
The syllabus/curriculum has improved	33.2%	36.5%	21.6%	12.2%
The management of the teacher and staffs have improved	30.0%	30.8%	23.5%	16.3%
My children go to a school that is closer/near	27.3%	25.0%	27.5%	14.3%
Needy students have received scholarships	20.1%	15.4%	13.7%	4.1%
The costs of books, copies and uniforms have decreased	13.6%	5.8%	–	22.4%
Lunch is provided at the school	12.9%	5.8%	5.9%	40.8%
The language of instruction has changed. Now my children can study in their mother tongue.	11.7%	1.9%	2.0%	–
The curriculum has been made Information and Communication Technology (ICT) friendly	7.5%	–	19.6%	10.2%
Teaching methods are accessible for children with disabilities	4.5%	–	–	2.0%
The school building has been made disability-friendly	2.7%	–	3.9%	–
Syllabus/curriculum is flexible enough to address the diverse learning needs of children (such as autism, intellectual disabilities, deaf, visually impaired, learning disabilities)	1.7%	1.9%	3.9%	2.0%
Others	2.6%	1.9%	–	28.6%
Refused	–	–	–	–

E11f. What negative changes have there been?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
The quality of teaching has gone down	71.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
The quality of school management has gone down	63.6%	33.3%	–	100.0%
Employee/teacher absenteeism has increased	60.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
The quality/content of the curriculum has gone down	31.9%	33.3%	–	50.0%
The school building is not properly maintained	25.8%	–	–	–
The language of instruction has changed	21.9%	–	–	–
School lunch provision has been cut	18.6%	–	–	–
The costs of books, copies and uniforms have increased	10.9%	–	–	–
Teaching methods are not accessible for children with disabilities	10.2%	–	–	–
Syllabus/curriculum is not flexible enough to address the diverse learning needs of children (such as autism, intellectual disabilities, deaf, visually impaired, learning disabilities)	10.0%	33.3%	–	–
The school building is not made disability-friendly	7.3%	–	–	–
My children have to go to a different school that is farther	5.9%	–	–	–
Scholarships are diverted for other purposes	5.4%	–	–	–
The curriculum has not been made Information and Communication Technology (ICT) friendly	5.3%	66.7%	–	–
Others	7.9%	–	–	–
Refused	–	–	–	–

E11A. Do you have children in your family who are studying in private school?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	50.3%	30.6%	52.5%	39.6%
No	49.7%	69.4%	47.5%	60.4%

E11Ai. By using the easiest means of transportation available, how much time does it take for your son/daughter to go to the private school in which he/she is studying?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Less than 10 minutes	29.8%	2.2%	41.9%	33.3%
From ten minutes to less than 30 minutes	59.4%	58.2%	51.4%	52.6%
30 minutes to less than one hour	9.2%	37.4%	5.4%	14.0%
One hour to less than two hours	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	–
Two hours to less than 3 hours	0.3%	–	–	–
Three hours or more	0.2%	–	0.7%	–
Don't know/Can't say	0.1%	1.1%	–	–

E11g. What needs to be done to improve the quality of the government/private schools in your area?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Teaching methods should be improved/ good	58.4%	62.9%	66.8%	50.1%
The quality of school management should be good	43.9%	47.8%	60.1%	27.9%
Management of the staffs should be good in the school	34.9%	45.5%	38.7%	32.8%
The quality of curriculum/syllabus needs to be improved	31.7%	36.6%	30.9%	19.6%
The quality of school building should be good	28.4%	36.4%	34.2%	7.3%
Needy students should get scholarship	25.3%	27.8%	26.9%	10.3%
The price of books, copies and uniforms should be less	20.9%	13.5%	23.4%	8.6%
The teaching learning methods should be accessible and flexible enough to address the need of children with diverse need and disabilities.	17.2%	17.1%	9.3%	18.6%
The language of instruction should change. My children should be able to learn in English	14.8%	3.6%	3.0%	3.4%
The schools where my children go should be near	14.0%	22.3%	9.3%	3.2%
Teachers should be trained in inclusive education and be able to teach children with diverse impairments.	12.3%	3.6%	19.6%	7.1%
The curriculum has been made Information and Communication Technology (ICT) friendly	9.6%	5.2%	14.6%	12.2%
Curriculum/syllabus should be flexible enough to address the diverse need of children including children with different impairments.	6.0%	2.6%	3.8%	11.0%
Teaching methods should be accessible for all children including children with disabilities.	3.4%	1.8%	2.0%	3.9%
Others	4.9%	13.5%	1.5%	25.4%
Refused	–	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	3.4%	1.8%	0.8%	8.6%

E12a. By using the easiest means of transportation available, how much time does it take you to go to the nearest health post/health center/hospital?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Less than 10 minutes	28.7%	7.5%	32.4%	28.9%
From ten minutes to less than 30 minutes	56.4%	55.8%	52.0%	56.5%
30 minutes to less than one hour	10.8%	33.8%	10.1%	11.2%
One hour to less than two hours	2.6%	2.1%	5.5%	3.4%
Two hours to less than 3 hours	0.5%	–	–	–
Three hours or more	0.2%	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	0.8%	0.8%	–	–

E12b. How would you rate the quality of the health service in your area (rural municipality/ municipality)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Very good	2.0%	2.1%	1.0%	2.4%
Good	76.6%	88.2%	92.4%	85.1%
Bad	12.7%	7.3%	4.8%	9.5%
Very bad	1.7%	0.5%	–	0.2%
Don't know/Can't say	7.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.7%

E12c. Which level of government do you think is primarily responsible for improving the quality of the health service center/hospital in your local area?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Local government	74.6%	87.8%	73.1%	68.7%
Province government	2.9%	2.6%	4.3%	4.9%
Nepal Government	12.0%	5.2%	22.6%	20.3%
Others (Specify)	0.3%	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	10.3%	4.4%	–	6.1%

E12d. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of health services in your municipality/rural municipality during the past year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Positive change	44.3%	52.0%	26.4%	58.2%
Negative change	4.1%	2.9%	0.5%	6.1%
No change at all	42.1%	41.7%	68.8%	31.8%
Don't know/Can't say	9.4%	3.4%	4.3%	3.9%

E12e. What positive changes have there been?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Medicines are readily available	48.1%	40.4%	17.1%	59.2%
The health service center has been managed properly	39.3%	58.1%	48.6%	18.5%
Now, the health service center is near	38.3%	37.4%	41.9%	24.4%
New health service centers are established	36.0%	56.6%	14.3%	16.0%
The health center is providing quality service	35.6%	55.6%	44.8%	25.2%
Management of the staffs have improved	33.6%	37.4%	40.0%	18.9%
The costs of service have decreased	17.1%	21.2%	15.2%	3.8%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Severe diseases are treated	5.4%	7.6%	9.5%	7.1%
90 types of medicines are available for free	4.1%	2.0%	3.8%	9.2%
Others	2.3%	0.5%	7.6%	21.8%
Refused	–	–	–	–

E12f. What negative changes have there been?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Medicines are scarce and not available easily	64.9%	45.5%	–	76.0%
Overall, the management of the health service center is not good	54.6%	72.7%	50.0%	36.0%
Severe diseases are not treated	36.7%	27.3%	50.0%	60.0%
Management of the staff in the health service center has deteriorated	32.2%	27.3%	–	4.0%
The staff tend to be absent from the health center	32.0%	9.1%	–	4.0%
The quality of health service is going down	31.2%	9.1%	50.0%	–
The cost of service has increased	21.9%	63.6%	50.0%	4.0%
90 types of medicines are not available for free	21.7%	27.3%	–	36.0%
Health service centers are far	14.5%	27.3%	–	4.0%
Others	0.3%	–	–	4.0%
Refused	–	–	–	–

E12g. What needs to be done to improve the quality of health service provided by the health center in your local area (Rural municipality/ municipality)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Facilities of medicine should be good	61.5%	56.4%	73.6%	46.7%
Quality health workers should be in place	51.7%	54.3%	77.6%	35.9%
Provision of laboratories should be good	50.6%	61.8%	58.3%	26.7%
Laboratories should be good	33.3%	47.3%	27.1%	6.8%
Staff management should be good	30.3%	32.2%	31.4%	25.7%
Health service should be free	28.5%	42.3%	18.6%	15.2%
All types of medicines should be freely available	26.4%	17.9%	17.1%	29.1%
Severe diseases should be treated for free	24.8%	8.8%	16.3%	24.7%
Health service center should be near	19.5%	29.6%	7.8%	6.4%
Health center building should be good	18.9%	15.3%	19.1%	6.1%
Health workers should be well conversant in the local language and local health workers should be in place	11.4%	15.8%	1.3%	1.2%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Disability-specific services (such as assistive devices, referral, therapeutic service, counseling, medical care, rehabilitation) should be available	6.9%	0.5%	10.1%	12.0%
Others (specify)	2.5%	11.4%	1.0%	15.2%
Refused	–	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	8.1%

E13a. How would you rate the quality/condition of the roads in your rural municipality/ municipality?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Very good	4.8%	11.4%	3.0%	2.4%
Good	66.0%	80.8%	84.2%	77.5%
Not good	25.5%	7.3%	12.6%	18.6%
Not good at all	3.1%	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%
Don't know/Can't say	0.6%	–	–	–

E13b. Which level of government do you think is primarily responsible for building and maintaining the quality/condition of roads in your local area?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Local government	81.0%	82.3%	89.2%	71.4%
Province government	4.2%	8.6%	2.8%	6.4%
Federal government	8.1%	5.7%	7.8%	17.4%
Others (specify)	0.2%	–	–	1.0%
Don't know/Can't say	6.6%	3.4%	0.3%	3.9%

E13c. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality/condition of roads in your rural municipality/municipality during the past year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Positive change	49.7%	77.4%	53.5%	64.3%
Negative change	9.1%	2.3%	2.3%	10.0%
No change at all	38.4%	19.0%	44.2%	25.4%
Don't know/Can't say	2.9%	1.3%	–	0.2%

E13d. What positive changes have there been?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Many new roads have been constructed	54.6%	36.6%	50.7%	36.9%
Roads have been blacktopped	44.4%	51.3%	59.6%	56.7%
Prompt action by the government for maintenance of damaged roads	30.5%	42.6%	19.7%	12.9%
Roads are broader and wider	30.4%	31.9%	32.9%	42.6%
Government has properly upgraded the condition of existing roads	25.7%	25.8%	38.0%	17.9%
Government has impartially selected which roads to upgrade	16.7%	25.8%	4.2%	4.6%
The road to my house has been built	15.6%	10.4%	7.0%	21.7%
The government included the public during the planning and discussion of the road projects	14.2%	29.2%	5.6%	5.3%
A separate path has been created for bicycles	1.2%	0.3%	–	0.8%
Roads are accessible for wheelchair users, visually impaired persons, and those with other forms of impairment	1.1%	2.0%	–	0.4%
Others	–	0.7%	0.5%	4.6%
E13d.98 Refused	–	–	–	–

