



DFID Nepal Rural Access Programme
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Component

RMG BASELINE REPORT

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Prepared in association with:

Statistical Services Centre, University of Reading, UK

Development Consultancy Centre, Nepal

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A. Introduction

This report outlines the results of a survey conducted in April and May 2015 of households where at least one member was a participant in a RAP funded Road Maintenance Group (RMG) in the mid and far western regions of Nepal. The survey supplement the results obtained from the 2014 RAP household survey which surveyed eight other domains, split into two groups of district: RAP “build” districts (Bajura, Kalikot, Humla, Mugu) and RAP “maintenance” districts (Doti, Achham, Dailekh and Jumla). The seven domains covered households close to existing or planned RAP roads (“inner”); households far from these roads (“outer”); members of Social Economic Development groups (SED) and members of road building groups (RBG). The intention had been to also interview the RMG households at the same time but it was not possible to identify the potential members of the RMG at the time of survey.

The RMG survey was conducted at the same time of year as the 2014 survey to attempt to minimise any variables which would be impacted by seasonality, particularly relating to the impact of agricultural seasons. The same questionnaire was deployed for the RMG survey, with an additional module incorporated to ask questions aimed specifically at the RMG member within the household. The questions in this additional module are listed in Appendix A.

It is important to note the difference in timing when comparing results across domains. The RAP project has now been operational for long enough to have an effect on many variables considered, particularly related to the income of RMG members. RMG members surveyed had been participating in the groups for an average of 10 months (Table 11), with over 97% of those surveyed participating long enough to have received income directly resulting from their participation. Therefore this analysis is not presenting a true baseline for the RMG group in the same way as the 2014 survey did for the other domains of interest.

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- **Section B** presents the location of the households surveyed.
- **Section C** presents the results of the survey, structured in the same way as the main baseline report, covering the following areas: (i) demography; (2) income and consumption; (3) income sources; (4) assets; (5) access; (6) food consumption and security; (7) health; (8) migration and remittances; (9) social capital; (10) negative impact; and (11) RMG specific analysis.
- **Appendix A** presented the additional RMG survey module questionnaire.

Further information on the methodology applied for the baseline is provided in the main baseline report.

B. Survey Location

Figure 1 shows the locations where the 2015 RMG survey was conducted, which cover the full scope of the DRCN network across all four relevant maintenance districts, Jumla, Dailekh, Accham and Doti. All RMG member households listed by RAP were targeted for the survey (numbering 426). From this total, 406 households completed the survey: a response rate of 95%.

RMG Survey Map

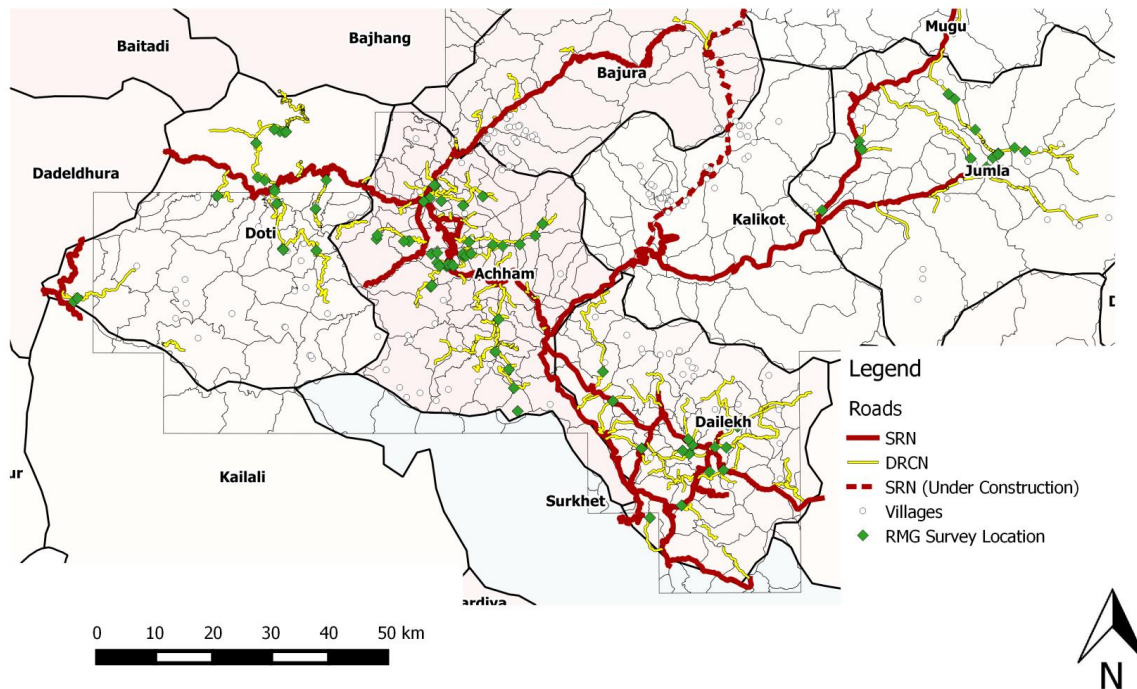


Figure 1 – Map of RMG survey locations

C. Results

Headline findings: Key areas where the 2015 RMG survey differed from the 2014 survey

Income and consumption

- Income in the RMG group is considerably higher and more consistent than in the 2014 surveyed groups, almost entirely as a result of the wages they have received from RAP for participation in the RMGs.
- This has given a knock-on effect onto the predicted consumption, which is significantly higher for the RMG compared to all other domains.
- As a result the overall poverty rate in the RMG group was estimated to be just 26% in comparison to an average of 53% in the 2014 sample.

Sources of income

- RMG group members are more likely to received waged income than other households surveyed in 2014.
- Possibly as a result of the participation in the RMGs, the surveyed households were less likely to be involved in the sale of agricultural products or in private enterprise.

Assets

- The 2015 survey showed a very high rate of cell phone ownership in RMG group members; however this may be more indicative of increased adoption rates across the region in the year between surveys.

Household

- RMG members are more likely to have a safe roofing material than the groups surveyed in the 2014 survey (15% with concrete or galvanized iron) but their households are on average smaller with over a third living in three rooms or less.
- Only 1% of RMG households surveyed had access to a flushing toilet, compared to over 20% of the households in the same region surveyed in 2014.

Access

- The RMG group showed significantly better access to hospitals, agricultural centres and the VDC HQ than any of the domains surveyed in 2014. This is largely the result of RMG households being located closer to existing roads, either dirt or paved, compared to the other domains. Over 90% of RMG households are located within 30 minutes' walk of an existing road, compared to around 50% for other households in the maintenance domains and less than 15% in the build domains.

Migration and remittances

- Total migration numbers are lower for the RMG survey than for the 2014 survey sample, with 27% of households experiencing any migration within the past 2 years compared to over 45% in the maintenance domains of the 2014 survey.
- The number of migrants who had returned home within the past 2 years was considerably smaller than in the 2014 survey. Just 4% of households contained any recently returned migrants compared to at least 15% within each domain of the 2014 survey. This appears to be the result of large scale return migration in 2012/2013; which was detected by the 2014 survey but was outside of the reference period for the RMG survey.

1. Demography

Household demographics: household head – caste

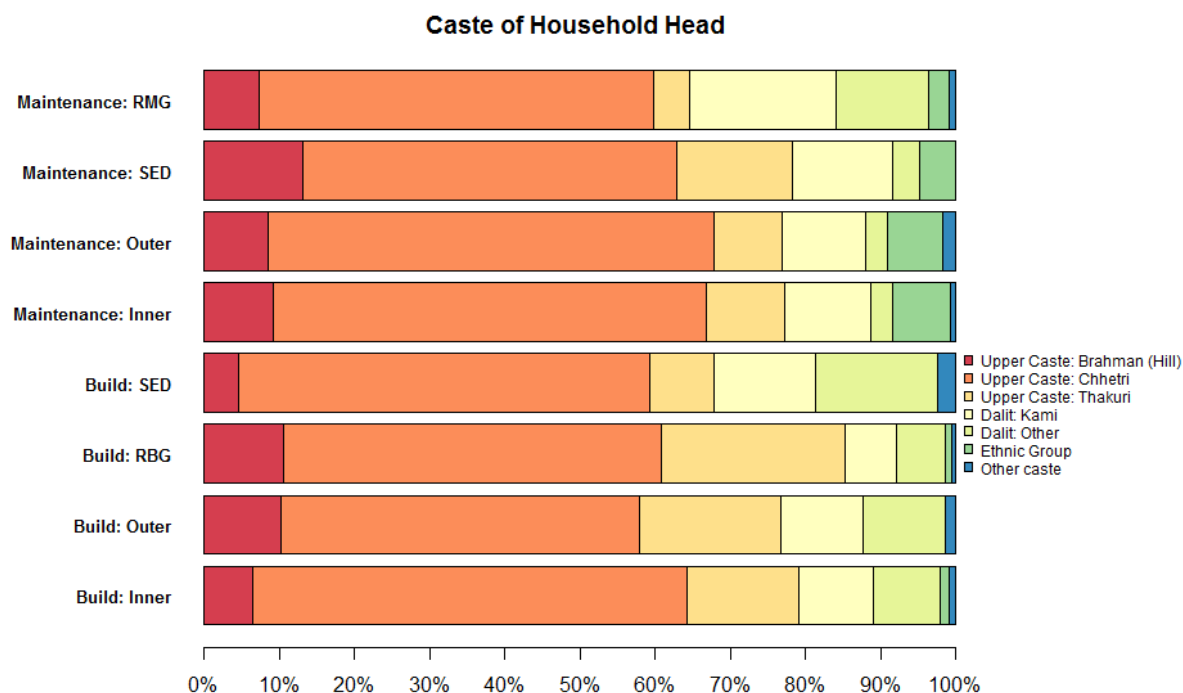


Figure 2 – Caste by survey domain

Overall, the breakdown of caste was very similar for the RMG cohort as compared to the other domains; although there were slightly more non-Kami Dalits than in the other maintenance domains with slightly fewer members of the Thakuri upper caste. The overall summary of the castes present in the RMG survey is shown in table 1. This suggests that RAP has to some extent selected non-Kami Dalits for RMG membership in higher proportions than the wider population, although the level of targeting is not profound.

