A GUIDE TO POST DISASTER SURVEYING:

LESSONS FROM THE APRIL 25, 2015 EARTHQUAKE IN NEPAL

Open Nepal

Acknowledgments

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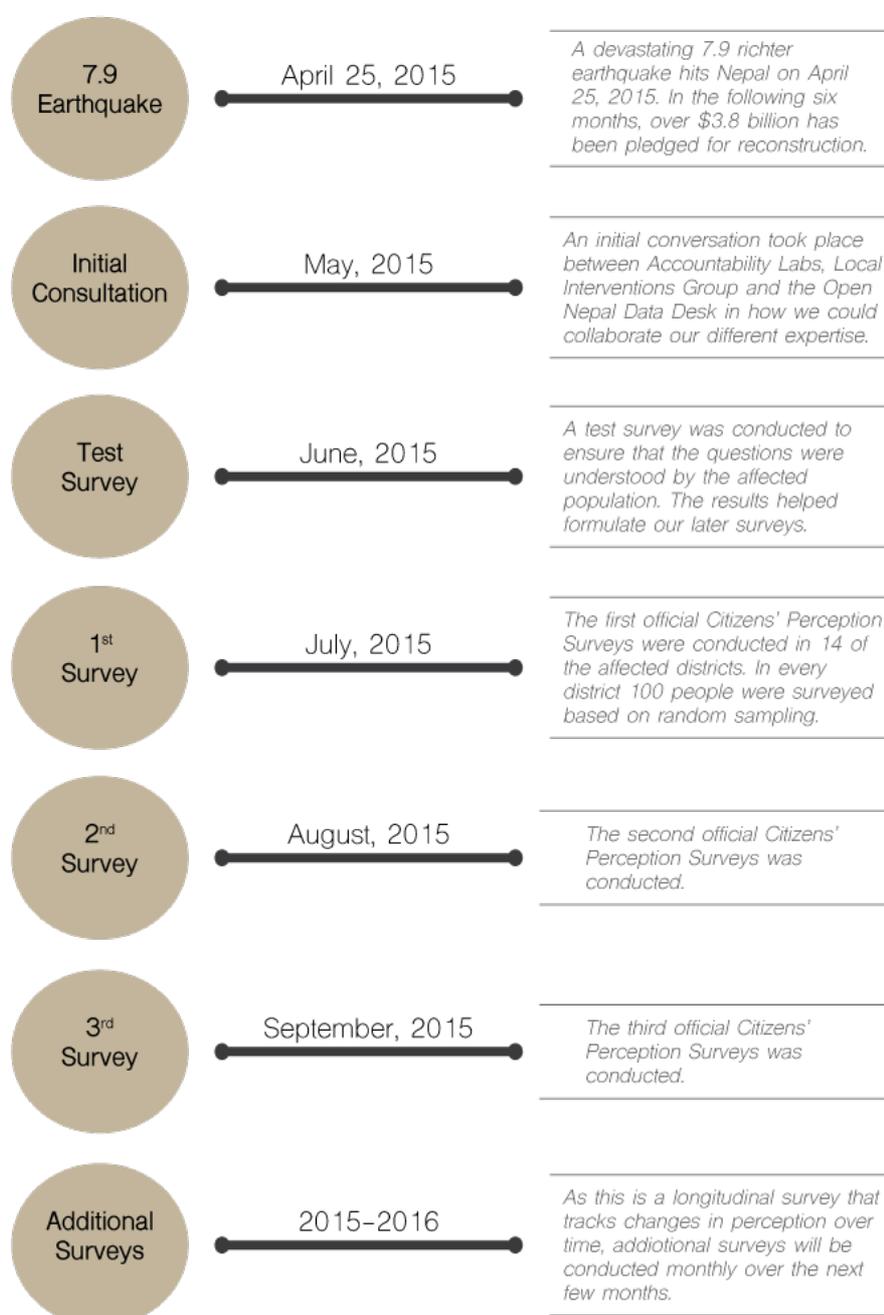
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Introduction

In response to the April 25th, 2015 earthquake in Nepal an "Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project" was established. This aimed to ensure affected people had adequate access to information on the nature and logistics of the response intended to support them, and that systematic mechanisms were in place to collect feedback from affected communities to inform decision-making about the humanitarian response.[1] As part of this, a survey was developed by Accountability Lab, Local Interventions Group and Ground Truth Solutions to track citizen perceptions of needs following the earthquake and of the delivery and effectiveness of aid. Using an understanding of the local context, Open Nepal supported the development of the survey questions, methodology, analysis and data architecture, while also documenting lessons learned throughout the process. The findings of this survey were released as open data through the Open Nepal open data portal.[2] This report shares the insights gained from the experience with the intention of guiding future post-disaster efforts to survey citizen perceptions.