E13e. What negative changes have there been?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
The condition of existing roads has deteriorated	78.6%	66.7%	88.9%	95.1%
Delay in the maintenance of damaged roads by the government	61.9%	55.6%	66.7%	48.8%
The roads that need to be constructed have not been constructed	47.8%	44.4%	22.2%	9.8%
Government is biased when it comes to selecting the roads that need to be upgraded	17.4%	11.1%	–	4.9%
Government did not include the public during the planning and discussion of the road projects	16.3%	–	11.1%	9.8%
Roads are not used, vehicles don't move on them	14.3%	22.2%	–	34.1%
Floods and landslides have occurred due to roads that have been built without proper study and design	12.7%	11.1%	11.1%	2.4%
Water sources have dried up due to roads and bridges built without proper study and design	8.5%	11.1%	–	–
Many accidents have occurred	8.3%	–	–	–
Forests are being destroyed due to roads and bridges built without proper study and design	8.2%	33.3%	11.1%	2.4%
Roads and bridges built without proper study and design have damaged the environment	6.8%	–	22.2%	–
Roads and bridges built without proper study and design have destroyed cultivable land	6.5%	–	–	2.4%
Others	2.8%	–	–	–
Refused	–	–	–	–

E13f. What needs to be done to improve the condition/quality of roads (services) in your local area (rural municipality/municipality)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Roads should be blacktopped	60.5%	63.9%	75.1%	42.1%
Damaged roads should be promptly repaired	56.2%	35.3%	68.6%	54.0%
Roads should be properly upgraded	47.5%	50.1%	54.3%	54.3%
Roads should be wider	35.2%	31.4%	32.4%	18.3%
Roads should be built after thorough study and designed properly	23.2%	35.8%	28.6%	13.4%
Planning and discussion about road projects should include the local public	22.7%	29.1%	18.8%	25.2%
Taxes collected for roads should be spent on roads	22.5%	23.1%	16.3%	14.2%
Efforts should be made to encourage the implementation of accessibility standards set/used by the Government of Nepal	5.2%	14.5%	5.3%	13.2%
Others	2.4%	4.2%	1.3%	9.3%
Refused to answer	–	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	0.6%	0.3%	–	5.9%

E13g. Overall, are you satisfied from the services delivered by the local government (rural municipality/urban municipality) of your area?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
N	6329	385	398	404
Mean	1.40	1.20	1.39	1.21
SD	0.49	0.399	0.489	0.406

E15. Have you or your family paid any of the following types of tax/service charge/fees within the last one year?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E15Ai. Property tax	Yes	66.2%	70.2%	80.7%	68.9%
	No	27.4%	29.0%	16.8%	30.1%
	DK/CS	6.3%	0.8%	2.5%	1.0%
E15Bi. House rent tax	Yes	19.9%	33.3%	37.9%	11.8%
	No	71.3%	66.7%	56.8%	88.2%
	DK/CS	8.8%	–	5.3%	–
E15Ci. Individual income tax	Yes	22.1%	25.9%	22.9%	11.2%
	No	67.5%	74.1%	75.0%	85.7%
	DK/CS	10.4%	–	2.1%	3.1%

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E15Di. Business tax	**Yes**	37.8%	50.7%	71.3%	39.2%
	No	54.0%	47.9%	25.3%	60.8%
	DK/CS	8.1%	1.4%	3.3%	–
E15Ei. Vehicle tax	**Yes**	59.2%	58.5%	85.4%	73.9%
	No	34.8%	39.6%	11.7%	25.7%
	DK/CS	6.0%	1.9%	2.8%	0.4%
E15Fi. Land registration charge	**Yes**	13.9%	32.1%	16.1%	18.3%
	No	73.2%	67.9%	70.3%	78.7%
	DK/CS	12.9%	–	13.5%	3.0%
E15Gi. Entertainment tax	**Yes**	37.0%	33.8%	21.2%	38.1%
	No	54.7%	65.7%	67.4%	61.6%
	DK/CS	8.3%	0.5%	11.4%	0.3%
E15Hi. Land tax (malpot)	**Yes**	61.3%	68.0%	74.9%	56.6%
	No	31.6%	32.0%	24.2%	42.4%
	DK/CS	7.1%	–	0.8%	1.0%
E15Ii. Advertisement tax	**Yes**	3.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.6%
	No	80.7%	98.7%	94.8%	96.6%
	DK/CS	15.7%	–	4.3%	0.9%
E15Ji. Income tax on agriculture	**Yes**	4.6%	7.9%	1.1%	4.2%
	No	81.4%	92.1%	98.4%	95.8%
	DK/CS	14.0%	–	0.5%	–
E15Ki. Institutional income tax	**Yes**	4.3%	9.8%	3.2%	6.8%
	No	80.1%	87.8%	95.2%	93.2%
	DK/CS	15.6%	2.4%	1.6%	
E15Li. Remuneration tax	**Yes**	12.1%	19.8%	12.6%	10.3%
	No	73.5%	80.2%	85.5%	87.7%
	DK/CS	14.4%	–	1.9%	2.0%
E15Mi. Other types of tax	**Yes**	2.5%	–	–	2.2%
	No	86.0%	98.0%	99.2%	97.8%
	DK/CS	11.5%	2.0%	0.8%	–

E15A. Do you think the current level of taxation/service charge/fees is appropriate?

			Municipality		
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E15A Property tax	**More than last year**	35.4%	17.4%	49.5%	47.5%
	Less than last year	0.9%	4.7%	0.3%	0.7%
	Same as last year	20.7%	48.0%	23.6%	20.8%
	Not paid local tax	27.3%	27.4%	1.8%	12.5%
	DK/CS	15.7%	2.4%	24.9%	18.4%
E15B House rent tax	**More than last year**	7.7%	5.8%	11.8%	3.9%
	Less than last year	0.5%	1.0%	–	–
	Same as last year	5.1%	18.4%	7.4%	18.9%
	Not paid local tax	55.6%	24.3%	8.9%	19.4%
	DK/CS	31.1%	50.5%	71.9%	57.8%
E15C Individual income tax	**More than last year**	5.5%	9.3%	6.1%	5.4%
	Less than last year	0.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.3%
	Same as last year	10.4%	18.0%	12.3%	16.4%
	Not paid local tax	62.0%	42.4%	14.6%	41.8%
	DK/CS	21.8%	28.5%	66.0%	36.1%
E15D Business tax	**More than last year**	13.4%	14.3%	20.9%	23.0%
	Less than last year	0.4%	1.0%	–	–
	Same as last year	13.6%	28.6%	22.2%	20.9%
	Not paid local tax	43.9%	14.3%	3.3%	8.4%
	DK/CS	28.8%	41.8%	53.6%	47.6%
E15E Vehicle tax	**More than last year**	20.0%	37.0%	27.2%	37.4%
	Less than last year	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%
	Same as last year	21.1%	16.5%	32.6%	30.9%
	Not paid local tax	30.4%	11.8%	5.0%	7.2%
	DK/CS	28.3%	33.9%	34.9%	23.8%
E15F Land registration charge	**More than last year**	8.3%	18.7%	8.9%	12.6%
	Less than last year	0.4%	4.3%	–	–
	Same as last year	3.2%	12.9%	5.4%	16.1%
	Not paid local tax	67.3%	30.9%	14.3%	44.8%
	DK/CS	20.9%	33.1%	71.4%	26.4%
E15G Entertainment tax	**More than last year**	10.2%	2.4%	7.7%	7.5%
	Less than last year	0.6%	2.9%	–	–
	Same as last year	18.9%	32.1%	10.9%	40.3%
	Not paid local tax	51.2%	37.8%	11.8%	44.9%
	DK/CS	19.1%	24.9%	69.5%	7.2%
E15H Land tax (malpot)	**More than last year**	32.9%	20.1%	42.6%	28.2%
	Less than last year	0.7%	4.5%	0.5%	–
	Same as last year	19.2%	40.8%	23.1%	25.4%

	Not paid local tax	31.4%	27.9%	1.9%	36.8%
	DK/CS	15.8%	6.7%	31.9%	9.6%
E15I Advertisement tax	More than last year	1.6%	2.2%	0.6%	5.1%
	Less than last year	–	1.1%	–	–
	Same as last year	1.1%	5.4%	–	8.0%
	Not paid local tax	60.4%	33.7%	7.6%	8.0%
	DK/CS	36.9%	57.6%	91.9%	78.8%
E15J Income tax on agriculture	More than last year	2.1%	2.6%	0.5%	2.8%
	Less than last year	0.1%	–	–	–
	Same as last year	1.7%	12.6%	1.0%	11.5%
	Not paid local tax	73.1%	55.0%	16.2%	56.2%
	DK/CS	23.1%	29.8%	82.2%	29.5%
E15K Institutional income tax	More than last year	1.7%	11.3%	0.6%	6.1%
	Less than last year	0.1%	–	–	–
	Same as last year	1.0%	7.0%	–	7.6%
	Not paid local tax	56.2%	14.1%	4.5%	6.1%
	DK/CS	41.0%	67.6%	94.9%	80.2%
E15L Remuneration tax	More than last year	4.2%	3.7%	2.2%	2.5%
	Less than last year	0.1%	1.2%	–	–
	Same as last year	4.5%	17.2%	6.0%	15.3%
	Not paid local tax	68.1%	47.9%	11.5%	49.9%
	DK/CS	23.2%	30.1%	80.3%	32.3%
E15M Other types of tax	More than last year	24.0%	–	–	25.0%
	Less than last year	–	–	–	–
	Same as last year	74.0%	–	–	50.0%
	Not paid local tax	–	–	–	–
	DK/CS	2.0%	–	–	25.0%

E15N. How convenient is it for you while paying the taxes/service charge/fees?