Table 1 – Castes present in RMG survey

Caste Group	Sub-Group	N	% total	Castes included in group
Upper Caste	Brahman	30	7%	
	Chhetri	213	52%	
	Thakuri	19	5%	
Dalit	Kami	79	19%	
	Other Dalit	50	12%	Sarki (19), Damain/Dholi (28), Sunar (3)
Ethnic Group		16	3%	Gurung (2), Magar (8), Tamang (6)
Other		4	1%	Giri (1) Lama(1) Sanyasi (1) Tiruwa (1)

Household demographics: household head by sex

Overall, 18% of households in the sample are female-headed. The proportion of female-headed households amongst RMG group members (32.5%) is considerably higher than in any of the other sampling domains, with the exception of the SED maintenance domain (29.6%). This is likely to be due to the recruitment strategy for members of the SED and RMG groups in the maintenance zone.

Domain	Female	Male
Build: RBG	90 (19.7%)	366 (80.3%)
Build: Inner	74 (16.0%)	388 (84.0%)
Build: Outer	41 (8.1%)	467 (91.9%)
Build: SED	74 (19.8%)	299 (80.2%)
Maintenance: Inner	105 (19.3%)	438 (80.7%)
Maintenance: Outer	50 (12.6%)	347 (87.4%)
Maintenance: SED	133 (29.6%)	317 (70.4%)
Maintenance: RMG	132 (32.5%)	274 (67.5%)

Table 2: Sex of household head by domain.

Household size

Household size is relatively consistent within the RMG group as compared to the other domains, with an average size of just less than 6 members.

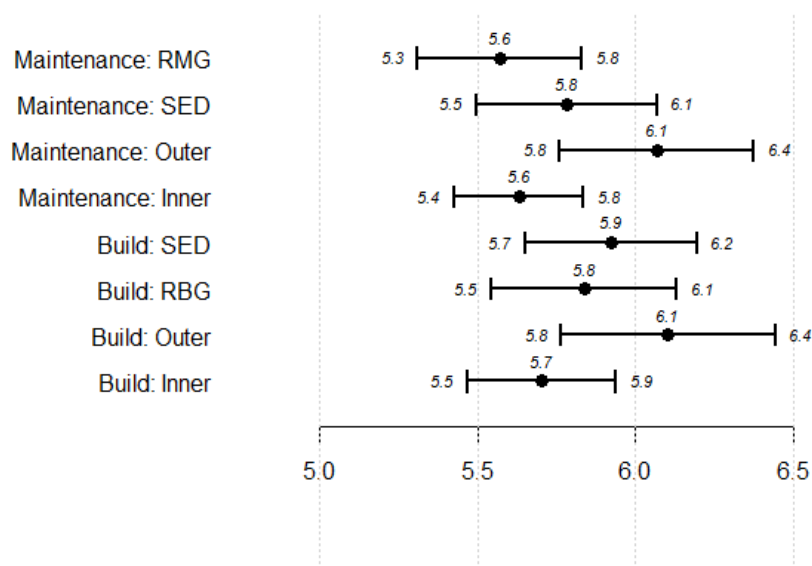


Figure 3: Average household size disaggregated by PMT consumption quintiles. P-value for differences between consumption quintiles <0.001

Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is also similar for the RMG domain as compared to the 2014 survey.

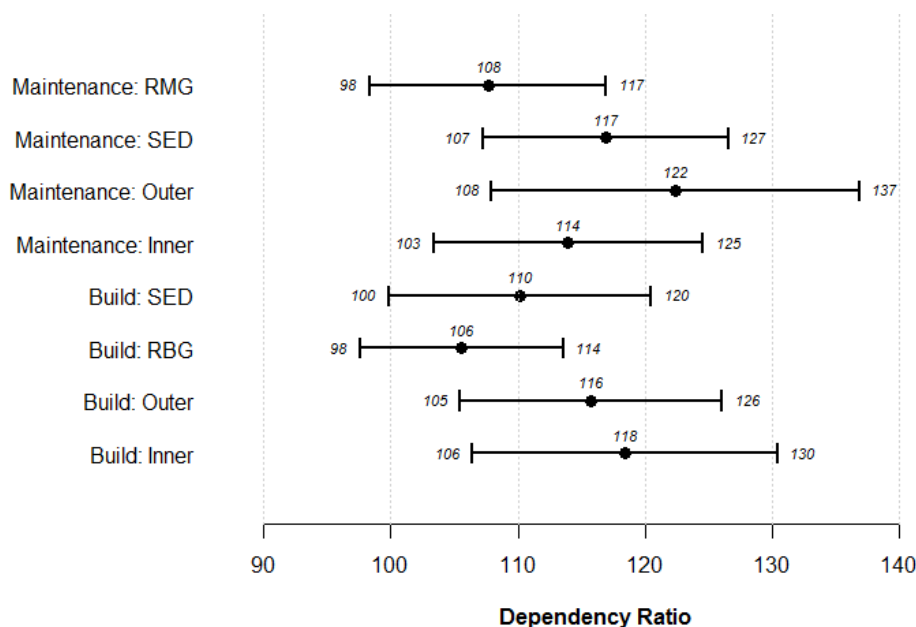


Figure 4: Dependency ratio disaggregated by RAP strata. P-value for differences between strata = 0.331

Household Construction and Facilities

On average, the houses of RMG members are smaller than for the other domains surveyed in 2014, with over a third of RMG households containing just 1 or 2 rooms. The proportion of households with access to a safe water source (piped water or covered wells) is similar to the other maintenance areas in 2014. Compared to the 2014 survey, a slightly higher proportion of RMG households were constructed using safe roofing material (concrete or galvanized iron). However the proportion of RMG households with access to a flushing toilet was very small, just 1.2% - substantially less than in any of the 2014 surveyed domains.

Table 3 – Household construction and facilities

	3 or less rooms in house	Safe Water Source	Flush Toilet	Concrete/Galvanized Iron Roof
Build: Inner	26.4%	85.3%	21.6%	2.4%
Build: Outer	27.0%	81.5%	9.1%	4.7%
Build: RBG	22.8%	90.1%	16.9%	3.3%
Build: SED	8.6%	95.2%	29.2%	2.1%
Maintenance: Inner	20.3%	63.5%	17.1%	10.3%
Maintenance: Outer	22.2%	75.3%	27.5%	2.8%
Maintenance: SED	25.1%	57.1%	22.4%	2.0%
Maintenance: RMG	34.5%	68.5%	1.2%	15.3%

2. Income and consumption

The more remote areas earn more than would have been perhaps expected

As described in Annex 2 of the main baseline report, the primary method used for assessing poverty or well-being of the households sampled was the proxy means test (PMT) model constructed from the NLSS-III. This showed that there were significant differences in average predicted consumption between RAP3 areas. In particular, as seen clearly in Figure 5.

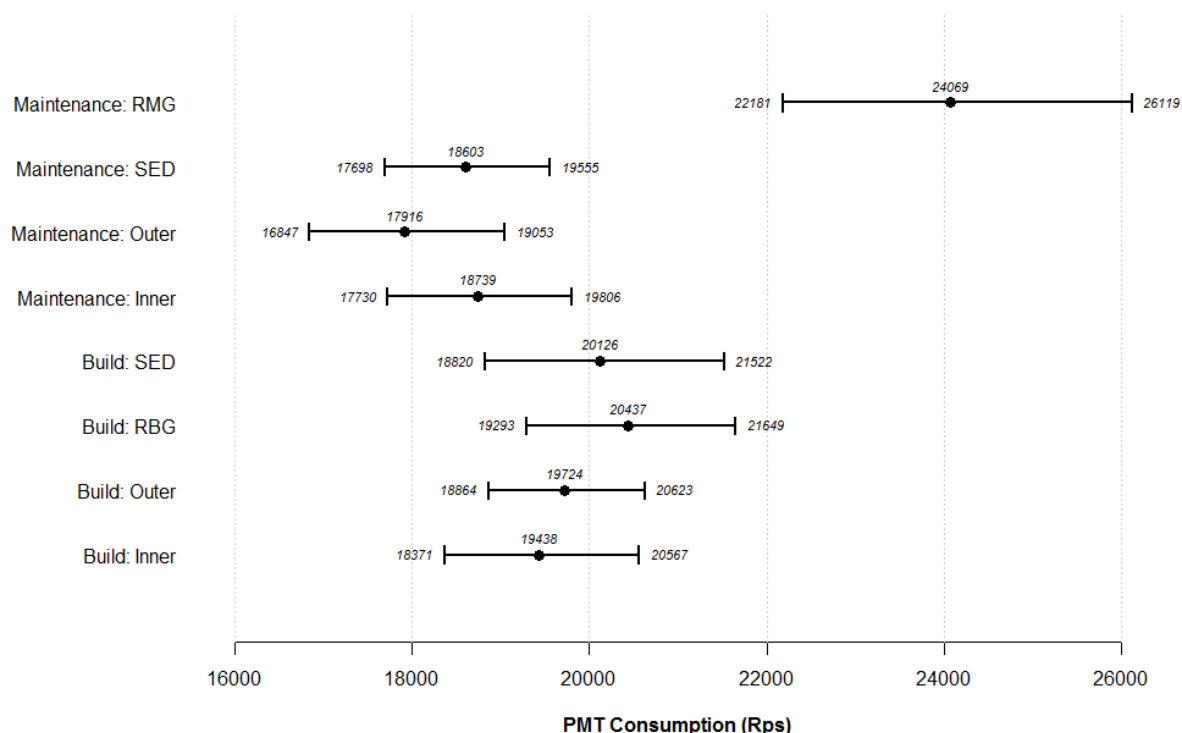


Figure 5: Mean and 95% confidence limits for RAP PMT estimates of annual per capita nominal (NPR). Confidence intervals calculated on log scale, but transformed back onto a real scale for ease of interpretation, hence the asymmetry of the confidence interval widths either side of the mean

Average consumption also notably much higher in the RMG domain than any of the other domains. Breaking down the components of the PMT model, it appears that the driving factor behind the higher consumption is the fact that the majority of RMG members are receiving regular income from their participation in the maintenance group. We would also expect to see similar results for the RBG group in a follow-up study, but road building had not commenced in all regions when this group was surveyed, so the knock on effect onto yearly income and therefore consumption had not yet occurred during the original baseline survey.

