



Returnee Migrants-focused
Rapid Assessment on Impacts of

COVID-19

and Preparedness and Response
Plans of Local Governments, Nepal

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Disclaimer: The interviews and data collected for this report was done between 23rd of June till 8th of July. The context, findings and reflections hence refer to this preparedness and response period. The interventions that were carried out after this period were not dealt with in this report

Acronyms

CAO	:	Chief Administration Officer
CICTT	:	Case Investigation and Contact Tracing Team
CMIS	:	Crisis Management Information Systems
FCHV	:	Female Community Health Volunteers
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HeCo	:	Health Coordinator
IDPs	:	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	:	Information Education and Communication
IO	:	Information Officer
IOM	:	International Organization for Migration
ITO	:	Information and Technology Officer
MoHP	:	Ministry of Health and Population
PCR	:	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PHEIC	:	Public Health Emergency of International Concern
PPEs	:	Personal Protective Equipment
PPT	:	Patient Transport Team
SMS	:	Sanitization, Mask use and Social (Physical) distancing
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
Sr. AHWs	:	Senior Auxiliary Health Workers
UAE	:	United Arab Emirates
WHO	:	World Health Organization

Message from the Chief of Mission

I am delighted to present the report on impact of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on health and socio-economic dynamics, and preparedness and response plans of local governments, Nepal. The report is the result of relentless effort made by the research team in a short duration, with approval and guidance from the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Nepal.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the world is in a complete spiral encompassing all strata of life, including health and socio-economy sectors. As the world is grappling with the record number COVID-19 infections, and deaths; thousands of people around the world, mostly migrant workers are forced to move back to their home country or home town due to the unprecedented consequences of the disease.

With a significant proportion of the population being overseas and India for work from Nepal, contributing largely in country's economy, it is a grim development anticipated as hundreds of thousands of migrant workers have returned or planning to return due to the current environments. In this trend, the potential impacts of such large-scale foreign employment returnees will definitely resonate a potential everlasting negative impact to the society.

Furthermore, the pandemic was so unprecedented that in a parallel manner to other parts of the world, Nepal also had a very short period to prepare, plan and response against it. In this pretext, a quick assessment was conducted to understand the overall impact of COVID-19 on health and socio-economy, and further tried to explore the preparedness and plans of local governments to provide a baseline information.

Lastly, I would like to thank the MoHP, Government of Nepal, and all local governments who supported during the data collection. I am sure that the information provided by this report will help the stakeholders in decision making and to extend the required support.



Lorena Lando

Chief of Mission

International Organization for Migration

Nepal

Executive Summary

On 20 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern. As the outbreak continued to spread across the world, the WHO characterized it as a pandemic on 11 March. Three days later, a second COVID-19 patient was confirmed in Nepal and the country went into lockdown on 24 March. As of July, Nepal's international borders are yet to be open, and flight suspensions are still in place. Despite these efforts, cases continue to rise.

In this context, this rapid assessment on COVID-19 was conducted through phone interviews and covered 730 municipalities of all 77 districts. The census survey was carried out with the objective of obtaining baseline information on returnee migrants, along with the challenges they could face in the public health and socio-economic spheres following the pandemic. Chief administrative officers, information officers, and health coordinators were the respondents of this survey.

The total number of COVID-19 patients had reached 12,510 in 509 local units (rural municipalities, urban municipalities, metropolitan and sub-metropolitan cities) when the survey was carried out between 23rd June to 8th July 2020. The remaining 221 local units did not have COVID-19 patients till then. In terms of case fatalities, this study found that approximately 2 deaths per 1000 cases were confirmed as deaths associated with COVID-19.

The data on patients with travel history show that the infected people had returned back from India and other labour destinations. There were few cases who did not have travel history. There were 11,377 COVID-19 patients who had returned from India throughout the country representing 90 per cent of the infected people.

Despite the instructions given by the federal government to the provincial and local units regarding the establishment of holding sites, the survey found that only 124 municipalities had managed to do so. There were 238 holding sites across the country where returnee migrants were kept for few hours before being sent to their respective quarantine centers. Most local units used schools and government buildings as holding sites. The facilities in each, though, differed. For instance, the study found that 72 per cent of the sites had COVID-19 screening facilities, 68 per cent had hygiene kits available, and 66 per cent provided basic services (Multiple response). Transportation and Internet services were also provided in these centers. However, only 4 per cent of these sites had counselling services.