			Municipality		
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E15N. How convenient is it for you while paying the taxes/service charges/fees? Single Answer [SA]	Easy	58.6%	63.9%	70.9%	92.4%
	Difficult	4.1%	1.6%	4.3%	0.5%
	Not applicable	23.9%	34.5%	24.6%	7.1%
	Don't Know	13.4%	–	0.3%	–

E15O. If it's difficult/inconvenient to pay the taxes/service charges/fees, what should be done to make the process more convenient?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Provision of online payment of all kinds of taxes/fees	54.0%	66.7%	64.7%	100.0%
Facility of paying all kinds of taxes/fees at the ward office alone	52.4%	66.7%	58.8%	100.0%
I wish there were authorities who come door to door to collect the taxes/fees	30.0%	50.0%	11.8%	–
It would be better if a different department were to be set up and employees deployed in the ward office for taxation	27.0%	–	5.9%	–
Others	3.6%	–	11.8%	–
Refused	–	–	–	–
Don't know	–	–	–	–

E16a. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E16.a.i. I wish I had clearer information about what taxes I have to pay to the government	Strongly agree	54.2%	77.4%	77.4%	71.1%
	Agree	39.8%	21.3%	22.1%	28.1%
	Disagree	2.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
	Strongly disagree	0.9%	0.5%	–	–
	DK/CS	2.5%	–	–	–
E16.a.ii. I wish I had more information on how the government spends the tax money.	Strongly agree	55.7%	68.3%	86.7%	70.7%
	Agree	38.8%	29.9%	13.3%	28.6%
	Disagree	2.3%	1.3%	–	0.7%
	Strongly disagree	0.8%	0.5%	–	–
	DK/CS	2.4%	–	–	–
E16.a.iii. As a citizen I want to have clear information on what benefits we get in return for paying the taxes.	Strongly agree	55.7%	69.1%	89.9%	69.9%
	Agree	38.7%	29.1%	9.8%	28.4%
	Disagree	2.5%	1.6%	–	1.2%
	Strongly disagree	0.8%	0.3%	–	0.5%
	DK/CS	2.3%	–	0.3%	–
E16.a.iv. I believe that the tax I paid is being properly utilized.	Strongly agree	18.9%	5.7%	6.8%	4.9%
	Agree	30.1%	25.5%	27.9%	22.7%
	Disagree	25.4%	38.2%	32.7%	36.9%
	Strongly disagree	19.8%	26.2%	23.6%	29.6%
	DK/CS	5.8%	4.4%	9.0%	5.9%

E16b. During the last one year, did you have to pay any extra cash or in kind, or offer gifts to any person while paying the taxes?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%
No	97.8%	99.1%	99.2%	98.5%

E16b.1. To whom did you have to pay extra amount?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Third party (broker)	63.6%	100.0%	66.7%	66.7%
Employee of Nepal government	30.1%	–	66.7%	16.7%
Elected representatives	12.0%	–	–	–
Employee of local government	8.0%	33.3%	–	–
Employee of provincial government	3.1%	–	–	–
Representatives of political party	0.7%	–	–	–
Others	3.3%	–	–	16.7%
Refused	–	–	–	–

E16. Would you be willing to pay more local taxes or fees if the quality of services like road maintenance, education or healthcare were improved?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	55.7%	34.0%	71.1%	69.7%
No	39.2%	66.0%	26.6%	28.9%
DK/CS	5.1%	–	2.3%	1.5%

E17. During the past one year, did you have to give money or gift to perform a favor to obtain services from the officials in the following cases?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E17a. Vehicle-related services	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	4.3%	4.8%	3.6%	1.3%
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	90.6%	94.2%	93.8%	98.1%
	I Refused to pay bribe	5.0%	1.0%	2.6%	0.6%
E17b. Land-related services (e.g., buying land, land transfer, land tax, plotting, etc.)	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	1.8%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	95.9%	97.8%	98.0%	99.1%
	I Refused to pay bribe	2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	–

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E17c. While receiving various government documents	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	1.5%	0.5%	–	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	94.1%	99.0%	97.0%	100.0%
	I Refused to pay bribe	4.4%	0.5%	3.0%	–
E17d. Banking-related services (e.g., while getting loan)	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	1.9%	0.7%	1.0%	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	94.5%	98.7%	84.6%	98.4%
	I Refused to pay bribe	3.6%	0.7%	14.4%	1.6%
E17e. While receiving service from the police	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	3.5%	1.4%	2.2%	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	85.7%	97.2%	64.4%	81.8%
	I Refused to pay bribe	10.8%	1.4%	33.3%	18.2%
E17f. While receiving service from the courts	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	2.2%	–	–	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	83.5%	98.3%	56.4%	66.7%
	I Refused to pay bribe	14.3%	1.7%	43.6%	33.3%
E17g. While searching for employment	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	3.1%	–	–	6.7%
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	83.6%	98.9%	61.4%	60.0%
	I Refused to pay bribe	13.2%	1.1%	38.6%	33.3%
E17h. While receiving health service from the government	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	1.0%	1.2%	–	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	97.3%	98.5%	99.4%	98.4%
	I Refused to pay bribe	1.7%	0.3%	0.6%	1.6%
E17i. While getting admission to school or university	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	1.3%	–	0.8%	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	95.4%	99.1%	97.0%	96.9%
	I Refused to pay bribe	3.3%	0.9%	2.3%	3.1%
E17j. When getting a passport	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	2.0%	2.1%	–	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	84.8%	93.6%	84.9%	88.5%
	I Refused to pay bribe	13.2%	4.3%	15.1%	11.5%
E17k. When getting a labor sticker	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	2.4%	–	–	–
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	81.4%	89.7%	69.8%	70.0%
	I Refused to pay bribe	16.2%	10.3%	30.2%	30.0%
E17l. When obtaining a visit visa at the airport while going abroad	Yes, I had to pay a bribe	4.4%	3.2%	–	8.3%
	No, I didn't have to pay bribe	77.7%	83.9%	67.4%	41.7%
	I Refused to pay bribe	18.0%	12.9%	32.6%	50.0%

E18. Are you aware of any projects/budget planned for execution by your local government in the current fiscal year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	11.7%	23.9%	27.6%	20.3%
No	87.7%	76.1%	72.4%	79.7%
DK/CS	0.6%	–	–	–

E18a. Can you name any one development project that you are aware of?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Education	11.6%	3.3%	4.5%	1.2%
Road/Physical infrastructure	59.6%	76.1%	62.7%	72.3%
Drinking water	7.8%	7.6%	17.3%	8.4%
Employment	2.4%	1.1%	–	1.2%
Electricity	0.3%	–	1.8%	–
Health	4.8%	2.2%	9.1%	1.2%
Management of community buildings/space	2.1%	–	0.9%	–
Solid waste management	0.7%	–	0.9%	–
Drainage/Sewerage management	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%
Irrigation	3.1%	4.3%	0.9%	2.4%
Agriculture/Livestock service	2.3%	2.2%	–	4.8%
Disaster risk management	0.5%	1.1%	–	2.4%
Environment protection	0.3%	–	–	–
Agricultural grants	0.7%	1.1%	–	1.2%
Livelihood related	1.5%	–	0.9%	–
Others (specify)	0.3%	–	–	3.6%

E19. Below is the list of services that your municipality or rural municipality is supposed to provide. In your opinion, which service should get first priority from your local government?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Basic and secondary education related	23.0%	30.1%	11.8%	14.2%
Local roads, rural roads, agricultural roads related	19.9%	23.1%	20.4%	22.5%
Drinking water related	12.2%	15.3%	19.8%	8.3%
Employment related/Data collection related to unemployment	14.6%	6.5%	12.3%	20.3%
Electricity related	2.1%	2.1%	1.0%	0.2%
Basic health and sanitation-related services	9.9%	5.7%	19.6%	12.0%
Local service management, community building/place management-related services	0.7%	–	0.3%	1.2%
Waste management-related services	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.5%
Sewerage and drainage-related services	3.3%	1.8%	3.3%	2.2%
Local market/market management-related services	0.3%	–	0.3%	0.2%
Irrigation-related services	3.4%	4.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Agriculture and animal husbandry-related services	2.5%	4.9%	4.0%	7.8%
Related to management of senior citizens, persons with disabilities	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%
Disaster management related	0.3%	1.3%	0.5%	–

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Distribution of land ownership certificates	0.7%	–	0.5%	–
Environmental protection and biodiversity related	0.2%	–	0.3%	0.2%
Services related to cooperative organizations	0.1%	–	–	0.2%
Small hydropower projects, alternative energy related	–	–	–	–
Related to the preservation and development of language, culture, and fine arts	0.1%	–	–	–
Related to local taxes (property tax, house restoration tax, real estate registration fee, vehicle tax), service tax, tourism tax	0.4%	–	0.8%	–
Agricultural subsidy for fertilizers, seeds, crops, and equipment related	3.5%	2.1%	1.3%	3.2%
Others (specify)	0.4%	1.0%	–	1.5%
Don't know/Can't say	0.8%	0.3%	–	1.7%

E20. In last one year have there been any public hearing in your municipality/rural municipality, including in your ward?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	15.1%	28.1%	47.0%	25.2%
No	75.7%	65.7%	53.0%	74.1%
DK/CS	9.2%	6.2%	–	0.7%

E20a. Did you participate in any of the public hearings that was conducted in your rural municipality/ municipality or in your ward?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, in most of them	7.3%	12.0%	3.7%	2.9%
Yes, in some of them	31.5%	33.3%	23.5%	28.2%
No, never	61.2%	54.6%	72.7%	68.9%

E21. In last one year have there been any public audit in your rural municipality/ municipality/ ward?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	8.4%	13.5%	25.1%	11.7%
No	81.6%	80.3%	74.6%	87.5%
DK/CS	10.0%	6.2%	0.3%	0.7%

E22. Did you participate in any of the public audits of the community development programs that was conducted in your rural municipality/municipality/ward?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, in most of them	7.9%	11.5%	2.0%	2.1%
Yes, in some of them	20.4%	17.3%	13.0%	20.8%
No, never	71.7%	71.2%	85.0%	77.1%

E23. In the past one year, did you participate in preparing the local development plans of your rural municipality/municipality/ward or while implementing those plans/programs?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, in most of them	1.2%	2.1%	2.5%	0.5%
Yes, in some of them	6.6%	13.8%	19.3%	10.8%
No, never	85.7%	82.9%	77.6%	88.8%
Don't know/Can't say	6.6%	1.3%	0.5%	–

E23a. In which programs, did you participate while preparing the local development plans or during the implementation of the development plans?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Local roads, rural roads, agricultural roads related	61.5%	73.8%	78.2%	69.6%
Drinking water related	50.0%	44.3%	71.3%	28.3%
Basic and secondary education related	23.4%	18.0%	4.6%	10.9%
Basic health and sanitation-related services	16.6%	13.1%	26.4%	2.2%
Electricity related	13.2%	8.2%	6.9%	2.2%
Agriculture and animal husbandry-related services	9.1%	21.3%	1.1%	15.2%
Irrigation-related services	8.6%	6.6%	3.4%	8.7%
Local service management, community building/space management-related services	7.0%	1.6%	3.4%	4.3%
Employment related/data collection related to unemployment	6.9%	9.8%	1.1%	2.2%
Waste management-related services	6.6%	6.6%	9.2%	4.3%
Sewerage and drainage-related services	5.9%	3.3%	10.3%	–
Local market/market management-related services	3.9%	–	–	–
Related to management of senior citizens, persons with disabilities	3.1%	3.3%	–	–
Disaster management related	2.3%	1.6%	2.3%	4.3%

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Services related to cooperative organizations	1.6%	–	–	–
Environmental protection and biodiversity related	1.5%	–	–	–
Related to local taxes (property tax, house restoration tax, real estate registration fee, vehicle tax), service tax, tourism tax, advertisement tax, business tax, land tax (property), fines, entertainment tax	1.2%	1.6%	–	–
Distribution of land ownership certificates	1.1%	–	–	–
Related to the preservation and development of language, culture, and fine arts	0.8%	–	–	2.2%
Related to local data collection and record keeping	0.4%	1.6%	–	–
Related to small hydropower projects, alternative energy	–	–	–	–
Others (specify)	0.2%	1.6%	–	2.2%
Refused to answer	–	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	–	–	–	2.2%

VIEWS ON ELECTED OFFICIALS

F1. Do you think that elected representatives care about people like you?