Following the April 25th earthquake, it was reported that numerous humanitarian actors felt their efforts had been ineffective because they did not meet the immediate the needs of the people.[3] Without access to the right information, at the right time and in the right format, humanitarian actors' effort, time and money can be wasted. In the days, weeks and months following the Nepal earthquake, information regarding local level earthquake-related destruction and needs was difficult to obtain, particularly for international agencies. The reasons for this were multiple – there was inadequate data about the local needs, a spread of rumours in rural areas and unclear humanitarian response procedures.[4]

Without understanding an affected population's opinions, suggestions and complaints, the humanitarian community is unlikely to be able to fully comprehend post-disaster needs and is less able to adapt its response to the specific contextual reality. The post-disaster needs of affected communities have to be identified, documented and understood so that humanitarian actors have the evidence necessary to inform their decisions and execute effective action.[5]

Crisis situations are not ideal for gathering data, and decisions often have to be made quickly with relatively little access to

accurate data, however a survey, if conducted using a rigorous methodology, can provide quick and representative results on a national basis. In Nepal, a citizen perception survey was carried out by Accountability Lab and Local Interventions Group in order to supply humanitarian agencies with meaningful data to drive their response. Using lessons from the Nepali experience, this report presents a process for developing a suitable citizen perspective survey methodology in a post-disaster context, including guidance on how to design a survey and how to analyse its findings.

7.9 Earthquake	April 25, 2015	*A devastating 7.9 richter earthquake hits Nepal on April 25, 2015. In the following six months, over $3.8 billion has been pledged for reconstruction.*
Initial Consultation	May, 2015	*An initial conversation took place between Accountability Labs, Local Interventions Group and the Open Nepal Data Desk in how we could collaborate our different expertise.*
Test Survey	June, 2015	*A test survey was conducted to ensure that the questions were understood by the affected population. The results helped formulate our later surveys.*
1st Survey	July, 2015	*The first official Citizens' Perception Surveys were conducted in 14 of the affected districts. In every district 100 people were surveyed based on random sampling.*
2nd Survey	August, 2015	*The second official Citizens' Perception Surveys was conducted.*
3rd Survey	September, 2015	*The third official Citizens' Perception Surveys was conducted.*
Additional Surveys	2015-2016	*As this is a longitudinal survey that tracks changes in perception over time, addiotional surveys will be conducted monthly over the next few months.*

Importance of data in humanitarian crisis

Disasters such as Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 and countless others demonstrate the need for a prepared response to a natural disaster. However in post-disaster situations, it is generally difficult to find meaningful and timely data concerning the attitudes of the affected populations. It is increasingly recognised that gathering quantifiable data on the perceptions of the affected population should be a priority in the aftermath of a disaster as the people who are affected best understand what interventions are necessary for them to survive and rebuild their lives.[6]

Citizen perception data is also critical in the battle against poverty as disasters are known to disproportionately affect the poorest in a community. The poor have a higher sensitivity to disaster events when compared with communities of higher development status. Recurrent events increase the vulnerability of the poor to disasters and increase poverty to a level that many households are unable to escape.[7] Britain's Overseas Development Institute (ODI) predicts that in 2030 up to 325 million extremely poor people will be living in the 49 most hazard-prone countries, Nepal included.[8] Better data and statistics on citizen perceptions, especially taken over a period of time, will help governments and aid agencies track their progress and ensure their humanitarian decisions are evidence based. This aligns with wider global efforts to achieve a Data Revolution for sustainable development which theorises that better data and its use can help to combat poverty exacerbated by disasters.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Surveying Haiti's post-quake needs: a quantitative approach – Humanitarian Practice Network (2015 October)

- Promoting innovation and evidence-based approaches to building resilience and responding to humanitarian crises: A DFID Strategy Paper – DFID (2012)

- World Disasters Report 2013, Chapter 3 Strengthening humanitarian information: the role of technology – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2013)

Surveys as a tool for data generation

In the absence of comprehensive, up-to-date and easily accessible data on people's needs and how they are being met, a survey can be an important method for gathering relevant information to inform decision making. If looking at citizen perceptions, surveys can be designed to provide a wide-ranging, longitudinal feedback mechanism for affected portions of the population. Analysis of data gathered over a period of time will allow humanitarian agencies to better understand evolving citizen perceptions.