The federal government also instructed the provincial and local units to establish quarantine centers for returnee migrants. When the pandemic began, there were 8241 quarantine centers across the country, but at the time of the study, the number had decreased to 6747. Sudurpashchim Province had the highest number (1,704) of quarantine centers and Province 2 the lowest (451). These centers were established in different locations at provincial and local units. Schools and government buildings were the most utilized places, while a few local units also used hotels.

According to the government's directive, any person returning from abroad, and those with symptoms of COVID-19, are to be put in quarantine centers for a mandatory 14-day period. There were 45,018 people in quarantine centers when this survey was carried out. In terms of facilities, basic services, such as food and shelter, were provided by almost all of the centers. However, the local units had failed to manage 24-hour ambulance services, and none reported the availability of emergency medical equipment, such as oxygen cylinders.

The study found that there were over 30,000 people under home quarantine. The monitoring of home quarantine was mostly carried out by health workers (70 per cent), and elected local representatives (42 per cent) were also involved in the process.

The methods in which confirmed patients were transferred to isolation centers differed across the municipalities. Although the Ministry of Health and Population has developed a COVID-19 Patient Transport Team (PTT) Guideline, none of the respondents mentioned the formation of such teams. Only 36 per cent of the local levels had ambulances with medical attendants to transport the patients.

The study found that just 32 per cent (235) of the municipalities had reported stigmatization and discrimination related to COVID-19. A majority of them had been addressing this issue by disseminating accurate information, as well as through counselling and discussion sessions with locals. The local units were also found to have mobilized female community health volunteers for various purposes, including contact tracing.

One of the major findings of the study was that only 22 per cent of the municipalities had provision to systematically retain migration data. This has affected the designing and planning of migration-sensitive plans and policies.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major socio-economic effect on migrants. The survey found that 72,133 migrants belonging to 209 municipalities had requested assistance in returning to their respective municipalities. The individuals who had made such appeals had either lost their jobs or were on unpaid leave, and wanted to return home because of financial reasons or due to the COVID-19-related stigma that they had been facing abroad.

Like most of the world, Nepal had not anticipated a pandemic of this scale, so there were a number of challenges in responding to COVID-19. The delay in acquiring PCR reports was one of the major issues faced by most municipalities. Similarly, managing the large numbers of returnees, inadequate human resources at quarantine centers, the shortage of test kits for swab collection, inadequate PPEs for health workers, and lack of crisis management plans and funds were reported as challenges by the local units. Regarding the post-COVID-19 situation, most municipalities (83 per cent) believed that unemployment would be the biggest problem in the country due to the huge number of migrants returning to Nepal. Additionally, financial and food insecurity, lower household income, mental health problems, and disruptions in education were believed to be future challenges for many municipalities. An increase in criminal activities, domestic violence, and population growth were also looked upon as possible issues.

In a similar vein, with people gradually decreasing in quarantine centers the officials from local levels have also asked for expansion of testing criteria and increasing their laboratory capacity.

Given the number of returnees, the social reintegration of the many internal and external migrants needs to be given serious thought. When the survey was performed, 23 per cent (164) of the municipalities did not have plans for reintegrating the returnee migrants. In contrast, 77 per cent (570) of the municipalities had some draft plans that also focused on reintegration of the migrants

As the reintegration of migrants is a nationwide issue, national-level plans and policies are needed to address it effectively. In order to create employment opportunities, the local level requires assistance from the federal and provincial governments—as well as other organizations—especially in human resources (including trainings), the provision of soft loans, and agricultural and infrastructural development.

In conclusion, a major impact on the health and socio-economic aspects of the country has been observed following an unprecedented situation because of the pandemic. With a huge number of individuals returning back to their hometown, the possibility of transmission of COVID-19 into deeper pockets of country is imminent. Similarly, the need of a system to maintain a database on the returnee migrants is greatly felt which will assist the local stakeholders in preparing, planning, managing and allocating resources at the moment and in the days to follow. Likewise, reintegration of returnee migrants should be prioritized aligning the available strategies of the government of Nepal.

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1 Introduction

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) (WHO, 2020). As the outbreak continued to spread across the world, the WHO characterized it as a pandemic on 11 March (WHO, 2020). So far till August 17, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases has exceeded 21 million globally, with around 773,000 deaths, and the figure is rising sharply. Countries adopted multiple strategies, including lockdowns, to slow the spread of the disease. The lockdowns were used to buy more time to test, treat, track and isolate the infected patients.