			Municipality		
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
F1i. Federal Ministers and Members of Parliament	Yes, strongly think they care	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	2.4%
	Yes, they care somewhat	20.7%	22.9%	21.6%	15.2%
	No, they do not care much	35.1%	34.3%	35.7%	39.1%
	No, they do not care at all	38.9%	36.6%	41.2%	39.4%
	DK/CS	4.7%	5.2%	0.3%	3.9%
F1ii. Provincial Ministers and Members of the Legislative Assembly	Yes, strongly think they care	0.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%
	Yes, they care somewhat	19.6%	20.0%	21.6%	14.9%
	No, they do not care much	36.3%	33.8%	36.2%	39.9%
	No, they do not care at all	38.0%	36.6%	41.0%	39.9%
	DK/CS	5.5%	8.3%	0.5%	4.9%
F1iii. Mayor/Palika Chairpersons	Yes, strongly think they care	5.1%	14.3%	7.0%	8.1%
	Yes, they care somewhat	42.2%	54.0%	61.8%	42.5%
	No, they do not care much	27.7%	18.2%	23.9%	34.5%
	No, they do not care at all	22.3%	9.6%	6.8%	12.2%
	DK/CS	2.6%	3.9%	0.5%	2.7%
F1iv. Deputy Mayor/Palika Vice-Chairpersons	Yes, strongly think they care	4.9%	13.8%	7.8%	6.6%
	Yes, they care somewhat	44.2%	53.2%	61.6%	44.7%
	No, they do not care much	27.6%	22.9%	23.9%	35.2%
	No, they do not care at all	20.9%	5.7%	6.3%	10.8%
	DK/CS	2.4%	4.4%	0.5%	2.7%
F1v. Ward Chairperson	Yes, strongly think they care	12.2%	39.7%	29.4%	29.3%
	Yes, they care somewhat	52.4%	52.2%	63.6%	56.0%
	No, they do not care much	19.2%	4.7%	4.8%	8.3%
	No, they do not care at all	14.6%	1.3%	2.0%	5.4%
	DK/CS	1.5%	2.1%	0.3%	1.0%
F1vi. Ward Members	Yes, strongly think they care	11.5%	29.4%	26.9%	19.3%
	Yes, they care somewhat	52.0%	45.5%	63.3%	64.5%
	No, they do not care much	20.9%	21.3%	8.0%	9.5%
	No, they do not care at all	14.1%	1.8%	1.5%	5.6%
	DK/CS	1.6%	2.1%	0.3%	1.0%

F1A. Compared to the past year, to what extent do you think the government has become responsive to the needs of the people? Remained same, improved than last year, gotten Worse?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
F1Ai. Federal Government	Remained same	56.3%	37.9%	74.6%	58.2%
	Improved than the last year	19.4%	20.5%	6.0%	17.8%
	Gotten worse	17.7%	33.0%	18.8%	17.1%
	DK/CS	6.6%	8.6%	0.5%	6.8%
F1Aii. Province Government	Remained same	54.2%	33.8%	76.4%	55.5%
	Improved than the last year	18.4%	17.1%	5.3%	13.9%
	Gotten worse	17.8%	29.4%	16.6%	20.3%
	DK/CS	9.7%	19.7%	1.8%	10.3%
F1Aiii. Local Government	Remained same	50.4%	56.9%	73.1%	38.9%
	Improved than the last year	35.0%	39.7%	22.1%	48.2%
	Gotten worse	11.5%	2.9%	4.0%	9.8%
	DK/CS	3.1%	0.5%	0.8%	3.2%

F5. What impacts do you think the local elections will have on people's lives in Nepal?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Will likely improve the quality of life	25.8%	35.1%	25.9%	25.2%
Will likely have no impact	54.9%	54.0%	68.8%	60.1%
Will likely decrease the quality of life	5.3%	5.5%	3.0%	9.5%
Don't know/ Can't say	14.0%	5.5%	2.3%	5.1%

F6. Why do you think that quality of life will improve?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Public service delivery will improve	62.8%	82.2%	52.4%	44.7%
Local elected officials are more likely to address the needs and concerns of the community	53.0%	19.3%	75.7%	24.3%
People can better hold their leaders accountable	52.3%	44.4%	80.6%	54.4%
Easier to report abuses	9.8%	40.0%	1.9%	1.0%
It is a positive break from the past	8.2%	10.4%	9.7%	9.7%
More local leaders are from my caste/ethnicity	6.9%	31.1%	2.9%	–
More local leaders are women	6.1%	6.7%	8.7%	1.9%
It is easier for me and my family members to become a local leader	4.2%	7.4%	1.9%	2.9%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
I will be less likely to pay bribes	4.1%	2.2%	–	–
There will be less violence	3.4%	1.5%	–	–
More leaders are elected through quotas	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	2.9%
More local leaders are from the political party I support	3.4%	2.2%	–	1.0%
More local leaders are from my religion	3.2%	11.9%	1.0%	–
Others	0.6%	–	–	9.7%
F6.98 Refused to answer	–	–	–	1.0%

F7. Why do you think that quality of life will reduce?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Local elected officials will be less accountable	49.8%	38.1%	75.0%	33.3%
Public service delivery will get worse	42.9%	52.4%	41.7%	43.6%
Local elected officials are less likely to address the needs and concerns of the community	19.4%	19.0%	8.3%	15.4%
Less local leaders are from my caste/ethnicity	18.2%	4.8%	–	2.6%
It's more likely that I will have to pay bribes	17.1%	19.0%	8.3%	20.5%
Less local leaders are women	16.0%	19.0%	–	2.6%
It will be more difficult to report abuses	15.4%	23.8%	–	7.7%
Fewer leaders will be elected by quotas	14.9%	42.9%	–	10.3%
Less local leaders are from the political party I support	12.4%	9.5%	–	7.7%
Less local leaders are from my religion	11.1%	–	–	2.6%
It will become less easy for me and my family members to become a local leader	8.7%	19.0%	–	2.6%
There will be more violence	3.6%	4.8%	–	2.6%
Refused to answer	6.3%	4.8%	16.7%	25.6%
DK /CS	–	–	–	–

F7.1. On what basis did you decide who to vote for?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
This political party/candidate will bring development and provide services in our area.	29.5%	12.5%	54.0%	37.7%
I liked the independent candidate and the principles he/she stood for	24.7%	24.9%	19.8%	14.2%
I liked the candidate from that political party	23.3%	35.3%	11.1%	23.0%
This party/candidate is working for people's rights	23.1%	14.0%	45.0%	25.7%
I liked the candidate's principles, vision, etc.	16.8%	30.9%	19.8%	24.2%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
This party/candidate is clean and not engaged in corruption	15.9%	36.6%	16.6%	17.8%
I know this candidate, so I voted for him/her	14.9%	10.6%	14.6%	20.8%
This political party stands for change	13.8%	9.9%	15.6%	19.8%
My friends and family members told me to do so	9.2%	6.0%	11.1%	6.1%
My friends and family members were voting for this party/ candidate	8.2%	5.5%	7.3%	2.2%
I liked the candidate's election campaign	7.7%	19.7%	7.3%	22.7%
I know that this party/candidate will win the election and so voted for him/her	6.7%	5.2%	4.0%	2.0%
This candidate has good political experience	6.2%	20.5%	1.0%	5.4%
The cadres of this party convinced me to vote for it	3.9%	4.4%	5.8%	1.2%
The candidate is my family member/relative/friend	3.5%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%
The candidate is a woman and being a woman myself, I voted for her	1.8%	1.6%	0.3%	1.5%
This candidate belongs to my caste/ethnic group, so I voted for him/her	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	0.2%
I liked the social media campaign of this candidate/party	1.3%	0.5%	–	1.7%
If the candidate wins, I have a better chance of getting a job or accessing other resources	1.3%	3.9%	0.3%	0.2%
This candidate provided certain incentives	1.0%	1.8%	–	–
Others	3.1%	–	2.0%	9.8%
Prefer not to answer Refused	1.0%	–	0.3%	5.1%

F7.2. How easy was it for you to cast the vote in your polling booth?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Very Easy	10.6%	25.7%	14.2%	18.7%
Easy	82.7%	68.2%	82.8%	77.8%
Difficult	6.2%	5.6%	2.7%	3.5%
Very Difficult	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	–

F7.3. What makes it easy for you to vote?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
If the polling station is close by	69.1%	86.6%	48.2%	49.9%
If the polling station is easy to get to	42.6%	68.2%	39.3%	21.7%
If it feels safe to vote	37.0%	56.8%	46.5%	48.7%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
If the ballot paper is easy to understand	31.3%	36.3%	26.3%	29.5%
If it takes me less time to vote	27.6%	35.7%	51.5%	28.4%
If there are separate lines for different categories of people (men, women, elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities)	16.8%	2.7%	19.4%	48.7%
If the security personnel are helpful	15.8%	26.8%	21.3%	32.6%
If there are enough polling booths	7.0%	11.0%	6.9%	13.6%
If the Election Commission representatives are helpful	5.9%	3.3%	7.2%	29.8%
If the polling station is accessible to people with disabilities	4.3%	2.4%	3.6%	1.4%
If the registration and identification process at the polling station is easy	3.9%	1.8%	3.3%	16.4%
If the elderly are allowed to vote accompanied by their family members	3.0%	1.5%	1.9%	4.7%
If allowed to vote digitally	1.1%	–	1.1%	–
If able to access public transportation to the polling booth	0.7%	0.3%	4.2%	0.8%
If allowed to vote before the election date	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	1.7%
Others	–	–	0.3%	0.6%

F7.4. Why was it difficult for you to vote?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
It took me more than 30 minutes to cast the vote	53.8%	45.5%	27.3%	15.4%
Polling booth was far	39.0%	45.5%	27.3%	7.7%
Polling booth was not easily accessible	35.3%	31.8%	18.2%	7.7%
I didn't feel safe to cast the vote	17.4%	22.7%	18.2%	7.7%
Ballot paper was difficult to understand	15.9%	18.2%	27.3%	7.7%
Single polling center/booth for a large population	13.2%	9.1%	–	46.2%
Security personnel were not helpful	12.1%	22.7%	36.4%	7.7%
There were no separate lines for different categories of people (men, women, elderly, pregnant women, persons with disability)	7.3%	–	18.2%	–
Polling booth was not accessible to persons with disability	7.3%	9.1%	9.1%	7.7%
Elderly people were not allowed to be accompanied by their family members to cast vote	6.9%	9.1%	9.1%	7.7%
I was unable to access public transportation to the polling booth	6.2%	9.1%	–	–
Registration/Identification process was difficult	5.2%	4.5%	–	7.7%
Election Commission representatives were not helpful	5.1%	13.6%	9.1%	15.4%
Not allowed to vote digitally	2.4%	4.5%	–	–
My name in the list provided to the political party representative didn't match with my voter ID	1.8%	4.5%	–	–
Not allowed to vote before the election date	0.8%	–	–	–
Others	–	–	–	23.1%

F8. Have you personally tried to contact one of your elected local representatives for help in solving any of your personal or community problems in the past year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	14.6%	21.6%	26.9%	29.6%
No	85.4%	78.4%	73.1%	70.4%

F9. [If answered "Yes" in F8] How satisfied were you with the result of this contact?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Very satisfied	6.2%	4.8%	2.8%	3.3%
Satisfied	50.5%	61.4%	49.5%	51.2%
Dissatisfied	26.5%	20.5%	27.1%	22.3%
Very dissatisfied	11.2%	8.4%	14.0%	21.5%
It's in process	5.6%	4.8%	6.5%	1.7%