Survey data, when released in open format, allows for the use and reuse of the information by all who might need it, for example, journalists and civil society can use quantifiable data as evidence for their concerns or achievements. Surveys can also act as a way of empowering citizens – for example, in a post-disaster situation, rather than being treated solely as aid recipients, citizens are invited to actively feed into the process of decision-making.

Spotlight on Nepal

The earthquake highlighted the challenges for managing and coordinating a large-scale response if there is a lack of availability of, access to, and ability to use accurate and reliable data. A lack of openness when it came to government-held data raised unnecessary challenges in coordinating the response. Reports suggest that despite having previously collected large amounts of household survey data, national response agencies were not equipped with vital information such as the number of people living in affected households or districts when they arrived on the scene in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake. Similarly, although the government's land survey office held detailed digital topography and cadastral maps, those same agencies were unaware of crucial entries, exits and arteries when they arrived in local areas. In Nepal, data is very difficult to collect from the government as much of it is stored away in private files and not readily accessible. Open and joined-up government data could have significantly improved the coordination and efficiency of response efforts in the critical days immediately following the quake. Following this, it is recommended that survey data collected in relation to a post-disaster situation should be released in an open format so it can support the work of a broad range of humanitarian actors.

Data in Focus

In the second round of surveys, when citizens were asked "do you have the information you need to get relief and support?", the top two information needs were news about government decisions (34%) and information on how to get shelter materials (30%).

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Guidelines on Data Issues in Humanitarian Crisis Situations, Chapter 5: Data Collection and Analyses in Post-Crisis Phase – UNFPA (2010 June)

- Chapter 9: Survey Tools for Assessing Performance in Service Delivery – Jan Dehn, Ritva Reinikka, and Jakob Svensson – World Bank (2003)

Designing a survey:

Define objectives

An important first step is to identify who is going to use the survey information, how they are going to use it and for what purpose. By understanding the use of the survey data it will become clear what information or data the survey needs to gather.

It can be helpful to map out the logical sequence between the problem to be solved and the survey findings. This will involves logical thinking and deep critical reflection as well as an understanding of the contextual conditions of the situation, the motivations and contributions of relevant stakeholders and other actors, and the different assumptions about how change occurs over a period of time.[9]

Spotlight on Nepal

For the Nepal citizen perception survey a Theory of Change approach was used to outline logic of the broader programme, providing a foundation from which to design the survey objectives.

Intended long-term change	Specific Context	Pathway of Change	Assumptions
* Humanitarian response by government and broader humanitarian community is more effective as is better targeted to needs, informed by survey findings.	*Humanitarian disaster situation * Inefficiently targeted humanitarian response * Unmet needs * Non-consulted population * Availability of team, method & funding to address the research gap	* Identification & analysis of the views of affected people on the key aspects of the humanitarian need and response. * Survey findings shared with government and humanitarian agencies via reports and the release of data in open format.	* Better information on the needs of affected people will be used by humanitarian agencies to inform their decisions. This will lead to more effective humanitarian response.

The review of contextual conditions in Nepal showed the need for the survey and results to be designed in a way that retained its meaning when translated between two languages – English and Nepali. As many humanitarian agencies in Nepal use English within their work, a survey that considered both Nepali and English would enhance its usability by the myriad of decision makers. In addition, a survey asked in complex Nepali would not accurately capture the views of the affected population as a significant portion's mother tongue was not Nepali (35% according the 2011 Census). Therefore, the survey was developed using the simplest Nepali language possible so that it could be understood by the majority of the population and easily translated into English.

Select survey type

When conducting an observational study from a sample of the population, the consistency and method in which the survey is performed must be determined beforehand. There are numerous options available, but three popular ones are cross-sectional surveys, case-control surveys and longitudinal surveys.