The poverty line is set at NPR 19,261 per annum. Poverty indices derived from the cumulative distribution suggest that only 26% of those in the RMG group were under the poverty line compared to 50% or higher elsewhere.

	P0	P1	P2
Build: Inner	0.52	0.11	0.031
Build: Outer	0.48	0.10	0.027
Build: RBG	0.48	0.09	0.023
Build: SED	0.51	0.10	0.027
Maintenance: Inner	0.56	0.13	0.041
Maintenance: Outer	0.61	0.15	0.047
Maintenance: SED	0.58	0.13	0.039
Maintenance: RMG	0.26	0.05	0.013

Table 4: Poverty indices by RAP3 domain¹

3. Income sources

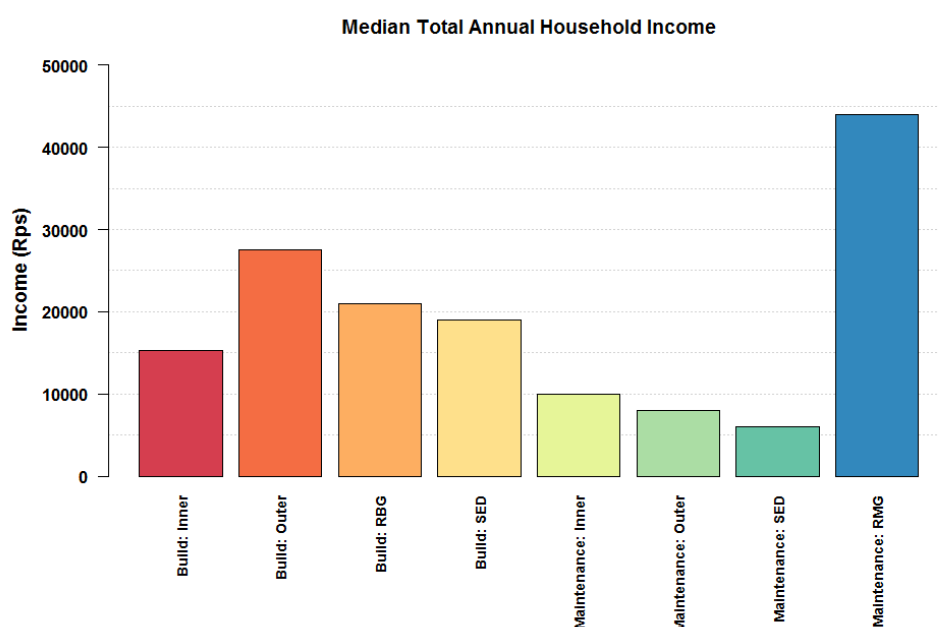


Figure 6 - Median household income by survey domain

Median income for the RMG group is considerably higher than in the previously surveyed domains, with an average income of around 44,000 rps per annum.

Where the RMG households do receive any income, the overwhelming majority are receiving more than 20,000 rps per annum. Less than 1% of RMG households had no identifiable sources of income, in comparison to around 20% in the other maintenance domains. This contrasts with the other domains where many households are earning only small amounts of money per year, particularly in the maintenance domains where over 50% were found to earn less than 10,000 rupees per annum.

¹ p0 = poverty headcount rate, i.e. % households with consumption below the national annual per capita poverty line of NPR 19,261.18.

p1 = the depth of poverty below the poverty line.

p2 = the depth of poverty squared, and allows for further differentiation between cohorts where p1 may be equal or similar, because this statistic gives greater weight to those households that are further from the poverty line.

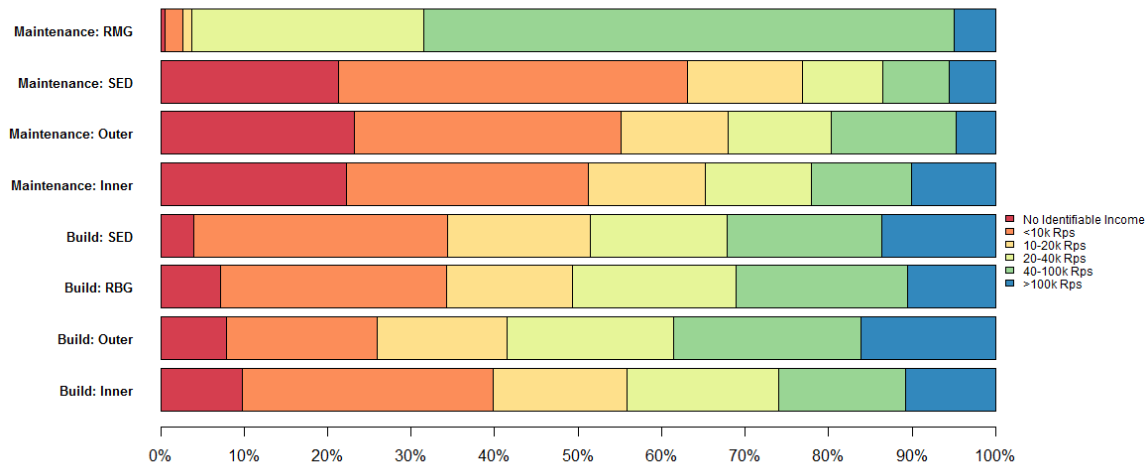


Figure 7 – Income category by domain

The difference is almost entirely due to the RAP wages they have received for participation in the RMG projects as shown in figures 7 and 8.



Figure 8: % of households receiving any income by source, by domain

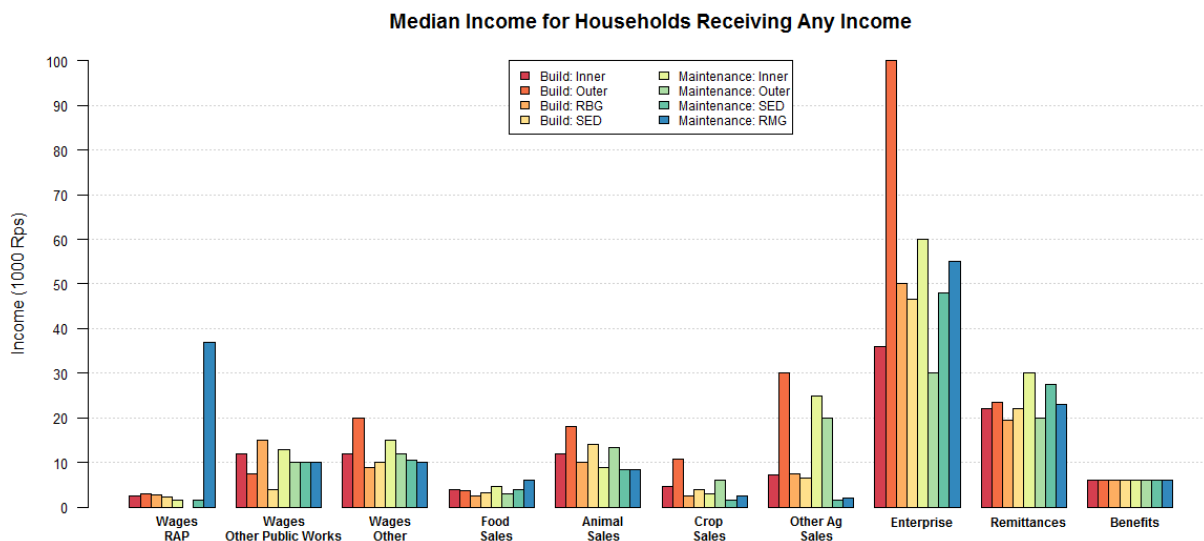


Figure 9: Median income from the various sources by domain

Medians were used in the break-down in Figure 9 because the mean figures are significantly skewed by a small number of very high earners.

- Nearly all of the RMG group (97%) had received wages from RAP, which were an average of just under 40,000 rps per year. The remaining 3% of RMG members had only joined the group within the past month. The RMG group receives a substantially larger average income than other RAP beneficiary groups: probably largely because the RMG survey was conducted a year later than the wider baseline. Although the average income is small in relation to the average income from enterprise, it is very noteworthy because of how such a large proportion of this group is receiving a reasonably high income. It is almost entirely the result of this reliable income which is driving up the predicted consumption seen in Figure 5.
- The percentage of RMG members receiving income from each of the other sources is much lower than in the other groups, particularly for sales of agricultural produce and enterprise. Presumably the reliability of the income from RAP has meant they have less need to pursue alternative income sources.

Very few RMG households receive income through participation in other public works schemes. 19 households had a member participating in cash for work (4.7%), 1 household had a member participating in KEP (0.2%) and no households had members participating in food for work. This compares to around 80% of other maintenance domains participating in cash for work in the 2014 survey.

4. Assets

Asset ownership

The RMG group owns slightly fewer assets on average as compared to the other maintenance groups.