In Nepal, until the PHEIC was declared, the country had just one person who had tested positive for COVID-19 on 23 January 2020—a returnee from Wuhan, China, where the pandemic had begun. The second COVID-19 patient was confirmed on 22 March. The next day, the government imposed a nationwide lockdown that lasted till 22 July. As a containment measure, the country's international borders are still closed and flight suspensions are still in place. Despite these efforts, cases continue to rise. As of 28 July, the total number of people in Nepal who have contracted COVID-19 stands at 19,063, with the figure rising each day.

As the pandemic unfurls, its socio-economic impacts are already being observed across various spectrums of society, particularly in vulnerable groups, such as migrant workers, low-income families, women and children. Even though the data on this pandemic's effect on migrants remains inadequate, rough estimates have projected that it could impose harsh immediate and long-term consequences on the living standards and psychological wellbeing of migrants and their families, eventually pushing them further into poverty.

According to estimates released by the UN, the number of international migrants reached 272 million in 2019. A recent study by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) shows that some segments of this population—such as refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)—are more vulnerable to crises compared to others. A large section of the 25.9 million refugees and 41.3 million IDPs have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the lockdown has been viewed as a viable option to contain the coronavirus, it has led to an inevitable economic downturn. There have been mass layoffs of foreign migrant workers who have begun to return to their countries of origin or are awaiting travel easement. This high influx of returning migrants amidst a situation of great uncertainty is one of the unprecedented challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought.

Nepal is the fifth most remittance-dependent economy in the world, and it has already felt the pinch of the COVID-19 outbreak. According to the Government of Nepal's report, remittance accounted for 26.5 per cent of the GDP in 2019 (The World Bank, 2020). Similarly, the Department of Foreign Employment has issued over 4 million labour approvals since 2008/09 (MoLESS, 2020). These statistics depict the reliance of Nepal's economy on migrant workers. With the virus running rampant across the globe and affecting all sectors, there is a high possibility that Nepali migrants in India and various foreign employment destinations might soon return to the country. It is estimated that more than 300,000 migrants will return once the nationwide lockdown, border closure and international travel restrictions are lifted.

During crisis situations, it is primarily the government's responsibility to respond to, rescue, and support its citizens. The governance structure of Nepal has recently transformed from a centralized

to a federal system. Currently, there are three tiers of governments in place: federal, provincial and local. Part 5 of the constitution provides a framework for the distribution of state power. However, the role of sub-national entities is still unclear when it comes to sectors like education, health and emergency management. The overlapping jurisdictions related to these sectors have led to ambiguity on the functions of each government.

This confusion and limited preparedness time have been deeply exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The absence of clear guidance from provincial governments, coupled with the inexperience of handling a pandemic of such a scale on the part of the national and local governments, has led to great confusion. Despite these challenges, local governments had been instrumental in managing the disease. Isolation facilities were established, contact-tracing was performed, and returnees were placed under quarantine. However, given the sheer volume of people to be managed, local units are now visibly struggling.

It is in this context that this study was carried out. It aims to understand the situation of migrants who have now returned home and the challenges faced by the local units in containing COVID-19 within their respective jurisdictions.

Problem Statement:

One of the greatest challenges in the coming days for Nepal is the possibility of transmission of the disease from people who have returned from other countries that are grappling with COVID-19. Additionally, with the uncertainty in economic and job opportunities within the country, internal migration from urban to rural areas, and vice-versa, could see a jump in the near future, thereby further raising chances of transmission. There are also concerns about the reintegration of these returnees into society.

Rationale:

In order to mitigate the future challenges caused by the influx of returnee migrants from overseas and India, as well as internal migration induced by economic factors, there is a need for proper evidence-informed preparedness along with rational distribution of resources. In order to support the Government of Nepal, IOM conducted a quick phone assessment using a set of questionnaires in all 753 municipalities to understand the existing situation from a migration management perspective.

1.1 Study Objective

OBJECTIVE 1:

To obtain baseline information on both returnees and migrants.

OBJECTIVE 2:

To understand the challenges in the public health and socio-economic spheres following COVID-19.

2 Methodology

2.1 Research Design

Quantitative Approach was used for the Rapid Assessment Survey. The census survey was conducted among the local level officials that covered all 753 urban/rural municipalities. Phone interview was conducted among the key personnel at the local level for the survey.