- A cross sectional survey collects data at one specific time. In a post-disaster situation, a cross-sectional survey would not provide the level of analysis required to understand transformations occurring over time after a disaster.[10]
- A case control survey is where two groups who have differed in outcomes are identified and compared on the basis of a similar attribute. This type of survey would not be possible in the immediate period following a disaster, as outcomes are unlikely to have been determined.[11]
- A longitudinal survey is a study that involves repeated observations over a period of time. It is an observational study that looks at the changing perceptions of those being surveyed. Data is collected at intervals throughout the length of study.[12]

Spotlight on Nepal

The Nepal survey used the longitudinal study approach. In the context of citizen perceptions of post-disaster needs, when the needs of affected populations are constantly changing, a longitudinal study is most ideal. The key advantage to a longitudinal study is the ability to demonstrate the patterns of different variables over time. Such a methodology allows for cause-and-effect relationships to be exposed, allowing for the connection between different events over a long period of time to be linked. This methodology was the best fit for a post-disaster survey because the ramifications of a disaster are still felt months after the event. Being able to track changes in perceptions provides government and relief agencies information on which interventions is successful or unsuccessful.

Write Survey Questions

Precise, understandable and well-thought out questions are vital to a survey. Unless the survey has well designed questions, the answers will lack meaning. Question design is an important aspect of survey preparation.

There are many different forms in which survey questions can be developed, but, in Nepal, only the Constituent Voice methodology, created by Ground Truth Solutions was used to determine the questions and procedure in which to generate answers. It is designed to measure progress against intended results while fostering trust between implementers and the affected population.[13] The method uses the participatory development perspective regarding the way people exercise choice in non-market situations. Constituent Voice also uses a myriad of techniques used by the customer service industry. By treating recipients as customers of aid, the affected population's viewpoint on service delivery by government and humanitarian agencies can be assessed.

Based on Ground Truth Solutions' previous work in a diverse range of citizen generated surveys, their "Social Science Meets Customer Satisfaction" methodology offered insight on how to develop effective and efficient survey questions to get the most accurate picture of the respondents' experience and attitudes. Questions are designed to address four themes:[14]

1. Quality of the relationships: i.e. the nature of the relationship between 'benefactor' and 'beneficiary', addressing issues such as trust, acceptance, competence, respect, responsiveness, etc.
2. Services: i.e. perceptions of quality, timeliness and relevance of services such as protection, shelter, medicinal services, the distribution of food and non-food items and cash-transfer programs of humanitarian action.
3. Agency: i.e. whether people feel able to help find solutions or see themselves as passive recipients of aid.
4. Results: i.e. what viewpoint is of disaster-hit people on the outcomes of aid programs, by asking how they rate progress relative to improvements in their living conditions and other desired results.

Spotlight on Nepal

In Nepal, the following dependent variable questions were asked. The table presents how these questions meet the Constituent Voice methodology

	Relationship	Services	Agency	Results
Question 1 – Are your main problems being addressed?		X	X	X
Question 2 – Are you satisfied with what the government is doing for you after the earthquake?	X		X	X
Question 3 – Do you have the information you need to get relief and support?	X	X	X	
Question 4 – Are you satisfied with what non-governmental agencies are doing for you after the earthquake?	X		X	X
Question 5– Is support provided in a fair way?	X	X	X	
Question 6 – Are you prepared for monsoon season?		X	X	X
Question 7 – Do you feel you have been heard?	X		X	X
Question 8 – Overall, is the post-earthquake relief effort making progress?		X		X
Question 9 – As a woman, are your particular problems being addressed?	X	X	X	X

Each question was answered by the respondent using a scale of 1–5. These numbers correspond with the extent to which the respondent agrees with the questions:

- 1 – "not at all"
- 2 – "not very much"
- 3 – "neutral"
- 4 – "mostly yes"
- 5 – "completely yes"

Such closed ended questions can be more suitable for analysis than open ended questions. For example, if a survey question logs citizen perceptions using an interval scale of 1 to 5, then the changing perceptions of citizens over time can be tracked if the survey is later repeated. This is an important feature for surveys that wish to derive conclusions on success and support adaptation. The collection of this data helps inform which interventions have and have not worked. Agencies and the government can then adapt their support dependent on the immediate, changing needs of the people.

For many of the dependent variable questions, contingency questions – where a question is answered only if the respondent gives a particular response to previous question – can be developed to help better understand the most important issues that communities are facing. If they answered a 3 or below, then a contingency

Spotlight on Nepal

In Nepal, the population is generally divided by age, sex, caste and profession. The following Independent Variable Questions were used:

What caste are you?
  a. Brahmin
  b. Chhetri
  c. Tamang
  d. Gurung
  e. Janajati
  f. Dalit
  g. Etc

What is your sex?
  a. Male
  b. Female
  c. Other

What is your age?
  a. 10–14
  b. 20–30
  c. 35–50
  d. 60+

Income Source
  a. Farmer
  b. NGO
  c. Government Official
  d. Other

=== Data in Focus ===

In the third round of surveys, 68% of those interviewed were either a farmer or a laborer. They responded the most negatively out of all the groups when asked if they felt they could cope with the disaster.

questions can be asked to better understand the respondent's needs.