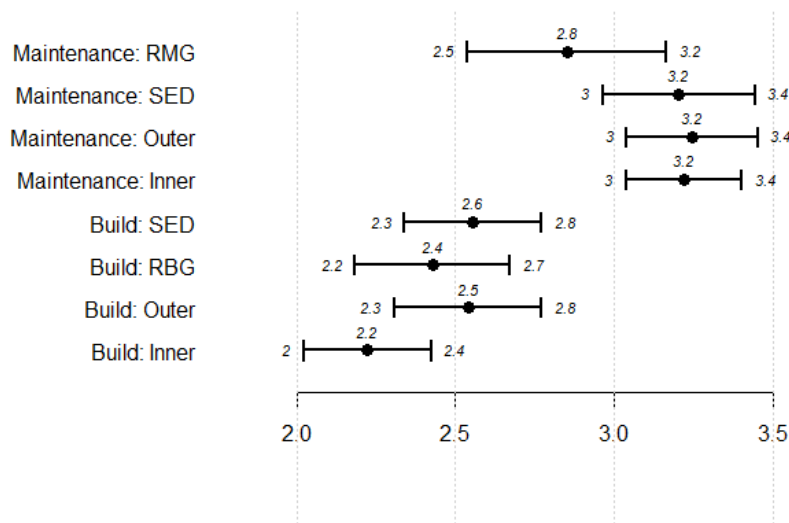


Figure 10: Asset ownership by caste

Examination of the 12 individual assets suggests that members of the RMG domain are less likely to own a radio, solar heater or jewelry than the other maintenance domains but slightly more likely to own a cell phone.

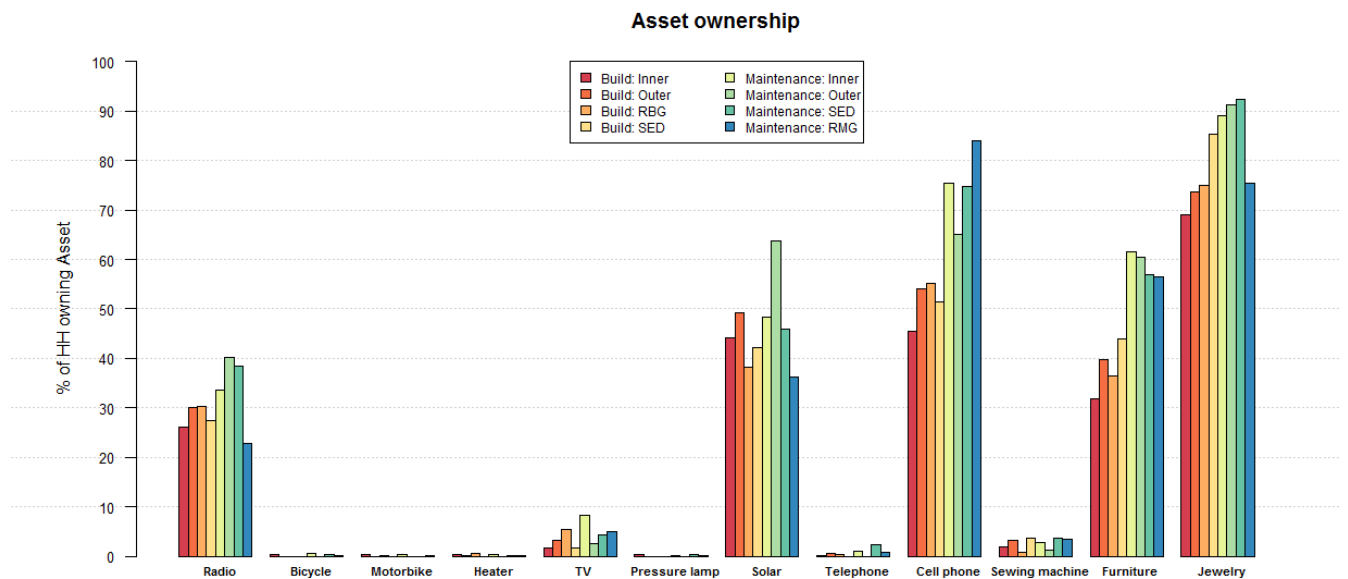


Figure 11: Ownership of individual assets by caste

Land ownership

The RMG group owns much smaller quantities of land than those surveyed in the other domains. Although 87% of those surveyed own some land, the majority own less than 0.5 hectares, and very few RMG members own more than 2 hectares of land. This contrasts very strongly with all domains surveyed in 2014. The corresponding maintenance domains were slightly more likely to own land and much more likely to own at least 1 hectare. Although the build areas were less likely to own any land, the land owners were likely to own more than 2 hectares.

Table 5 – Land ownership by domain

	No Land	0-0.5 ha	0.5-1 ha	1-2 ha	>2 ha
Build: Inner	168 (36.4%)	102 (22.1%)	28 (6.1%)	34 (7.4%)	130 (28.1%)
Build: Outer	237 (46.7%)	65 (12.8%)	24 (4.7%)	34 (6.7%)	148 (29.1%)
Build: RBG	176 (38.6%)	92 (20.2%)	51 (11.2%)	24 (5.3%)	113 (24.8%)
Build: SED	83 (22.3%)	125 (33.5%)	51 (13.7%)	15 (4.0%)	99 (26.5%)
Maintenance: Inner	10 (1.8%)	79 (14.5%)	113 (20.8%)	158 (29.1%)	183 (33.7%)
Maintenance: Outer	19 (4.8%)	39 (9.8%)	83 (20.9%)	119 (30.0%)	137 (34.5%)
Maintenance: SED	27 (6.0%)	121 (26.9%)	112 (24.9%)	97 (21.6%)	93 (20.7%)
Maintenance: RMG	52 (12.8%)	229 (56.4%)	58 (14.3%)	31 (7.6%)	36 (8.9%)

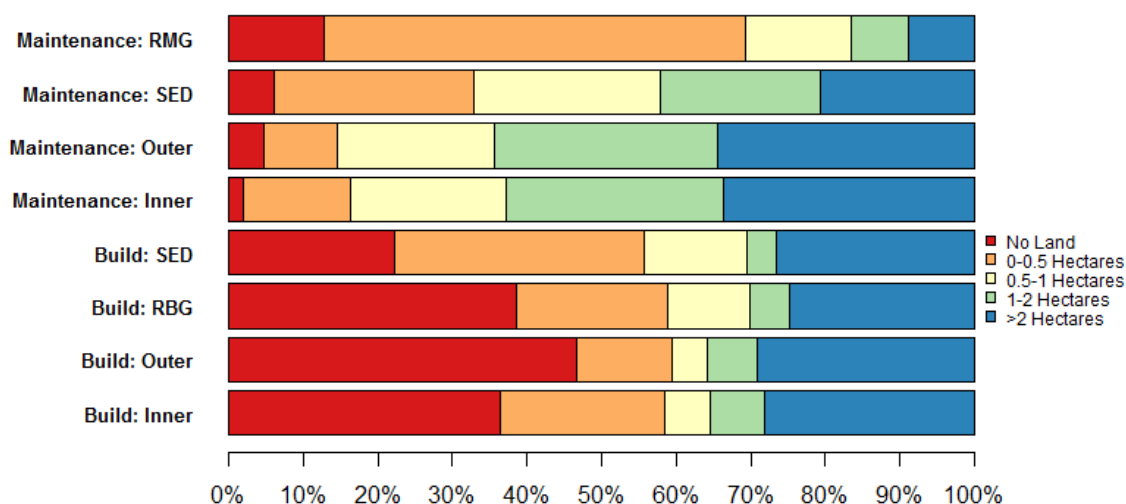


Figure 12 - Land ownership by domain

It can be concluded that this was not the result of land sales over the past 12 months between survey periods as this was explicitly asked in the survey. Only 1% of RMG respondents indicated that they had sold any land over the past 12 months which is not enough to produce such a discrepancy between the RMG domain and the other 4 domains.

The implication of this is that RAP has tended to target households with low land ownership for RMG membership.

Adoption of improved crop varieties

Adoption rates to new crop varieties are relatively high in the RMG group (>10%), when compared to the maintenance buffer domains, although rates are not quite as high as the maintenance SED domains.

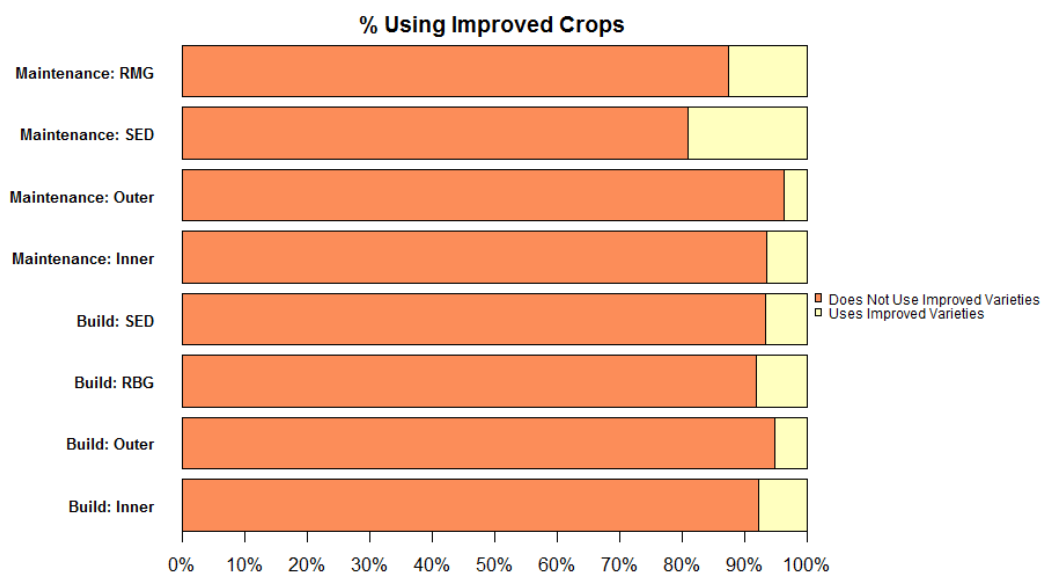


Figure 13: Households using improved crop variety by domain

5. Access

An access index was developed based on the travel times recorded for households to six different services. For each service, limits for a ‘good’ travel time and an ‘acceptable’ travel time were laid out; households within these limits scored 2 or 1 points respectively for that service and the overall index was calculated as the sum of these scores. The total index score is therefore on a scale from 0-12, with 12 indicating good access to all 6 services and 0 indicating poor access to all six services.