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

G1. Looking back on the past year, do you think the economic situation of your community (municipality/rural municipality) has improved?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, it is improving	20.7%	35.6%	11.8%	32.3%
It stays the same	62.1%	58.4%	81.2%	56.5%
No, it is getting worse	4.5%	1.6%	3.0%	5.1%
Don't know/Can't say	12.8%	4.4%	4.0%	6.1%

G2. Why do you think that economic conditions are improving in your municipality/rural municipality?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Better infrastructure	68.7%	76.6%	72.3%	34.1%
Water supply is improving	30.7%	28.5%	46.8%	13.6%
Overall, there is progress	18.1%	13.1%	21.3%	26.5%
Nepal government has allocated more budget to our rural/urban municipality	16.3%	10.9%	25.5%	17.4%
More investment opportunities	16.2%	19.0%	–	6.1%
Better opportunities for training	15.2%	13.1%	4.3%	14.4%
Easier to find work	8.3%	17.5%	–	1.5%
More opportunities for labor migration	7.3%	6.6%	4.3%	31.8%
It's easier for women to work	7.0%	4.4%	8.5%	2.3%
Better government support services, subsidies	6.9%	21.2%	8.5%	12.1%
Remittances are increasing	6.3%	–	8.5%	31.8%
Less corruption, bribes	4.6%	5.1%	–	0.8%
Easier to access market to sell products (better roads, etc.)	3.9%	1.5%	8.5%	0.8%
Work pays more	2.1%	4.4%	–	3.8%
Easier to get loans, find capital	1.4%	–	–	–
More NGOs and international development projects	0.8%	–	–	1.5%
Others	1.1%	0.7%	2.1%	3.8%
Refused	–	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	–	–	–	1.5%

G3. In your view, why are the economic conditions getting worse in your municipality/rural municipality?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
More corruption, bribes	61.7%	50.0%	25.0%	19.0%
Less jobs/work opportunities	45.8%	16.7%	50.0%	42.9%
Harder to find work	33.1%	16.7%	16.7%	23.8%
Infrastructure getting worse	22.9%	83.3%	–	19.0%
Work pays less	21.2%	–	8.3%	4.8%
Prices are going up	21.0%	–	41.7%	23.8%
Less investment opportunities	17.1%	33.3%	33.3%	23.8%
The water supply is getting worse	13.4%	16.7%	16.7%	9.5%
Less access to training opportunities	11.6%	–	25.0%	19.0%
Government support services are getting worse	9.4%	16.7%	8.3%	–
Nepal government has reduced the budget to our rural/ urban municipality	7.2%	–	–	–
Overall, there is little progress	5.1%	–	25.0%	9.5%
It's less easy for women to work	4.8%	–	–	9.5%
Harder to access the market to sell products (poor roads, etc.)	2.9%	–	16.7%	4.8%
Prices for what I sell are going down	2.4%	16.7%	33.3%	4.8%
Haven't received post-earthquake recovery assistance	0.8%	–	–	–
Others	0.5%	–	–	14.3%
Refused	–	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	–	–	–	–

G4. Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Less than NPR 10,000	8.6%	6.8%	0.8%	5.9%
NPR 10,000 to NPR 19,999	18.3%	24.7%	8.5%	12.0%
NPR 20,000 to NPR 29,999	21.9%	21.6%	13.6%	17.1%
NPR 30,000 to NPR 39,999	17.0%	12.2%	22.9%	12.2%
NPR 40,000 to NPR 49,999	10.8%	8.8%	20.9%	13.7%
NPR 50,000 to NPR 59,999	7.7%	8.3%	13.6%	7.8%
More than or equal to NPR 60,000	13.8%	17.4%	19.6%	27.6%
Don't know/Can't say	2.0%	0.3%	0.3%	3.7%

G5. How has your household income changed in the last year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Increased	17.1%	24.9%	8.5%	15.6%
Remained the same	68.7%	67.3%	82.4%	72.1%
Decreased	11.6%	7.8%	9.0%	12.0%
DK/CS	2.6%	–	–	0.2%

G6C. What was the monthly income you earned last year?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
No source of income	30.0%	12.2%	19.8%	13.7%
Less than NPR 10,000	25.5%	38.4%	15.6%	35.2%
NPR 10,000 to NPR 19,999	19.0%	23.4%	24.4%	23.7%
NPR 20,000 to NPR 29,999	11.6%	17.4%	18.6%	10.3%
NPR 30,000 to NPR 39,999	6.4%	4.7%	10.8%	7.3%
NPR 40,000 to NPR 49,999	2.8%	2.6%	5.3%	2.9%
NPR 50,000 to NPR 59,999	1.3%	0.3%	2.8%	1.7%
More than or equal to NPR 60,000	2.5%	1.0%	2.5%	3.4%
Refused to answer	0.8%	–	0.3%	1.5%
Don't know/Can't say	0.1%	–	–	0.2%

G12. Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	34.7%	25.5%	43.2%	51.8%
No	65.3%	74.5%	56.8%	48.2%

G12.2 Is any member of your family working outside your municipality or district (but within Nepal)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	12.5%	27.0%	20.9%	22.2%
No	87.5%	73.0%	79.1%	77.8%

G12.3 Have you or the members of your family faced any kind of problems while working abroad/outside your municipality or district (but within Nepal)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
No problems at all	86.2%	92.9%	88.4%	95.5%
Payment other than what had been agreed	6.9%	1.2%	4.0%	1.9%
Work other than what had been promised	5.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%
Extreme working conditions	1.8%	0.6%	–	0.7%
Physical injury or illness	1.6%	0.6%	0.4%	–
Working environment is not good; for example, tough weather, bad accommodation, humiliation	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	–
Sexual abuse and sexual violence	0.2%	0.6%	–	–
Death	–	–	–	–
Others	0.3%	–	–	1.1%
Refused	–	0.6%	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	3.5%	3.6%	6.7%	0.7%

G12.4 Do you encourage your family members, friends, relatives, and other people you know to seek foreign employment?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, I do	44.1%	40.9%	48.7%	60.4%
No, I don't	55.9%	59.1%	51.3%	39.6%

G12.4.1 Would you encourage your family members or people you know to study abroad?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, I would	49.1%	40.8%	57.8%	56.2%
No, I wouldn't	50.9%	59.2%	42.2%	43.8%

G13. In the past one year, have you or the members of your family received remittance from outside or inside of the country?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, from inside the country only	6.6%	28.4%	14.3%	13.8%
Yes, from outside the country only	27.8%	41.4%	62.9%	63.6%
Yes, from both inside and outside the country	3.7%	5.3%	8.0%	10.0%
Have not yet received remittance	4.9%	5.9%	9.8%	11.2%
Not applicable	56.7%	18.3%	3.1%	1.1%
Don't know/Can't say	0.3%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%

G14. Compared to the previous year, has the amount of remittance that your household has been receiving increased, remained same or decreased?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Decreased	7.9%	3.9%	5.2%	3.4%
Remained same	71.7%	74.8%	85.3%	83.8%
Increased	17.1%	21.3%	8.4%	12.3%
Don't know/Can't say	3.2%	–	1.0%	0.4%

G14.A Generally for what purpose do you spend the remittance money that you or your family members receive?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Daily household expenses	80.3%	87.9%	88.9%	91.8%
Healthcare and medical expenses	64.5%	44.4%	69.5%	75.0%
To pay off loans	37.3%	35.5%	26.3%	20.7%
Build home	15.2%	9.7%	7.4%	10.8%
Save in the bank	10.2%	25.0%	13.7%	23.7%
Visits and entertainment	6.4%	5.6%	8.9%	–
To purchase land	6.3%	1.6%	4.7%	3.4%
To start business	3.6%	2.4%	10.5%	3.4%
Marriage, bratabandha, and other social ceremonies	3.0%	0.8%	4.7%	2.2%
Provide loans to other people	2.7%	–	4.2%	–
To purchase gold and ornaments	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%	–
To send children to study abroad	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%
To invest in the capital market	0.9%	–	1.6%	–
To purchase vehicles	0.3%	–	0.5%	0.4%
Others	0.4%	–	–	2.6%
Refused to answer	–	–	–	0.4%
DK/CS	0.5%	–	–	0.4%

G21.a Have you ever heard of any kind of insurance?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	91.3%	89.9%	98.7%	99.5%
No	8.7%	10.1%	1.3%	0.5%

G21.b.a [If "Yes"] Have you heard about the following types of insurance?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
G21.b.a1 Life Insurance	Yes	95.6%	90.2%	96.7%	97.1%
	No	4.4%	9.8%	3.3%	2.9%
G21.b.a2 Personal/Accident Insurance	Yes	77.5%	76.0%	84.2%	86.7%
	No	22.5%	24.0%	15.8%	13.3%
G21.b.a3 Auto Insurance	Yes	81.4%	74.0%	88.8%	88.9%
	No	18.6%	26.0%	11.2%	11.1%
G21.b.a4 Health Insurance	Yes	95.0%	96.5%	99.2%	99.3%
	No	5.0%	3.5%	0.8%	0.7%
G21.b.a5 Agricultural Insurance	Yes	66.6%	72.8%	66.7%	86.5%
	No	33.4%	27.2%	33.3%	13.5%
G21.b.a6 Livestock Insurance	Yes	77.2%	77.2%	86.5%	96.6%
	No	22.8%	22.8%	13.5%	3.4%
G21.b.a7 Property Insurance	Yes	49.9%	44.2%	40.5%	53.6%
	No	50.1%	55.8%	59.5%	46.4%
G21.b.a8 Travel Insurance	Yes	43.8%	37.0%	33.1%	58.0%
	No	56.2%	63.0%	66.9%	42.0%

G21.b.b [If "Yes"] Do you have the following insurance?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
G21.b.b1 Life Insurance	Yes	20.8%	18.3%	29.2%	30.1%
	No	79.2%	81.7%	70.8%	69.9%
G21.b.b2 Personal/Accident Insurance	Yes	6.3%	1.5%	11.2%	11.3%
	No	93.7%	98.5%	88.8%	88.7%
G21.b.b3 Auto Insurance	Yes	27.5%	16.4%	50.4%	44.5%
	No	72.5%	83.6%	49.6%	55.5%
G21.b.b4 Health Insurance	Yes	35.3%	25.1%	89.0%	67.1%
	No	64.7%	74.9%	11.0%	32.9%
G21.b.b5 Agricultural Insurance	Yes	2.0%	3.2%	1.5%	0.6%
	No	98.0%	96.8%	98.5%	99.4%
G21.b.b6 Livestock Insurance	Yes	5.7%	6.4%	11.5%	14.8%
	No	94.3%	93.6%	88.5%	85.2%
G21.b.b7 Property Insurance	Yes	2.5%	5.9%	5.7%	4.1%
	No	97.5%	94.1%	94.3%	95.9%
G21.b.b8 Travel Insurance	Yes	2.1%	1.6%	1.5%	0.8%
	No	97.9%	98.4%	98.5%	99.2%

G23A.0 Compared to last year, how are the employment opportunities in the country?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
More opportunities	6.1%	7.8%	2.3%	8.3%
Same as the last year	46.6%	67.8%	54.0%	29.8%
Less opportunities	41.9%	22.6%	43.7%	59.7%
Don't know/Can't say	5.3%	1.8%	–	2.2%