To enable analysis based on demographics, it is advisable that the survey includes a set of questions that establish the relevant demographic profile of the respondent. The response to these questions can be used for later disaggregation and categorisation of the data for analysis of the survey findings. Differing demographic attributes will be relevant in different geographic contexts and for different survey purposes therefore the demographic identifier questions should be developed with consideration to the survey context.

Select Sampling Method

Before conducting a survey, the conditions in which and to whom the survey will be asked have to be set. The first and most critical step involves determining the necessary number of people required for the survey for it to be considered representative. A surveys representative nature can either be determined on a national or sub national basis.

For a survey to be considered representative it must also have a clear sampling methodology, for example, random, systematic, stratified, convenience, judgment, quota or snowball sampling. In this case a random sampling approach was considered to be the most appropriate and achievable. Understanding how to achieve randomness was important to ensure the different strata's of society were represented (for example, gender, age, caste, ethnicity, income level etc), so that the survey was not biased towards the views of one demographic. If conducted on a national basis, the distribution of the geographic areas where the surveys will be answered has to be considered.

Spotlight on Nepal

14 out of 75 districts were affected by the 2015 earthquakes. From those districts, Village Development Committees (VDCs) were chosen based on where citizens are the hardest hit. Need was determined by initial reports of mortality and destruction from local government agencies, as well as in consultation with district–level government officials, police authorities and civil society organizations.

From VDCs that were determined as the hardest hit, clusters of VDC wards were assembled and then selected through random sampling. Every VDC in each district has 8 wards. Clusters of 4 to 5 wards were randomly chosen through an Excel spreadsheet to generate the random selection. Wards selected randomly could be grouped together in one VDC, or spread across several. Around 100 people per district were surveyed, for a 1,400 people aggregate sample size.

Of the 14 districts, #quakeHELPDESK – a joint initiative of the Accountability Lab and Local Interventions Group – is working in 10 (Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchowk, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, and Sindhupalchowk). In these 10 districts, trained #quakeHELPDESK volunteers conduct the monthly citizen–perception surveys. Volunteers are community members who live in the districts (and often in the VDCs) where they serve. In the 4 districts where #quakeHELPDESK does not have a presence (Makwanpur, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, and Sindhuli), the Nepal Scouts serve as enumerators.

Data Collection Process

Within each of the selected areas of questioning, survey enumerators should be trained to use the selected sampling method to avoid results skewed towards one subset of people.

Spotlight on Nepal

Every enumerator used for the survey in Nepal was taught the following random sampling methodology. When surveying, the enumerator had to:

I.   Start at a common gathering point (primary school, water source, meeting area, etc.)
II.   Spin a pen or stick on the ground to select a direction
III.   Follow the path of the pen, and visit the first household in that direction
IV.   Upon finishing the interview, stands with his/her back to the doorway of the house and turns to the right
V.   Skip two homes to visit the third for the next interview.
VI.   This process continues until the enumerator reaches a set number of households (around 5 per ward)

Because of the difficulty in applying this sampling methodology in certain areas – particularly mountainous regions – there may be some flexibility in interpreting the guidelines. Also, to capture a more diverse set of perceptions, enumerators do not interview the head of household; rather they interview a different demographic from one household to the next.

When asking the questions a rapid-cycle approach is used. 8 or 9 questions per survey are asked on a frequent and consistent basis. The respondents are then required to score questions (1-5) to track and measure answers over time.

Test Survey

A test survey should always be conducted before rolling out to ensure that the questions are understandable and that the answers give useful information for analysis. A test survey can help determine the veracity of the representative nature of the survey and if the questions are easily understandable to the affected population

Spotlight on Nepal

Results from the test survey demonstrated the need to discuss representation and help guide the enumerators. There was a large difference of percentage points between men and woman, and the caste distribution was skewed towards the higher castes. To ensure that the survey would be more representative, the survey designers came together with the enumerators to discuss better methods of randomness and ensure that unheard populations were included in the survey.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

• Handbook of Survey Research, Chapter 9: Question and Questionnaire Design. Jon A. Krosnick and Stanley Presser. (2010, April)

• The use of questionnaires for acquiring information on public perception of natural hazards and risk mitigation – a review of current knowledge and practice – D.K. Bird. Natural Hazards & Earth System Sciences. (2009, July)

Analysing a survey

Extracting the data for analysis

In order to organize the raw survey data into a coherent set of quantitative data, a data architecture to hold the survey data has to be constructed. Development of data architecture to store and manage the raw data is critical to the success of any project that requires dissemination of data. Without a program to sort the data, the prodigious number data points may have to be manually entered and analyzed. The computerization of the data architecture saves time and allows for quick analysis. Designing the data architecture is an important stage in the creation of a survey to ensure that survey responses can be quickly accessed and sorted.