The RMG group has similar access to schools and shops and substantially better access to hospitals, agricultural centers and the VDC HQ than any of the previously surveyed domains.

		Prim Sch <30 mins	Second Sch <30 mins	Shops <30 mins	Hospital <4 hours	Ag Centre <4 hours	VDC HQ <4 hours
Build	Inner	95.2	51.3	86.1	24.2	66.2	14.1
	Outer	91.5	34.4	91.7	19.9	51.8	10.6
	SED	97.6	52.6	91.2	34.0	82.3	24.4
	RBG	91.4	61.4	88.6	32.0	82.5	21.3
Maintenance	Inner	88.6	46.6	84.5	60.2	70.5	39.2
	Outer	87.4	33.2	81.6	12.6	32.2	1.3
	SED	90.7	34.0	85.3	34.0	83.3	3.3
	RMG	90.1	51.5	92.9	81.0	93.5	70.6

Table 6: Access index “Good” scores by RAP domain and category

Overall this resulted in an access index with an average of 9.9, significantly higher than all 2014 domains, including the inner maintenance domain.

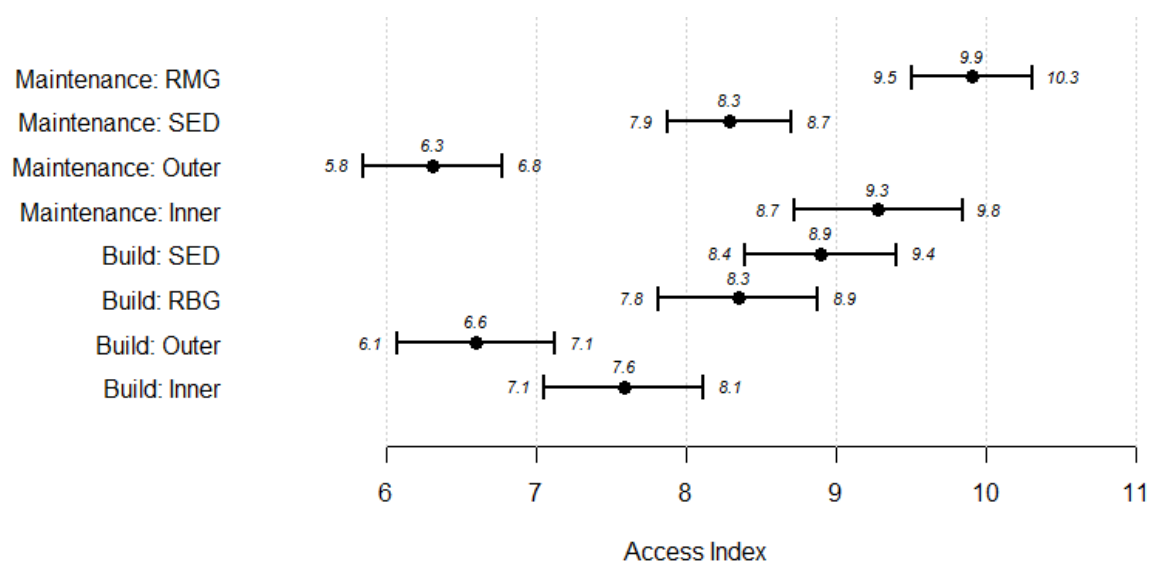


Figure 14: Access Index by domain

Due to the emphasis of the project interventions on improving road quality and access, it is important to consider the one year time difference between the RMG survey and the survey of the other domains. This analysis cannot differentiate between improvements made over the past year and geographic/population differences in the RMG members associated with them living in more accessible location.

However investigation of access to the nearest road (either dirt or paved) suggests that RMG households are more likely to be located very close to roads, thus significantly improving the accessibility to more distant locations considered in the index, i.e. Hospital and VDC HQ. Over 90% of the RMG households surveyed were within 30 minutes of a road, compared to around 50% of the inner and SED maintenance domains and less than 20% in all other domains surveyed in 2014.

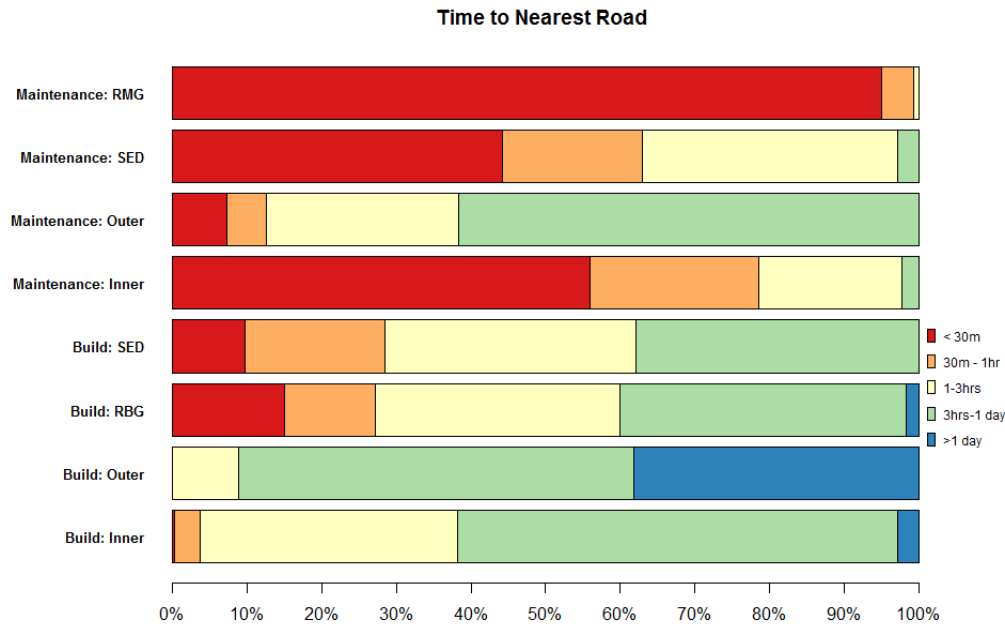


Figure 15: Time to nearest road

6. Food consumption and security

The food consumption score (FCS) is devised by WFP as a weighted frequency of food group consumption in the last 7 days. The food consumption score for the RMG group reflected the 2014 survey results very closely.

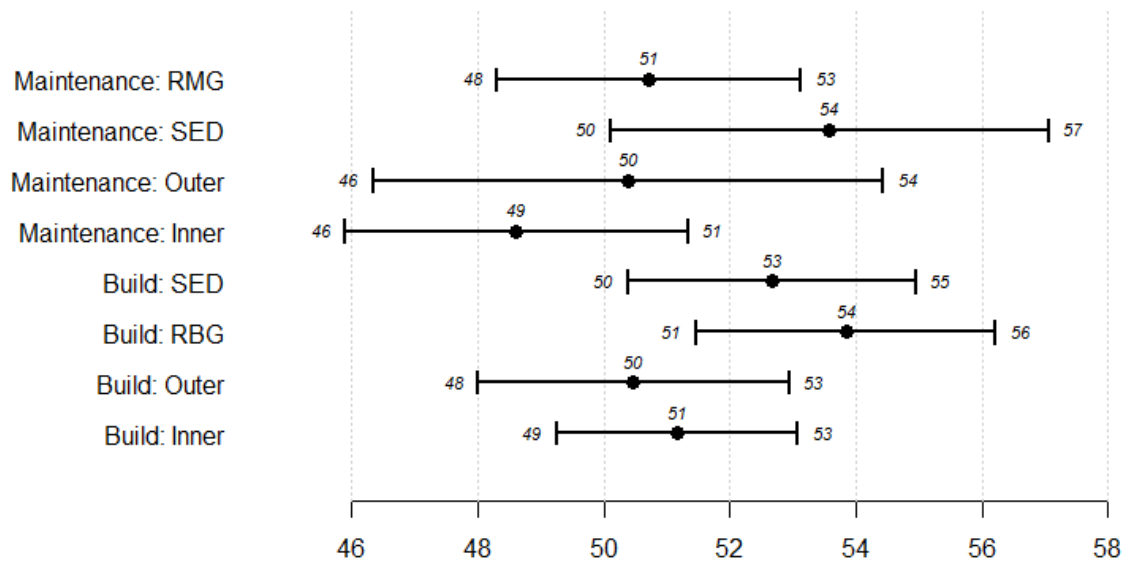


Figure 16: Food consumption by domain

Food shortages

Food shortages more common in build areas

Households were asked if they had had not enough food in the past 30 days, and if so for how many days out of the last 30 had that been the case. The RMG group saw very low numbers of households lacking food, in commonality with the other maintenance domains.