G23A. Compared to last year, how are the opportunities of employment in your area?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
More opportunities	4.3%	5.2%	1.8%	7.6%
Same as the last year	48.8%	70.9%	57.8%	30.6%
Less opportunities	42.0%	22.9%	40.5%	59.7%
Don't know/Can't say	4.8%	1.0%		2.2%

G23B. Compared to last year, how are the opportunities of income generation in your area?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
More opportunities	6.4%	6.0%	2.3%	8.3%
Same as last year	48.8%	74.0%	63.1%	40.3%
Less opportunities	39.1%	19.2%	34.7%	49.1%
Don't know/Can't say	5.7%	0.8%	–	2.2%

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

H0. How do you usually get any information (on current affairs, global affairs, education/ health/ agriculture/ job)?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Social Media (Facebook, TikTok)	59.3%	62.3%	72.4%	76.0%
Friends, family, and neighbors	54.9%	73.0%	49.5%	55.3%
Internet	35.5%	25.7%	49.0%	68.9%
Television	20.0%	25.5%	57.0%	33.7%
Local community leaders	18.8%	10.9%	11.1%	3.9%
Radio Nepal	12.1%	34.3%	20.6%	16.9%
Community radio/Local radio network/Stations	11.3%	28.1%	32.4%	17.8%
Market/Bazaar	8.8%	10.9%	7.0%	5.4%
Political parties	6.2%	15.6%	2.8%	3.2%
Government officials	5.0%	10.9%	3.3%	1.5%
SMS on my mobile phone	4.8%	0.5%	1.3%	1.7%
I normally don't get information about the plans, programs and budget of local government	3.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Community-based groups (women's groups, savings and credit groups, etc.)	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	2.0%
Leaflets, pamphlets, posters	3.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Local newspapers	2.9%	1.0%	5.3%	2.9%
National newspapers	2.6%	0.5%	18.3%	4.2%
Social media (Twitter, Instagram)	2.4%	0.8%	1.0%	6.4%
Teachers of the local schools	1.4%	1.0%	–	0.2%
Federal government/Local government websites	1.3%	1.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Civil society organizations/NGOs	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	8.8%
Others	–	–	–	1.2%
Refused to answer	–	–	–	–

H5. How do you get information about the plans, programs and budget of local government?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Friends and family and neighbors	53.4%	73.8%	57.3%	61.1%
Social Media (Facebook, Tiktok)	39.9%	55.8%	51.8%	49.1%
Local community leaders	24.6%	14.8%	22.6%	10.8%
Internet	24.4%	25.2%	34.4%	33.0%
I normally don't get information about the plans, programs, and budget of the local government	15.7%	0.3%	6.5%	10.3%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Television	10.5%	16.6%	29.4%	10.5%
Market/Bazaar	9.5%	8.3%	7.0%	4.2%
Political parties	8.9%	16.4%	5.0%	7.1%
Community radio/Local radio network/Radio Stations	8.2%	24.9%	39.2%	11.2%
Radio Nepal	8.1%	30.9%	6.0%	5.4%
Government officials	7.4%	8.6%	8.5%	2.4%
SMS on my mobile phone	4.4%	0.8%	1.8%	2.9%
Community-based groups (women's groups, savings and credit groups, etc.)	3.5%	2.9%	5.5%	2.0%
Local newspapers	3.1%	1.0%	14.6%	3.2%
Leaflets, pamphlets, posters	2.9%	0.3%	0.8%	–
Federal government/Local government websites	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.2%
National newspapers	1.8%	1.6%	4.8%	2.2%
Social media (Twitter, Instagram)	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	2.2%
Teachers of the local schools	1.3%	0.8%	2.0%	0.2%
Civil society organizations/NGOs	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	4.2%
Others	2.6%	–	1.8%	3.9%
Refused	–	–	–	–

H6. What kind of regular data and information should your municipality or rural municipality provide people and make it public?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Health-related information	39.8%	49.4%	39.7%	21.5%
Employment-related information	34.4%	26.0%	29.4%	41.8%
Education-related information	33.1%	35.8%	21.4%	18.1%
Budget and government programs	31.8%	47.8%	65.8%	25.9%
Notices	30.1%	40.0%	29.4%	32.8%
Livelihood-related information	28.7%	15.3%	26.9%	21.0%
Agriculture- and trade-related information	26.8%	40.0%	24.9%	33.0%
Plans and projects	24.6%	28.6%	54.5%	21.5%
Social security information	15.3%	18.2%	14.8%	30.6%
Government initiatives, policies, and decisions	13.4%	27.5%	16.3%	17.4%
Access to and use of public benefit services (electricity, sewage disposal, roads, etc.)	11.9%	9.4%	7.0%	22.7%
Tax information	7.0%	9.6%	13.1%	10.3%
Legal procedures	6.9%	25.7%	6.3%	6.4%
Registration information	5.5%	9.1%	2.5%	3.7%
Citizen charter information	5.2%	5.5%	4.3%	2.4%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Public and social audits	4.3%	4.7%	3.5%	12.0%
Reports (on progress, audits, and monitoring)	4.0%	2.3%	2.5%	6.1%
Public procurement/Tender notice	3.6%	5.7%	2.0%	3.2%
Acts, laws, and directives	3.5%	6.8%	2.8%	4.2%
Ward profiles	2.4%	7.3%	3.0%	1.5%
Related to culture/traditions	1.6%	2.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Others	–	–	–	3.2%

H7. Overall, are you satisfied with the data, and information that are made public by the local government (rural municipality/urban municipality)?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	29.0%	41.0%	37.4%	44.3%
No	49.6%	37.9%	50.5%	40.1%
Don't know/Can't say	21.4%	21.0%	12.1%	15.6%

H8. Have you tried to access data/information from local government?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	3.8%	7.0%	6.0%	5.6%
No	96.2%	79.2%	92.2%	93.4%
Don't know/ Can't say	–	13.8%	1.8%	1.0%

H8.1. If yes, what kind of government information did you try to access?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Budget and government programs	37.4%	63.0%	58.3%	21.7%
Notices	22.7%	44.4%	20.8%	8.7%
Health-related information	21.4%	18.5%	16.7%	13.0%
Education-related information	20.5%	7.4%	20.8%	17.4%
Plans and projects	19.9%	3.7%	33.3%	13.0%
Agriculture- and trade-related information	19.5%	40.7%	20.8%	21.7%
Employment-related information	17.9%	11.1%	–	26.1%
Social security information	12.9%	14.8%	4.2%	13.0%

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Livelihood-related information	11.4%	–	–	8.7%
Government initiatives, policies, and decisions	11.1%	29.6%	4.2%	17.4%
Access to and use of public benefit services (Electricity, sewage disposal, roads, etc.)	9.1%	3.7%	–	13.0%
Legal procedures	6.4%	11.1%	4.2%	4.3%
Acts, laws, and directives	6.0%	3.7%	–	–
Citizen charter information	5.2%	–	–	4.3%
Registration information	5.0%	–	8.3%	–
Reports (on progress, audits, and monitoring)	4.3%	–	–	4.3%
Tax information	3.9%	–	8.3%	–
Public procurement/Tender notice	3.1%	11.1%	–	–
Ward profiles	1.4%	3.7%	4.2%	4.3%
Public and social audits	0.9%	7.4%	–	–
Related to culture/traditions	–	–	–	–
Others	1.5%	3.7%	–	4.3%

H8.2. How did you try to access the government information?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Social networks (Facebook, TikTok)	32.6%	66.7%	29.2%	21.7%
Took help from family, friends, and neighbors	27.2%	44.4%	25.0%	4.3%
Talked to the relevant government agency	24.0%	11.1%	25.0%	56.5%
With the help of local community leaders	22.8%	7.4%	4.2%	8.7%
Internet	21.3%	33.3%	16.7%	26.1%
Took help from local political leaders	21.2%	18.5%	8.3%	4.3%
Used government's website	18.1%	37.0%	29.2%	13.0%
Filed RTI	6.6%	18.5%	–	–
From local school teachers	4.4%	–	–	4.3%
Social networks (Twitter, Instagram)	4.2%	3.7%	–	8.7%
With the help of local radio networks/stations	3.7%	11.1%	8.3%	–
With the help of local newspapers and magazines	2.7%	3.7%	4.2%	4.3%
Mobile SMS	2.7%	–	–	4.3%
With the help of community-based groups (mothers' groups, savings and credit groups, etc.)	1.6%	3.7%	–	–
Took help from CBOs/NGOs, officials	–	–	–	–
Others	–	–	20.8%	–
Don't know/Can't say	–	–	–	–

H8.3. Generally, what was your experience while accessing the government information/data?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
I got the necessary information with ease	53.7%	81.5%	58.3%	47.8%
The time taken to respond was too long	25.1%	25.9%	20.8%	21.7%
The information provided was out of date	18.4%	18.5%	12.5%	–
Received the information in one visit	18.4%	25.9%	16.7%	34.8%
Staff was very cooperative	12.4%	25.9%	16.7%	13.0%
Government officials were uncooperative	8.1%	25.9%	4.2%	8.7%
Elected representatives were very cooperative	6.5%	14.8%	25.0%	4.3%
The agency refused to give information	4.6%	–	–	–
The agency lacked sufficient knowledge to answer my query	3.8%	–	–	4.3%
It was easy to find the officer concerned	3.0%	3.7%	4.2%	13.0%
Others	1.0%	–	–	–
Don't know/Can't say	–	–	–	–

CONSTITUTION AND PEACE ACCORD

J1. It has been a decade since the Constitution was implemented. The background of this constitution is also the 2062/63 (2005/06) People's Movement and the Comprehensive Peace Accord that followed. Has this Constitution succeeded in carrying the essence of the peace process?

	Municipality			
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	27.3%	29.4%	15.1%	13.4%
No	43.4%	39.2%	50.8%	65.8%
Don't know/Can't say	29.2%	31.4%	34.2%	20.8%

J2. It has been a decade since the new Constitution was implemented in the country. The background to this Constitution is also the 2062/63 (2005/06) People's Movement and the Comprehensive Peace Accord that followed. What is your opinion (to what extent do you agree or disagree) on the following statements related to the movement, the Constitution, and the peace agreement?