Spotlight on Nepal

The data architecture for the citizen perception survey was developed by the Google Disaster Corps. It defined how the raw data would be stored, consumed, integrated and managed by a single spreadsheet that could be shared and used by different people.

The data was stored in a manner where each of the question's demographic categories were shown in relation to a survey question with a percentage value. These categories were: geographic, caste, gender, and occupation. An ability to diffuse each survey question within the context of its categorization allows for better understanding of the variation in opinions across the different demographic groups.
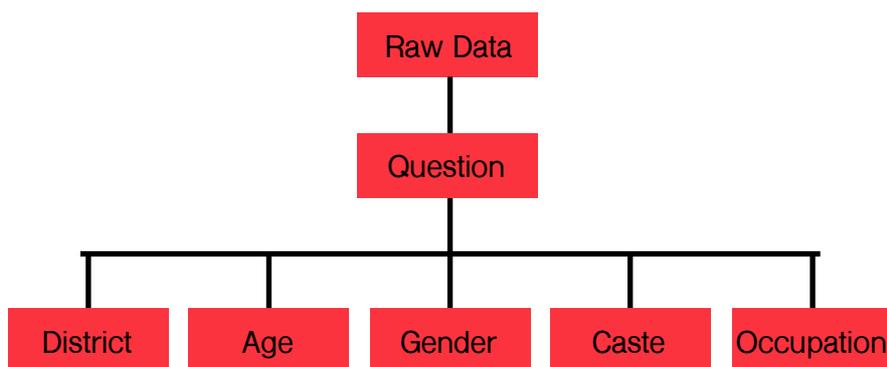
Raw data from the citizen perception survey was placed into a Google Sheet that disaggregated the data according to the independent variables that had been set beforehand. The software enabled analysis and presentation of data in a clear and understandable format.

The example below shows the sentiment of people based on their occupation after it has been processed by the data architecture made for this project.

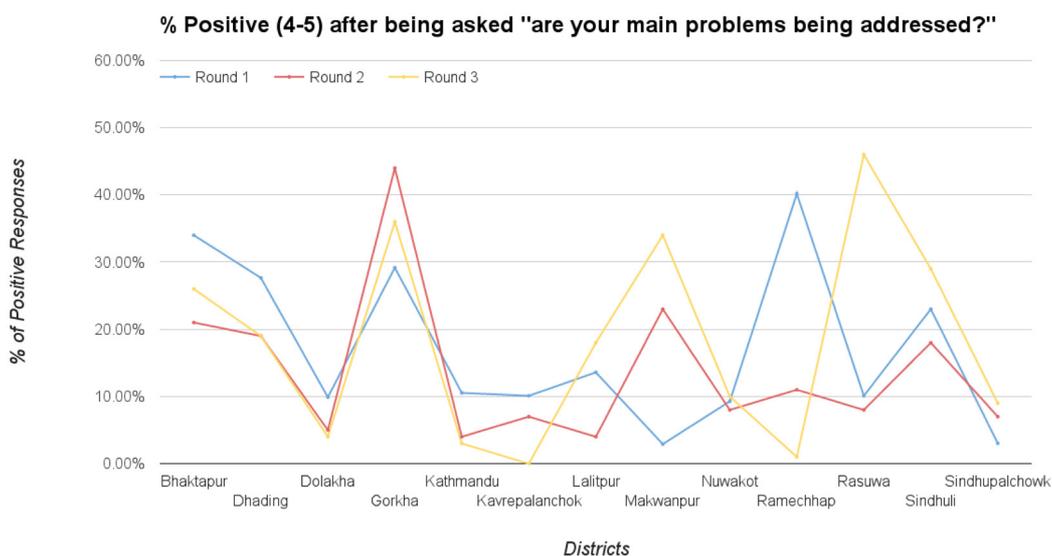| A	B	C	D	E	F
	negative (1,2)	neutral (3)	positive (4,5)	responses (1-5)	% of total responses
farmer_laborer	4201	532	1434	6167	63.56%
government_service__i_e__teach	418	90	286	794	8.18%
ngo_worker_business	331	70	233	634	6.53%
skilled_worker__i_e__carpenter	348	63	176	587	6.05%
y_other	1042	104	374	1520	15.67%