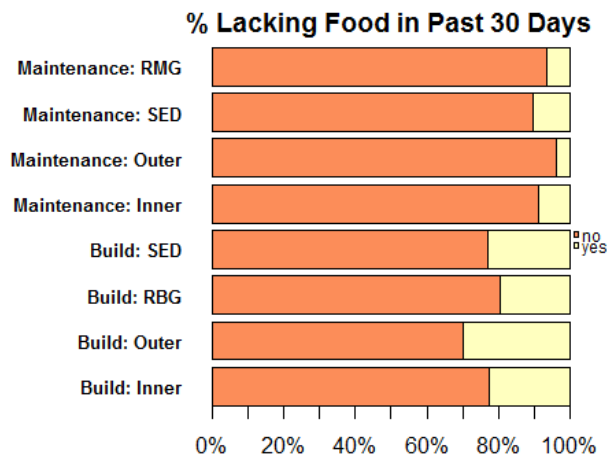


Figure 17: % Lacking food by domain

7. Health

Given the relative wealth of the RMG group, it is perhaps surprising that the percentage of safe births is low; much more in line with the remote outer domains than the inner domains. This could however be indicative of a shift in the year between surveys rather than a difference within RMG members.

The RCA study notes that many mothers prefer to give birth at home because it is more comfortable, friendly and free, and are concerned about the long distances to health centres and, where there is better road access, the unreliability and discomfort of ambulance transportation.

Domain	All deliveries in presence of health worker in past 24 months	All deliveries in absence of health worker in past 24 months
Build: RBG	57 (38.8%)	90 (61.2%)
Build: Inner	51 (34.2%)	98 (65.8%)
Build: Outer	44 (24.6%)	135 (75.4%)
Build: SED	39 (31.5%)	85 (68.5%)
Maintenance: Inner	59 (42.8%)	79 (57.2%)
Maintenance: Outer	25 (21.6%)	91 (78.4%)
Maintenance: SED	58 (43.0%)	77 (57.0%)
Maintenance: RBG	17 (25.0%)	51 (75.0%)

Table 7: Prevalence of deliveries in presence of a professional trained health worker in the last 24 months disaggregated by RAP strata. P-value for differences between strata = 0.020

8. Migration and remittances

Migration levels within the past 2 years were lower in the RMG group compared to the domains surveyed in 2014.

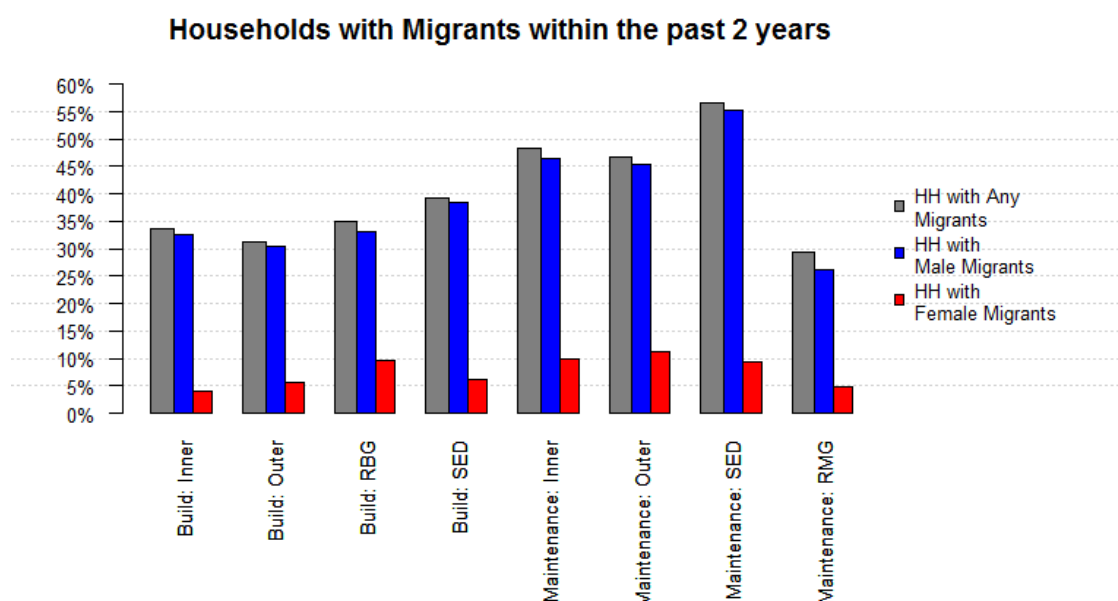


Figure 18: Households with migrants within the two years prior to survey

Breaking the figures down into current migrants against returned migrants clearly shows that, whilst current migration is at a similar level for the RMG group, it is the percentage of migrants who had returned home within the past two years which is considerably less than the other domains. Just 4% of RMG households contain a recently returned migrant, compared to at least 15% of households in all other domains.

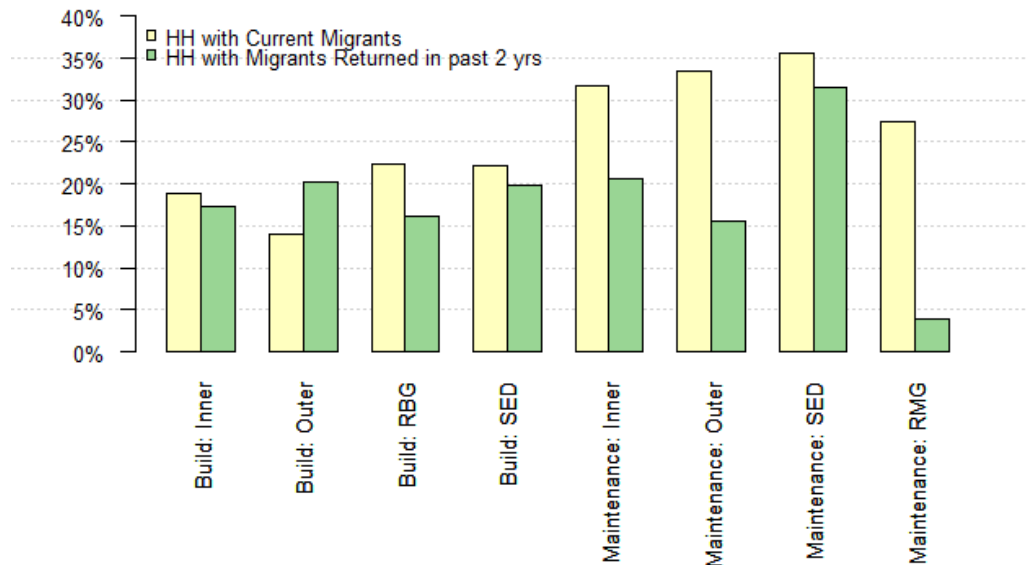


Figure 19: Migration in 2 years prior to surveys by domain. Note RMG surveyed in May 2015, other domains surveyed in May 2014

Given that the survey asked about returned migration in the past two years, it was possible to investigate the RMG results as if it were May 2014, by ignoring any migrants who had left or returned within the past 12 months. For comparability with the 2014 survey, the migrants who had returned more than 1 year but less than 2 years ago were reclassified as non-migrants to adjust for the 1 year difference in the reference period. This shows that while levels of current migration were slightly lower in the RMG domain in the reference period, the discrepancy was not particularly large and that the level of returned migrants was low but not dramatically lower than in the other domains.

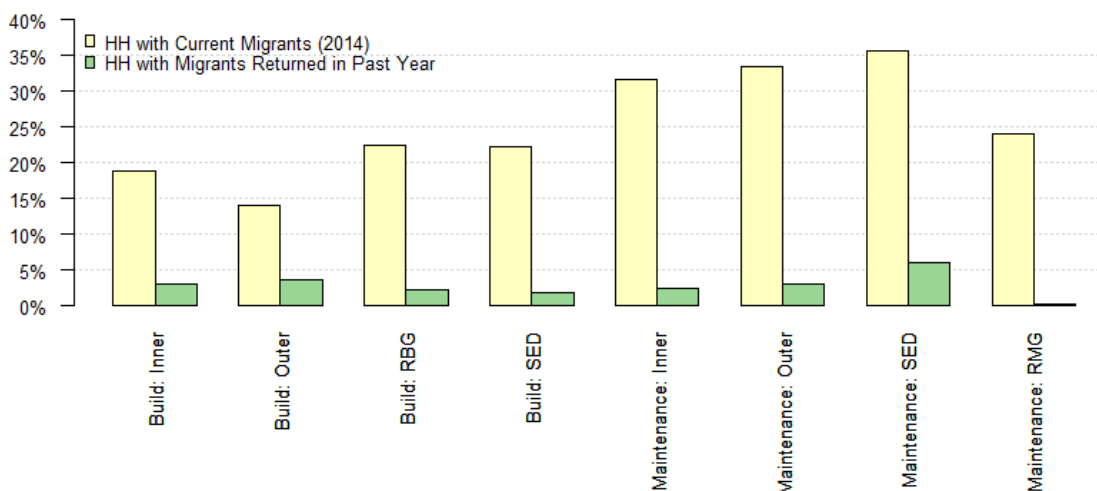


Figure 20: Migration in May 2014 by domain

Further investigation has shown this to be the result of extremely high numbers of returning migrants in the year May 2012-May 2013 from the 2014 survey. This is illustrated in figure 20. As the 2 year migration period for the RMG survey does not include the period of high migration seen in the 2014 survey, this makes direct comparison of migration difficult to assess, as we cannot confirm whether similar levels of high returning migrants occurred for the RMG households.