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
J2.i. Political violence has decreased in rural society	**Strongly Agree**	10.0%	6.2%	35.7%	16.7%
	Agree	56.5%	70.9%	58.3%	35.7%
	Disagree	26.9%	14.7%	4.9%	39.0%
	Strongly Disagree	6.6%	8.2%	1.0%	8.6%
J2.ii. Federalism has empowered provincial and local governments	**Strongly Agree**	12.2%	3.0%	23.6%	13.9%
	Agree	59.2%	48.2%	67.2%	44.8%
	Disagree	23.6%	39.9%	7.6%	34.8%
	Strongly Disagree	5.0%	9.0%	1.6%	6.4%
J2.iii. Public trust in the Nepali Army's role in democratic processes and procedures has increased	**Strongly Agree**	13.0%	19.6%	29.0%	13.0%
	Agree	60.1%	51.5%	53.0%	51.2%
	Disagree	21.5%	19.3%	16.6%	32.1%
	Strongly Disagree	5.4%	9.6%	1.4%	3.6%
J2.iv. Representation of marginalized groups in government has increased	**Strongly Agree**	8.4%	4.2%	22.8%	11.6%
	Agree	54.0%	50.5%	65.1%	47.0%
	Disagree	29.6%	39.1%	8.6%	37.1%
	Strongly Disagree	8.0%	6.2%	3.5%	4.2%
J2.v. Efforts have been made to appropriately address human rights violations	**Strongly Agree**	5.5%	2.7%	5.7%	2.0%
	Agree	44.3%	64.7%	47.0%	29.1%
	Disagree	37.9%	26.8%	38.3%	53.1%
	Strongly Disagree	12.3%	5.8%	9.0%	15.7%
J2.vi. Efforts have been made to ensure justice for conflict victims	**Strongly Agree**	3.4%	3.7%	2.8%	.9%
	Agree	39.2%	54.6%	27.8%	15.8%
	Disagree	39.4%	34.0%	50.6%	39.7%
	Strongly Disagree	18.1%	7.7%	18.8%	43.7%

		Municipality			
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
J2.vii. Ease of public service has increased	**Strongly Agree**	8.4%	15.9%	11.9%	22.1%
	Agree	63.7%	75.4%	69.2%	55.5%
	Disagree	20.7%	6.9%	13.8%	18.8%
	Strongly Disagree	7.2%	1.8%	5.0%	3.5%
J2.viii. People's confidence in the country's economic prospects has increased.	**Strongly Agree**	3.7%	1.9%	3.9%	1.0%
	Agree	33.4%	45.2%	22.4%	16.0%
	Disagree	42.9%	49.0%	50.0%	41.6%
	Strongly Disagree	20.0%	3.8%	23.7%	41.4%
J2.ix. The federal government is liberal in delegating powers in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution	**Strongly Agree**	5.0%	0.7%	5.5%	0.6%
	Agree	40.4%	59.5%	51.9%	27.1%
	Disagree	40.3%	32.7%	33.2%	57.3%
	Strongly Disagree	14.2%	7.1%	9.3%	15.1%
J2.x. Corrupt and unethical practices have increased	**Strongly Agree**	37.4%	44.2%	60.1%	56.6%
	Agree	47.7%	41.0%	38.6%	34.6%
	Disagree	10.7%	13.4%	0.5%	6.7%
	Strongly Disagree	4.1%	1.5%	0.8%	2.1%
J2.xi. There has been an increasing tendency for citizens to forget their responsibilities and point fingers at others.	**Strongly Agree**	27.1%	26.1%	30.1%	32.9%
	Agree	50.8%	59.0%	52.4%	51.9%
	Disagree	15.8%	13.7%	6.6%	13.4%
	Strongly Disagree	6.2%	1.2%	10.9%	1.8%

J3. In your opinion, what problems needed to be resolved through the constitution and peace agreement?

	Municipality			
	National	**Bhimeshwor**	**Tansen**	**Waling**
Laborers' problems	32.3%	43.4%	30.7%	15.9%
Issues of the landless people	28.9%	30.4%	18.6%	14.9%
Women's problems	28.7%	44.4%	31.9%	32.0%
Conflict victims' issues	28.7%	40.8%	52.3%	52.1%
Issues raised by the Maoists	21.5%	15.8%	17.8%	3.9%
Issues of Dalits	21.2%	36.4%	17.8%	15.4%
Issues of the Madhesi community	14.4%	21.3%	3.5%	2.0%
Problems of the police	12.0%	22.6%	6.5%	2.0%
Rights of tribal groups	11.9%	21.6%	8.5%	6.4%
Issues of other political parties	11.5%	12.2%	5.0%	1.2%
Issues of Muslims	4.4%	13.0%	1.3%	2.9%
Sexual minority rights	3.3%	14.8%	2.8%	3.4%
Problems of religious minorities	2.4%	3.1%	4.0%	2.4%
Issues raised by the upper caste	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	0.2%
Others	–	–	6.5%	6.1%
Don't Know/Can't Say	32.6%	33.8%	33.7%	25.7%
Refused to answer	–	–	–	–

J4. In your opinion, to what extent were the following issues addressed through the Constitution and the Peace Accords?

			Municipality		
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
J4.1 Issues raised by the Maoists	The most successful attempt at a positive solution	9.9%	2.1%	6.3%	5.1%
	A positive solution has been attempted	24.8%	34.3%	45.5%	22.2%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	23.2%	13.8%	26.6%	33.0%
	Not interested at all to solve	16.3%	23.9%	9.3%	24.4%
	DK/CS	25.7%	26.0%	12.3%	15.2%
J4.2 Issues of other political parties	The most successful attempt at a positive solution	5.9%	2.3%	9.5%	2.9%
	A positive solution has been attempted	23.7%	20.3%	46.5%	28.1%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	25.3%	25.5%	23.9%	37.4%
	Not interested at all to solve	17.6%	25.7%	6.0%	13.9%
	DK/CS	27.4%	26.2%	14.1%	17.6%
J4.3 Problems of the police	The most successful attempt at a positive solution	6.2%	2.6%	3.5%	2.4%
	A positive solution has been attempted	27.7%	47.0%	43.7%	34.7%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.4%	8.3%	26.1%	31.3%
	Not interested at all to solve	13.1%	7.5%	8.5%	8.3%
	DK/CS	28.6%	34.5%	18.1%	23.2%
J4.4 Issues of the Madhesi community	The most successful attempt at a positive solution	2.0%	2.3%	4.5%	0.7%
	A positive solution has been attempted	19.7%	36.4%	42.5%	21.5%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	28.2%	12.7%	20.6%	39.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	19.0%	10.4%	13.1%	14.9%
	DK/CS	31.0%	38.2%	19.3%	23.2%
J4.5 Rights of tribal groups	The most successful attempt at a positive solution	2.5%	2.3%	5.0%	1.5%
	A positive solution has been attempted	22.4%	47.5%	47.2%	22.2%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	27.4%	11.4%	21.9%	39.1%
	Not interested at all to solve	18.9%	10.4%	11.6%	20.8%
	DK/CS	28.9%	28.3%	14.3%	16.4%
J4.6 Issues of the Landless people	The most successful attempt at a positive solution	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%	–
	A positive solution has been attempted	17.3%	20.8%	16.8%	12.2%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	28.0%	16.1%	24.1%	39.1%
	Not interested at all to solve	29.7%	29.1%	46.7%	33.7%
	DK/CS	24.1%	33.0%	12.1%	14.9%
J4.7 Laborers' problems	The most successful attempt at a positive solution	1.2%	1.3%	0.3%	–
	A positive solution has been attempted	17.8%	28.8%	14.6%	15.6%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	26.4%	10.6%	22.4%	51.8%
	Not interested at all to solve	31.7%	28.8%	50.3%	21.3%
	DK/CS	22.9%	30.4%	12.6%	11.2%

J4.8 Sexual minority rights	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.1%	2.6%	1.3%	–
	A positive solution has been attempted	15.3%	43.9%	37.9%	16.9%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	22.9%	9.9%	15.3%	34.0%
	Not interested at all to solve	20.1%	7.0%	18.3%	19.6%
	I don't want to say	–	–	1.3%	0.5%
	DK/CS	40.6%	36.6%	25.9%	29.1%
J4.9 Conflict victims' issues	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.0%	2.3%	–	0.2%
	A positive solution has been attempted	19.2%	39.0%	12.1%	11.2%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	29.0%	16.9%	24.9%	33.3%
	Not interested at all to solve	25.9%	17.4%	51.5%	41.1%
	I don't want to say	–	–	–	0.2%
	DK/CS	24.9%	24.4%	11.6%	13.9%
J4.10 Women's problems	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	3.6%	5.7%	12.8%	8.1%
	A positive solution has been attempted	32.8%	55.1%	51.3%	47.7%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	26.9%	8.8%	22.6%	31.8%
	Not interested at all to solve	16.7%	5.2%	2.8%	7.3%
	DK/CS	20.0%	25.2%	10.6%	5.1%
J4.11 Issues raised by the upper caste	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.3%	1.0%	9.3%	4.6%
	A positive solution has been attempted	17.7%	30.6%	20.6%	29.1%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	22.6%	13.5%	15.8%	38.6%
	Not interested at all to solve	19.4%	17.1%	29.9%	10.3%
	DK/CS	39.1%	37.7%	24.4%	17.4%
J4.12 Issues of Dalits	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	5.9%	11.9%	22.1%	12.7%
	A positive solution has been attempted	31.2%	48.3%	44.0%	40.3%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.8%	8.1%	14.3%	24.7%
	Not interested at all to solve	16.5%	5.2%	7.8%	17.1%
	DK/CS	21.6%	26.5%	11.8%	5.1%
J4.13 Issues of Muslims	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.3%	4.4%	4.8%	1.5%
	A positive solution has been attempted	19.3%	38.7%	36.4%	23.0%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.3%	9.4%	18.1%	37.7%
	Not interested at all to solve	18.9%	7.0%	14.6%	15.6%
	DK/CS	36.3%	40.5%	26.1%	22.2%
J4.14 Problems of religious minorities	**The most successful attempt at a positive solution**	1.5%	1.3%	4.8%	1.5%
	A positive solution has been attempted	16.6%	32.2%	45.0%	22.2%
	Somehow the problem is being solved	24.8%	14.5%	23.1%	41.1%
	Not interested at all to solve	18.4%	13.2%	8.0%	16.4%
	DK/CS	38.7%	38.7%	19.1%	18.8%

J5. Now I am going to ask you, what is their [various associations, organizations, institutions, castes, groups, and classes of people] reaction to the latest work done after the constitution and the peace agreement came into effect? Please indicate your responses on a scale of satisfied, dissatisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

			Municipality		
		National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
J5.1 Maoists	**Very satisfied**	6.7%	4.9%	4.9%	10.5%
	Satisfied	38.0%	46.9%	52.5%	23.5%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	20.7%	4.5%	18.3%	13.0%
	Dissatisfied	27.6%	35.0%	23.2%	44.8%
	Very dissatisfied	7.0%	8.7%	1.2%	8.3%
J5.2 Other political parties	**Very satisfied**	5.4%	5.2%	5.5%	10.8%
	Satisfied	32.7%	28.5%	49.6%	26.8%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24.1%	7.3%	20.3%	27.3%
	Dissatisfied	30.3%	50.7%	23.2%	30.1%
	Very dissatisfied	7.5%	8.3%	1.4%	5.0%
J5.3 Police	**Very satisfied**	4.7%	4.7%	4.1%	4.7%
	Satisfied	49.8%	72.3%	56.9%	43.2%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24.6%	9.1%	20.4%	27.1%
	Dissatisfied	17.1%	12.8%	18.3%	23.8%
	Very dissatisfied	3.7%	1.1%	0.3%	1.1%
J5.4 Madhesi	**Very satisfied**	2.2%	1.6%	2.7%	0.6%
	Satisfied	29.8%	59.8%	51.5%	19.2%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	29.4%	11.1%	18.0%	34.8%
	Dissatisfied	31.3%	24.6%	23.5%	40.2%
	Very dissatisfied	7.4%	2.9%	4.3%	5.1%
J5.5 Tribal groups	**Very satisfied**	2.0%	1.5%	4.4%	1.1%
	Satisfied	33.5%	60.1%	60.0%	19.6%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	28.9%	10.7%	15.6%	31.5%
	Dissatisfied	28.1%	25.1%	15.9%	39.5%
	Very dissatisfied	7.5%	2.6%	4.1%	8.3%
J5.6 Landless	**Very satisfied**	1.5%	–	0.6%	0.3%
	Satisfied	25.7%	31.5%	12.1%	7.5%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	25.0%	18.5%	15.9%	18.2%
	Dissatisfied	37.6%	39.6%	56.2%	52.2%
	Very dissatisfied	10.3%	10.4%	15.3%	21.8%