Opening data for reuse

Once the survey data has been cleaned and placed within a data architecture that supports easy disaggregation, the findings can be compared across different mediums. The creation of graphs and charts is a good way to present important information. Determining the most important information will depend on the questions asked, but it could also be based on the outlying data points. When different independent variables are compared (men vs. women, young vs. old, etc.) problems based on individual's situations are better understood. Certain groups may require different interventions, which should become clear through looking at and comparing data.

Spotlight on Nepal

The organizations collecting data for the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project used different mediums in which to communicate the data. Although raw data is ideal, reports that summarize the findings are also helpful to organizations that may not have time to go through the raw data set.

Reports were distributed under the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to help pass key information through a group email. This email contained numerous organizations that were providing humanitarian relief. The data was also used by local newspapers, and it helped them inform their readers about the key issues faced by the affected population. Data was also placed on the Open Nepal Network data portal to be accessed by interested parties in an open format.

Data in Focus

% Positive (4-5) after being asked "are your main problems being addressed?"

This graph was created using the Citizen Feedback open data found at http://www.data.opennepal.net.

Over three rounds of surveys the positivity, those who answered a 4 or 5, in response to the question "are your main problems being addressed" within the districts changed depending on the district over time. This is helpful in demonstrating the ongoing progress of the response as viewed by the affected population. Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchok and Ramechhap have seen their positivity decrease over the three rounds of survey. Locals there should be consulted to determine why this is occurring.

Once the survey data has been cleaned and placed within a data architecture that supports easy disaggregation, the findings can be compared across different mediums. The creation of graphs and charts is a good way to present important information. Determining the most important information will depend on the questions asked, but it could also be based on the outlying data points. When different independent variables are compared (men vs. women, young vs. old, etc.) problems based on individual's situations are better understood. Certain groups may require different interventions, which should become clear through looking at and comparing data.

Spotlight on Nepal

In Nepal, data was categorised according to district in order to better understand the relief required in different areas. A one-size fits all response should not be assumed because regions with different demographic, geographic, economic and infrastructure profiles are likely to have different needs. For example, without data to clarify need, shelter materials could be going to places which do not have a need for it. The graph below presents analysis on one of the questions used in the Nepal survey based on occupation.

Q2: Are you satisfied with what the goverment is doing for you after the earthquake?
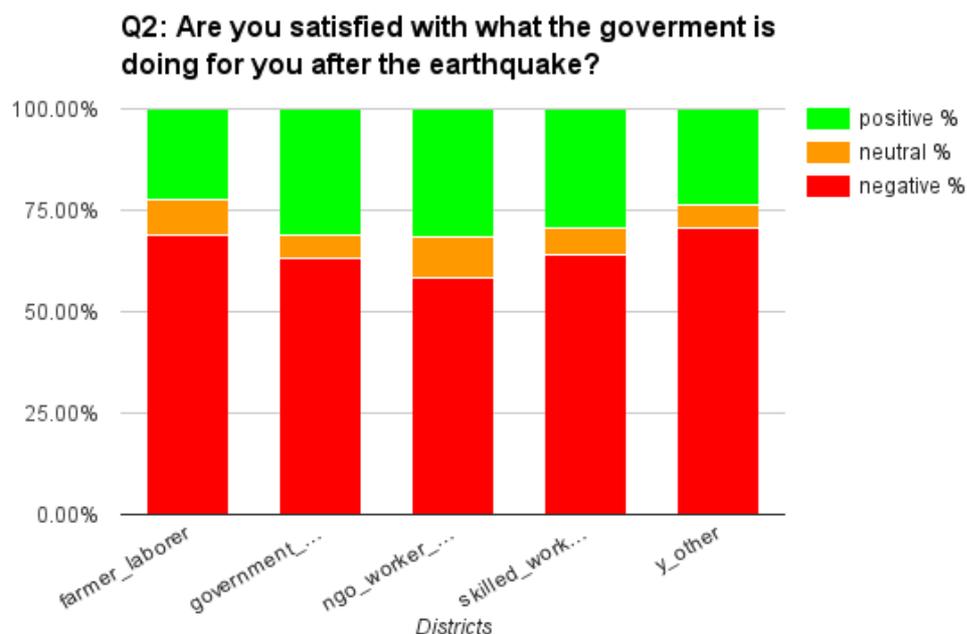
This graph was taken from the data anlaysis produced by the Google Disaster Corps.