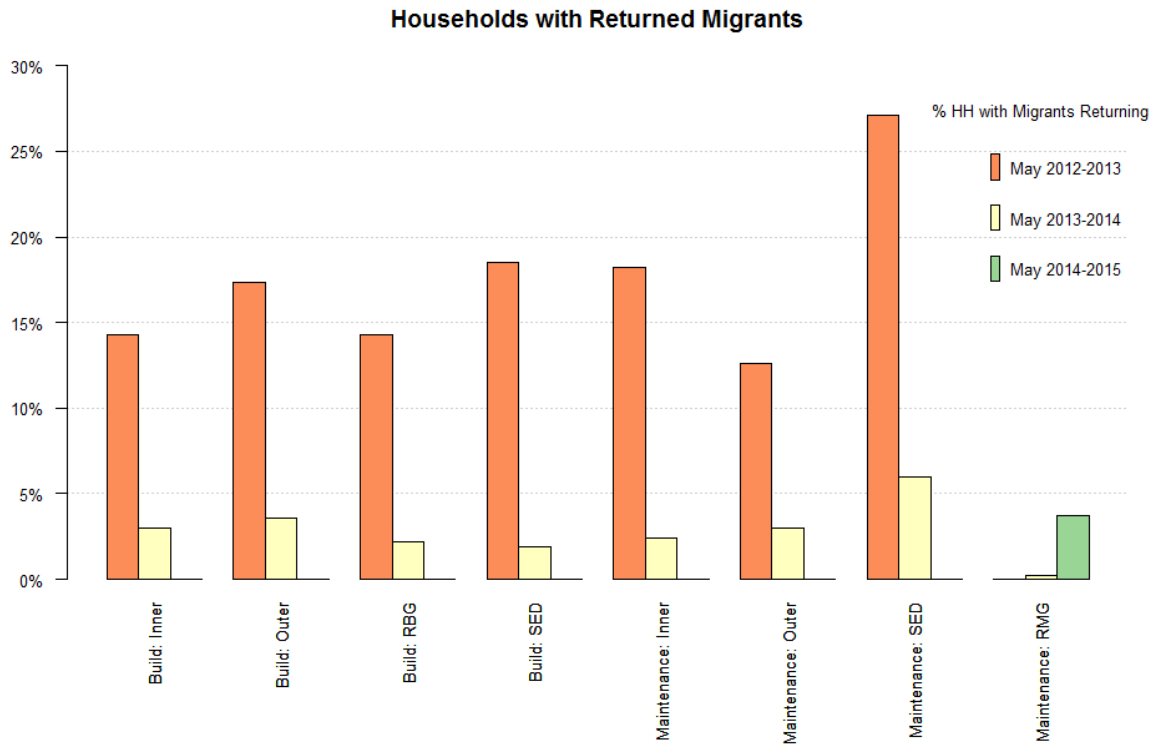


Figure 21: Return of migrants within two years of survey by domain

Reasons and destinations for migration

From the RMG survey, similar proportions of migrants were leaving the region for work related reasons but fewer migrants were migrating to receive education than in the 2014 surveyed domains.

Domain	Education	Looking for Work	Starting new job or business	Family reasons
Build: Inner	23.9%	44.1%	15.1%	9.5%
Build: Outer	22.0%	46.5%	9.1%	12.0%
Build: RBG	30.6%	32.8%	12.3%	13.1%
Build: SED	20.0%	28.0%	28.4%	12.9%
Maintenance: Inner	17.5%	49.5%	8.8%	17.5%
Maintenance: Outer	26.6%	44.4%	8.4%	16.6%
Maintenance: SED	24.7%	40.1%	14.0%	10.5%
Maintenance: RMG	11.0%	50.3%	13.6%	19.9%

Table 8: Reasons for migration by domain. Percentages do not add to 100% as several other reasons were given within each domain with reasonably small numbers of responses

RMG migrants were slightly more likely to have migrated outside of Nepal, specifically to India. This was the location for 64% of migrants from the RMG households.

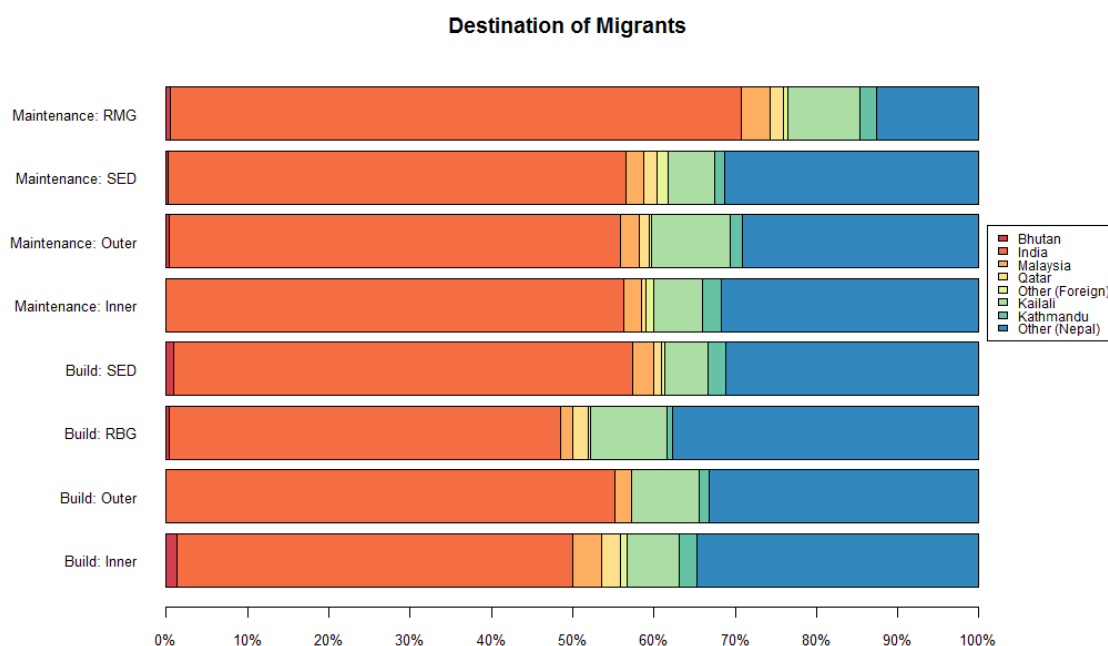


Figure 22: Migration destination

What contributions do migrants make? Cash remittances

As previously indicated in section 2 related to income sources, the RMG group is less likely to receive any money in remittances from migrants than the other domains. The contrast is particularly large for the comparison with the other maintenance groups.

Domain	Received remittances? Yes
Build: RBG	94 (20.6%)
Build: Inner	103 (22.3%)
Build: Outer	96 (18.9%)
Build: SED	99 (26.5%)
Maintenance: Inner	181 (33.3%)
Maintenance: Outer	117 (29.5%)
Maintenance: SED	188 (41.8%)
Maintenance: RMG	63 (15.6%)

Table 9: Remittances received by domain

9. Social capital

Women’s involvement in community processes and institutions

RMG households are substantially more likely to be involved in village planning process meetings: 55% of males from within RMG households were involved in meetings compared to no more than 35% in all other domains. However female involvement in these meetings was at a similar level to other domains surveyed in 2014.

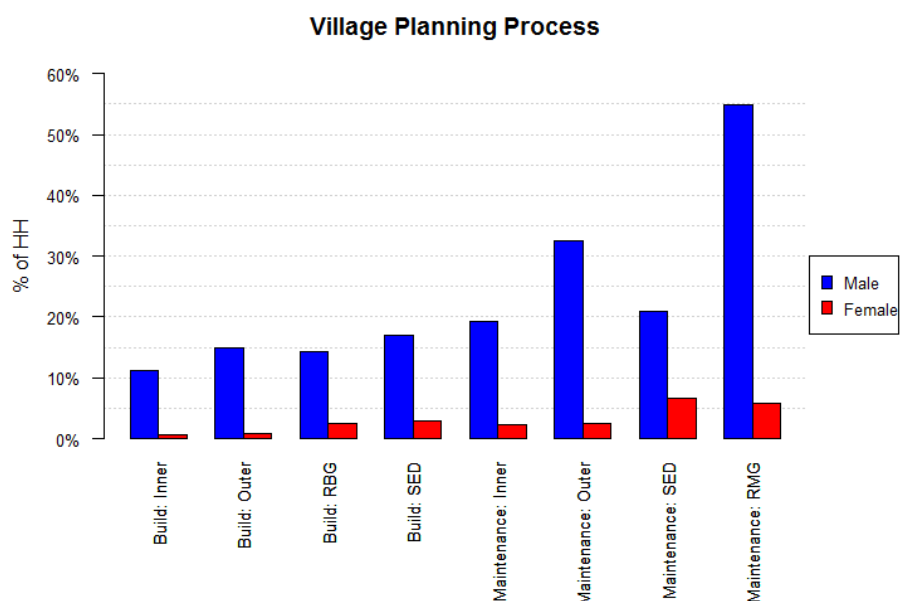


Figure 23: Men and women’s involvement in village planning processes

Women in the RMG households were more likely to attend women’s group meetings than the 2014 survey; around 70% of RMG households saw women attend these meetings compared to no more than 50% in the 2014 surveyed domains.