J5.7 Laborers	**Very satisfied**	1.6%	0.4%	–	0.5%
	Satisfied	26.6%	39.3%	13.5%	10.8%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24.6%	12.7%	10.1%	30.2%
	Dissatisfied	36.5%	34.1%	60.5%	50.3%
	Very dissatisfied	10.8%	13.5%	15.9%	8.2%
J5.8 Sexual minorities	**Very satisfied**	1.1%	0.8%	2.0%	–
	Satisfied	26.9%	65.7%	47.8%	16.8%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	28.9%	17.3%	16.9%	30.3%
	Dissatisfied	33.4%	12.9%	29.2%	39.8%
	Very dissatisfied	9.7%	3.2%	4.1%	13.2%
J5.9 Conflict victims	**Very satisfied**	1.7%	0.7%	–	0.3%
	Satisfied	27.2%	61.1%	9.3%	7.3%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26.1%	8.2%	16.8%	18.0%
	Dissatisfied	34.8%	27.9%	57.4%	43.8%
	Very dissatisfied	10.2%	2.1%	16.5%	30.6%
J5.10 Women	**Very satisfied**	3.2%	3.2%	14.4%	5.1%
	Satisfied	46.3%	79.2%	57.8%	43.4%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	23.3%	6.0%	15.6%	30.6%
	Dissatisfied	22.4%	9.5%	11.0%	19.9%
	Very dissatisfied	4.8%	2.1%	1.1%	1.0%
J5.11 Upper castes	**Very satisfied**	0.9%	0.4%	5.2%	2.3%
	Satisfied	26.8%	43.1%	27.9%	36.4%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	31.4%	25.6%	24.3%	30.6%
	Dissatisfied	31.4%	24.0%	32.8%	27.7%
	Very dissatisfied	9.5%	6.9%	9.8%	2.9%
J5.12 Dalits	**Very satisfied**	4.4%	15.8%	23.2%	9.7%
	Satisfied	43.6%	65.1%	55.9%	39.5%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24.1%	8.5%	10.3%	15.8%
	Dissatisfied	22.0%	8.1%	8.3%	26.0%
	Very dissatisfied	5.9%	2.6%	2.3%	8.9%
J5.13 Muslims	**Very satisfied**	0.8%	4.3%	2.7%	2.4%
	Satisfied	29.8%	67.2%	48.0%	23.7%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	31.5%	13.2%	24.8%	33.4%
	Dissatisfied	29.3%	12.8%	18.0%	31.6%
	Very dissatisfied	8.7%	2.6%	6.5%	8.8%

J5.14 Religious minorities	**Very satisfied**	1.3%	0.4%	5.1%	1.2%
	Satisfied	27.1%	63.1%	46.2%	23.6%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	31.1%	15.7%	30.1%	32.0%
	Dissatisfied	31.6%	16.9%	17.1%	35.7%
	Very dissatisfied	8.9%	3.8%	1.6%	7.5%
J5.15 Religious devotees	**Very satisfied**	0.9%	–	3.3%	2.0%
	Satisfied	26.8%	42.5%	37.1%	29.7%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	32.2%	22.3%	32.1%	36.8%
	Dissatisfied	30.4%	29.6%	23.2%	27.2%
	Very dissatisfied	9.7%	5.6%	4.3%	4.2%
J5.16 Royalists	**Very satisfied**	1.5%	–	1.6%	0.3%
	Satisfied	20.7%	10.4%	19.1%	3.8%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	25.9%	9.6%	14.4%	10.0%
	Dissatisfied	30.5%	37.5%	34.2%	34.7%
	Very dissatisfied	21.5%	42.6%	30.7%	51.2%
J5.17 Old-fashioned people	**Very satisfied**	0.7%	–	1.0%	–
	Satisfied	18.8%	10.7%	17.3%	4.6%
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	30.7%	11.5%	26.2%	25.6%
	Dissatisfied	32.7%	38.1%	38.3%	45.5%
	Very dissatisfied	17.1%	39.8%	17.3%	24.3%

J7. Do you know that the Constitution of Nepal has provisions for duties of citizens?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	24.9%	13.8%	32.2%	24.7%
No	47.9%	57.9%	46.5%	59.9%
Don't know/Can't say	27.3%	28.3%	21.4%	15.4%

J7.1. If yes, what are the responsibilities under duties of citizens?

		Municipality		
	National	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
To abide by the Constitution and laws	82.1%	81.1%	74.2%	62.4%
To protect and preserve public property	41.3%	41.5%	45.3%	44.6%
To participate in periodic elections	32.6%	34.0%	24.2%	19.8%
To be loyal to the nation and protect the nationality, sovereignty, and integrity of Nepal	25.5%	49.1%	57.8%	23.8%
To perform compulsory service whenever the state requires	24.2%	13.2%	19.5%	29.7%
Others	–	–	–	–
Refused	–	–	–	–

Field Supervisors and Enumerators, Pre-Gen Z Movement Survey 2025 (Kathmandu Training Team)

S.N	Name	Male/Female
1	Saroj Parajuli	Male
2	Nau Raj Rai	Male
3	Tirtha Maya Rai	Female
4	Bina Khadka	Female
5	Ramesh Dulal	Male
6	Madav Karki	Male
7	Pintu Chaudhary	Male
8	Biwash Bastola	Male
9	Goma Lama	Female
10	Nirmala Acharya	Female
11	Ravi Varan Chauhdary	Male
12	Ashish Singh	Male
13	Kabita Kumari Chaudhary	Female
14	Khusbu Kumari Chaudhary	Female
15	Ramesh Dhungana	Male
16	Yagya Thapa	Male
17	Jitendra Raj Mahat	Male
18	Sunil Khadka	Male
19	Ramobh KC	Male
20	Tekendra Bogati	Male
21	Mohan Kumar Ram	Male
22	Badal Shreshtha	Male
23	Lal Babu Shah	Male
24	Santosh Shah	Male
25	Nilu Kumari Thakur	Female
26	Amisha Yadav	Female
27	Deba Raj Dhakal	Male
28	Damber Tamang	Male
29	Sushant Bhattarai	Male
30	Shiva ji Budhathoki	Male
31	Devi Giri	Female
32	Hemanti Deuba	Female
33	Lila Mainali	Female
34	Jhuma Ghimre	Female
35	Merina Sen	Female
36	Menuka Pathak	Female
37	Sarmila Bhudhathoki	Female
38	Bishnu Maya Kunwar	Female
39	Radhakrishna Neupane	Male
40	Sajan Giri	Male
41	Joyti Thapa Magar	Female

S.N	Name	Male/Female
42	Bhawani Budhathoki	Female
43	Rabischandra Bhatta	Male
44	Sujal Napait	Male
45	Jamuna Kumal	Female
46	Lajjawati Chaudhary	Female
47	Ram Murat Yadav	Male
48	Bhanu Pratap Yadav	Male
49	Satya Narayan Shah	Male
50	Nandkishor Kumar	Male
51	Jumma din Miya	Male
52	Nirajan Khadka	Male
53	Gobinda Raj Marasini	Male
54	Roshan Karki	Male
55	Ajay Basnet	Male
56	Santosh Karki	Male
57	Umesh Dhungana	Male
58	Jagadish Dhungana	Male
59	Bimala BK	Female
60	Gita Maharjan	Female

Nepalgunj Training Team

S.N	Name	Male/Female
1	Yam Kumari Kandel	Female
2	Pratigya Thakurathi	Female
3	Kalina Chaudhary	Female
4	Parbati Nepali	Female
5	Dinesh Chaudhary	Male
6	Krishna Raj Joshi	Male
7	Laxmi Khatri	Female
8	Puspa Budha Chhetri	Female
9	Mamta Hamal	Female
10	Prashamsa Rijal	Female
11	Birendra Singh Thakuri	Male
12	Ramchandra Adhikari	Male
13	Sant Kumar Tharu	Male
14	Bipul Raj Rijal	Male
15	Dipak Rijal	Male
16	Megh Raj Pokhrel	Male
17	Ganesh Raj Pandey	Male
18	Yagya Prasad Dhnugena	Male
19	Tank Prasad Bhatta	Male
20	Ram Prasad Upadhya	Male
21	Buddhi Prasad Gautam	Male
22	Krishna Bhattarai	Male
23	Sushant Pokhrel	Male
24	Kamal Acharya	Male
25	Kalpana Acharya	Female
26	Shanti Thapa	Female
27	Damu Giri	Female
28	Kalpana Tamang	Female
29	Lokendra Raj Giri	Male
30	Dev Kumar Chaudhary	Male
31	Baikuntha Giri	Male

Field Supervisors and Enumerators, Post-Gen Z Movement Follow-up Survey 2026

S.N	Name	Gender	Location	
1	**Saroj Parajuli**	Male	Kathmandu	SNP Field Supervisor
2	**Sushant Bhattarai**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
3	**Sarmila Budhathoki**	Female		SNP Field Supervisor
4	**Bhawani Budhathoki**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
5	**Nirajan Khadka**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
6	**Ajay Basnet**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
7	**Lal Babu Shah**	Male		SNP Field Supervisor
8	**Ravi Varan Chaudhary**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
9	**Kabita Kumari Chaudhary**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
10	**Amisha Yadav**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
11	**Lila Mainali**	Female		SNP Field Supervisor
12	**Jhuma Ghimire**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
13	**Merina Sen**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
14	**Nilu Kumari Thakur**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
15	**Jumma Din Miya**	Male		SNP Field Supervisor
16	**Dev Kumar Chaudhary**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
17	**Jamuna Kumal**	Female		SNP Field Supervisor
18	**Bimala BK**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
19	**Umesh Dhungana**	Male		SNP Field Supervisor
20	**Jagadish Dhungana**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
21	**Ramchandra Adhikari**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
22	**Biwash Bastola**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
23	**Yam Kumari Kandel**	Female	Nepalgunj	SNP Field Supervisor
24	**Kalina Chaudhary**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
25	**Dipak Rijal**	Male		SNP Field Supervisor
26	**Ram Prasad Upadhyay**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
27	**Laxmi Khatri**	Female		SNP Field Supervisor
28	**Jyoti Thapa Magar**	Female		SNP Field Supervisor
29	**Shanti Thapa**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
30	**Puspa Budha Chhetri**	Female		SNP Field Enumerator
31	**Kamal Acharya**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator
32	**Megh Raj Pokhrel**	Male		SNP Field Enumerator