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- Principles of Survey Research Part 6: Data Analysis. Barbara Kitchenham & Shari Lawrence Pfleeger. (2003 March)
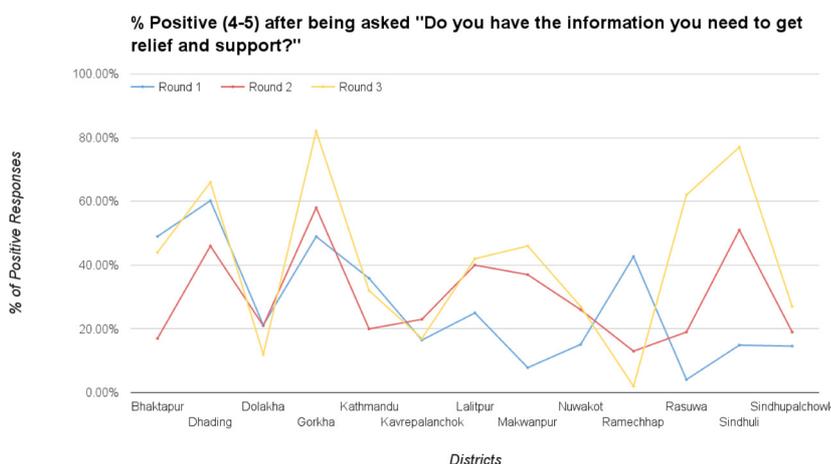
Conclusion

Survey data can be critical in tracking the changes in the perception of citizens over time. It can also be a mechanism in which the effectiveness and punctuality of service delivery is tracked. Citizen perception surveys provide quantitative data that can help lead to better decision making, contributing to a better response to natural disasters.

Key Tips
- Define your objectives for the survey
- Select the survey type
- Write survey questions according to your objectives
- Decide frequency of the survey
- Formulate a sampling methodology
- Ensure the survey suits the local context
- Test-run the survey
- Create a data architecture that enables analysis
- Share the data for the benefit of all – open data
- Distribute the survey findings to inform actions with evidence.

Surveys that are conducted in a post-disaster situation should ideally be made open and public. By enabling widespread access to survey data, organizations that do not have the capability to run surveys themselves can gain a more complete picture of the situation. Access to citizens' perceptions is also important for the media and civil society so they can be aware of the issues faced by local populations. Better data about their needs will allow for better response to helping the affected rebuild their lives.

═══════════════ Data in Focus ═══════════════

% Positive (4-5) after being asked "Do you have the information you need to get relief and support?"

This graph was created using the Citizen Feedback open data found at http://www.data.opennepal.net.

In many districts citizens are feeling more positive in terms of receiving information to get relief and support. However, certain district's feelings towards information have become worse or remained the same feelings. Districts where citizens feel an information gap should be immediately approached and informed about how to access relief and support.

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About Open Nepal

Open Nepal is an initiative to promote more effective development through the increased use of data and information. We aim to catalyze a revolution in data sharing and use – building an inclusive information system in Nepal, supported by a dynamic community of stakeholders.

The Issue
Accessible, useable, timely and complete data is core to sustainable development and social progress. Access to information provides people with a base to make better choices and have more control over their lives. Too often attempts to deliver sustainable economic, social and environmental results are hindered by the failure to get the right information, in the right format, to the right people, at the right time.

An Opportunity for Nepal
Open Nepal aims to harness the international movement to catalyze a revolution in data sharing and use – building an inclusive information system in Nepal, supported by a dynamic community of stakeholders. It is a collaborative initiative bringing together the experiences and expertise of data suppliers, infomediaries and data users from across the country to help improve development in Nepal.

Together, Open Nepal and our Partners aim to:
- Stimulate greater demand for data by raising awareness of the role and potential of improved access to information, and specifically of open data.
- Improve the availability and accessibility of useful data by supporting people to safely open up their data.
- Increase the use of data through developing the capacity to use data, and by the provision of tools, skills and technical support.
- Identify and share lessons, both nationally and internationally, about the demand for information, its role in supporting development efforts, and the opportunities, challenges and incentives for publishing and using data.
- Support and grow an inclusive information system of data suppliers and users in Nepal by facilitation collaboration, partnership development, skill sharing and information exchange.