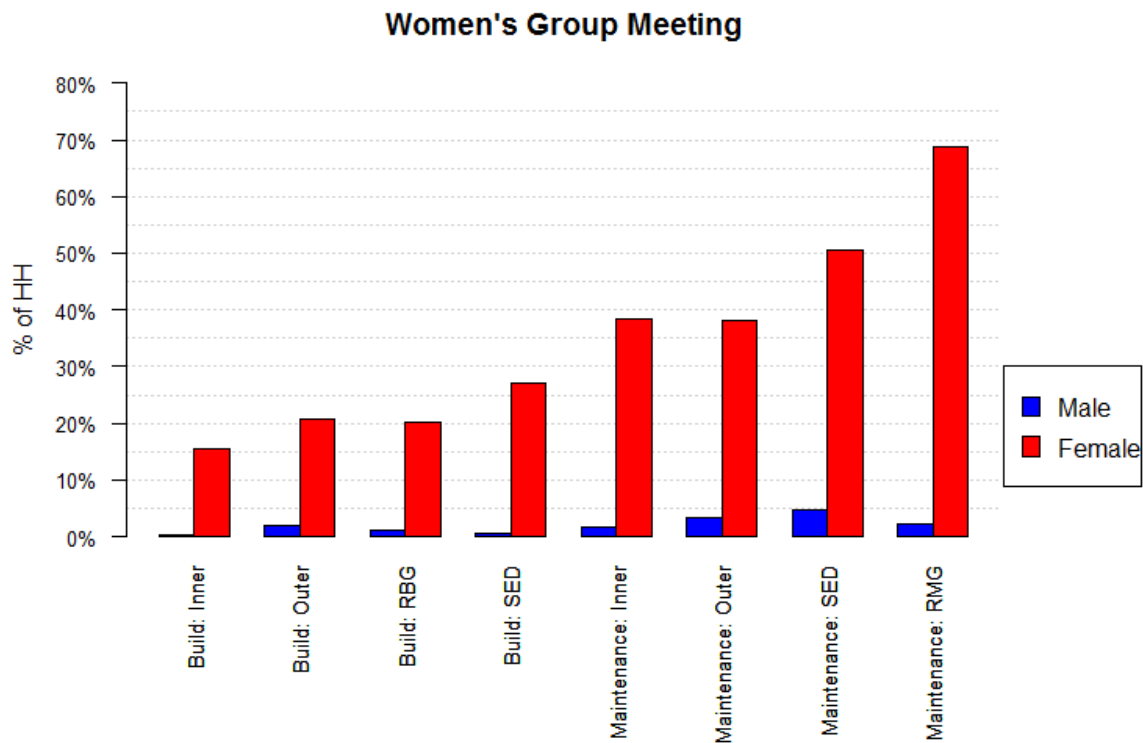


Figure 24: Men and women’s involvement in Women’s Group meetings

There is a similar pattern in savings groups where women in particular are more active in the RMG survey than in the 2014 surveyed domains.

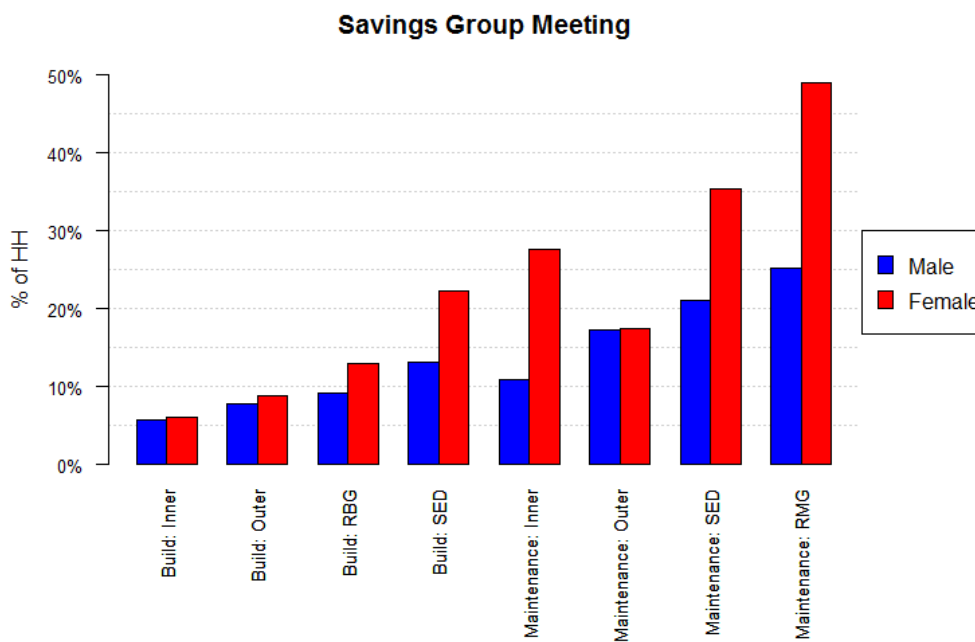


Figure 25: Men and women’s involvement in Savings group meetings

10. Negative impact

The analysis presented in this section was motivated by the results of the RCA pilot in the November 2013 – such data was not collected in NLSS-III. It focuses on people’s perceptions of crime and insecurity and other non-crime-insecurity over the last 12 months.

Table 10 – Perception of crime levels over the past 12 months by domain

	Decreased	Stayed the Same	Increased	Don't Know
Build: Inner	161 (34.8%)	260 (56.3%)	12 (2.6%)	29 (6.3%)
Build: Outer	152 (29.9%)	303 (59.6%)	22 (4.3%)	31 (6.1%)
Build: RBG	174 (38.2%)	241 (52.9%)	8 (1.8%)	33 (7.2%)
Build: SED	119 (31.9%)	215 (57.6%)	15 (4.0%)	24 (6.4%)
Maintenance: Inner	264 (48.6%)	212 (39.0%)	15 (2.8%)	52 (9.6%)
Maintenance: Outer	151 (38.0%)	196 (49.4%)	10 (2.5%)	40 (10.1%)
Maintenance: SED	226 (50.2%)	187 (41.6%)	4 (0.9%)	33 (7.3%)
Maintenance: RMG	128 (31.5%)	263 (64.8%)	7 (1.7%)	8 (2.0%)

Only 2% of the RMG group indicated that they felt crime had increased over the past 12 months; a very similar figure to that observed in the 2014 survey. In 2014, respondents in the maintenance domains were evenly split between indicating that crime had decreased and that crime had stayed the same (46% decreased; 43% stayed the same). By contrast the RMG respondents were much more likely to indicate that crime had stayed the same (65%) rather than indicating that it had decreased (32%).

11. RMG Specific Analysis

Tables 11 and 12 present the responses to the specific questions asked to the RMG members of the household.

Table 11 – Summary of responses to RMG specific numeric questions

Variable	Mean (SD)	Median	Min-Max
Number of months working in RMG	10.5 (1.6)	10	1 - 16
Travel time to work site (minutes)	55 (43)	50	1 - 180
Monthly wage set by RMG	4,364 (850)	4,200	400 – 7,950
Last Monthly Payment	3,682 (2,252)	4,200	0 – 9,250
Total wage received in past 12 months from RMG	38,042 (10,403)	39,966	0 – 72,780

Of particular note:

- The gender of RMG members was very well balanced, 56% male and 44% female.
- Only 19% of respondents had previously participated in a RBG.
- Only 62% of respondents were aware of the insurance provisions.

- 12% of respondents indicated that they did not have access to the necessary tools and a further 15% indicated that the tools they did have access to were not of sufficient quality.
- 99% of members had received at least one of the two mandatory training courses.
- 28% did not receive their wages in full for the previous month. 92% of the theoretical amount of money was paid out to RMG members for the previous month (including some over-payments).
- The mean time taken for workers to reach their worksite was less than one hour.
- The median income for an RMG member was just under 40,000 rps per annum.

Table 12 – Summary of responses to RMG specific categorical questions

Variable	%
Male	56%
RMG member is head of Household	77%
Previously worked in RBG	19%
Currently member of SED	8%
Travels on foot to work site	100%
Aware of accidental insurance provisions	62%
Made insurance claim	0%
Group has a road maintenance plan	87%
Access to tools	88%
Access to effective tools	73%
Full day work schedule	89%
Attended orientation course	94%
Attended on-site training course	47%
Attended at least one course	99%
Uses friend/family member to replace themselves if unable to attend	19%
Received wages in full for past month	72%
Has received advanced payment for certain tasks	9%
Women perceived to earn the same as men within RMG	98%
Supervisor Visits Site	One time per month 18%
	Two times per month 40%
	Three times per month 42%

Appendix A – Additional RMG Survey Module Questionnaire

Question	Choices
Is the RMG Member \${_Name} ready to answer these 20 questions on the RMG programme?	Yes; No; Don't know
Why is the RMG member \${_Name} not available to answer these 20 RMG programme questions?	No time; Not present; Not interested; Don't think it's useful; No reason; At household; At work site
What is the relationship of the RMG member \${_Name} to the head of household?	Male head; Female head; Wife of head; Husband of Head; Son; Daughter; Father; Mother; Other
How many months have you been working for with the RMG?	Must be between 1 and 24 months
How minutes does it normally take to get is the worksite from this residence?	Must be between 1 and 240 minutes
How do you normally travel to the worksite?	Walk to worksite; Pay for public transport; Free public transport provided
What is the preferred work schedule of your group?	Work half a day Work full day
How much does your RMG provide as monthly wage?	
Do women in the RMG receive equal wage?	Yes; No; Don't Know; No women in RMG
How much did you receive as last monthly payment?	
What is a total value that you have received in rupees from this RAP Road Maintenance Group in the last 12 months?	Total 12 months wages from RMG can't be less than last month's wages
Has the RMG ever received advance payment for the assigned task?	
What has been the changes brought about by your RMG?	Traffic flow has improved round the year;

Question	Choices
Are you aware of the accidental insurance provisions?	Traffic flow is ensured in fair weather; Traffic flow has not changed at all Yes; No; Don't know
Have you ever made an accidental insurance claim?	Yes; No; Don't know
If you have made an accidental insurance claim, how many months did it take for the claim to be settled?	Must be between 1 and 24 months
Does your group have a road maintenance plan?	Yes; No; Don't Know
On average how often each month does RAP3 supervise your work?	3 times/month 2 times/month 1 time/month
Have you received the necessary working tools?	Yes; No; Don't know
If yes, are these tools adequate for effective functioning of the assigned task?	Yes; No; Don't know
Have you received any of these 2 trainings/orientation from RAP3 on road maintenance? If you have received any other trainings from RAP3 please indicate by selecting other.	Half day orientation on road maintenance; Half day on site job training
If you are unable to attend the RMG work, who else substitutes you	Spouse; Siblings; In laws; Other; Neighbours; Nobody
Were you or any of your household members involved in RAP roadbuilding groups during RAP1 or RAP 2?	Yes; No; Don't know
Are you or any of your household members currently involved in any RAP3 Social Economic Development (SED) programs?	Yes; No; Don't know