2.2 Sample Size

Census survey was carried out based on federal demarcation of Nepal. All the 753 municipalities were reached out. Out of them, a total of 730 municipalities were covered from all provincial level. Twenty-three municipalities could not be covered primarily due to unreached cellular networks and unavailability of the municipality officials despite multiple efforts. The details of the municipality sampled for the study is as follows:

Table 1: Local Levels

Province	Number of Districts	Total Municipalities in sampling frame	Number of Municipalities under study
Province 1	14	137	134
Province 2	8	136	134
Bagmati Province	13	119	117
Gandaki Province	11	85	84
Province 5	12	109	105
Karnali Province	10	79	70
Sudurpashchim Province	9	88	86
Total	77	753	730

2.3 Sample Selection and Identification of Respondents

The list of local units from Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration was used as sampling frame for the study. The GIS details and website of local government was referred to for generating the municipality contact details. The telephone directory of key informants from the local level was maintained in EXCEL file as the first stage of creating a sampling frame of respondents. Chief Administration Officer (CAO) or Information Officer (IO) of local government were consulted primarily through phone calls for confirming the key informant of the study who could respond to the questionnaire based on our study objective. The list of our key respondents was then generated in the second stage.

In most of the municipalities, the point-of-contact for COVID-19 response was CAO, Health Coordinator (HeCo) and Information Officer whereas in some, COVID-focal person, including Senior Auxiliary Health Workers (Sr. AHWs) were also appointed for COVID-19 response and communication activities. However, in some municipalities, more than one person was also consulted by the study

team when referred to by the primary contact person to gather the accurate data as per the need of the question. In total, 780 people were consulted during the survey, out of which 730 individuals were the survey respondents. The details of the individuals surveyed during the study are listed in the table below:

Table 2: Respondents

	Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Province 5	Karnali Province	Sudurpashchim Province	Total
Chief Administrative Officer	34 [25.4%]	27 [20.1%]	18 [15.4%]	15 [17.9%]	7 [6.7%]	13 [18.6%]	19 [22.1%]	133 [18.2%]
Health Coordinator	71 [53%]	94 [70.1%]	82 [70.1%]	61 [72.6%]	85 [81%]	27 [38.6%]	54 [62.8%]	474 [64.9%]
Deputy Health Coordinator	1 [0.7%]	3 [2.2%]	2 [1.7%]	0 [0%]	2 [1.9%]	0 [0%]	3 [3.5%]	11 [1.5%]
Information and Technology Officer	21 [15.7%]	7 [5.2%]	11 [9.4%]	3 [3.6%]	9 [8.6%]	26 [37.1%]	6 [7%]	83 [11.4%]
COVID-19 Focal Person	7 [5.2%]	1 [0.7%]	4 [3.4%]	5 [6%]	2 [1.9%]	2 [2.9%]	4 [4.7%]	25 [3.4%]
Chairperson/Mayor	0 [0%]	2 [1.5%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	2 [2.9%]	0 [0%]	4 [0.5%]
Total	134 [100%]	134 [100%]	117 [100%]	84 [100%]	105 [100%]	70 [100%]	86 [100%]	730 [100%]

While implementing the survey, 20 municipalities were not reachable while the survey remained incomplete for three of the municipalities. None of the those that were surveyed withdrew from the study.

2.4 Research Tools and Instrument

The theme based structured questionnaire was developed at the initial phase jointly with the research team from International Organization of Migration (IOM) and Anweshan. The designed survey tool was discussed extensively over the video conference calls and meeting before finalizing and uploading the tool on SurveyCTO server. For validity and reliability of the tool designed, the tool was pretested on 15th June to 17th June 2020 in 14 districts from all the 7 provinces. Two municipalities from each province were selected randomly for pretesting purpose. Theme based amendments were made after pretesting. Following sections were finalized then after:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Demographic details | g) Services |
| b) Status of COVID-19 | h) Post COVID-19 |
| c) Stigma and discrimination | i) Extending Support |
| d) FCHV mobilization | j) Major Challenges |
| e) Migration Information | k) Additional Suggestions |
| f) Assistance | |

2.5 Data collection

Survey team of 12 enumerators were formed and trained virtually to carry out telephone survey in all 7 provinces. Data collection started from 23rd of June till 8th July 2020. In 15 days, 730 phone interviews were conducted in total. Official letters were issued from IOM on behalf of Ministry of Health and

Population (MoHP) for local representatives, which were sent to the municipality delegates for further official correspondence when needed. The survey team was continuously supervised and guided by the research manager at Anweshan and IOM was in kept in loop throughout the survey for any assistance required.

Data was entered into the online based survey platform (SurveyCTO). The verbal consent was taken from each participant before interview and they were explained about the objective and purpose of the study. On an average, it took 25 minutes to complete one interview. The details of the interviewee were also recorded into the system. Few sections of the data gathered provided only the snapshots of the cases up till interview date. Most of the survey questions were objective leaving only couple of questions open ended, which was probed by the trained enumerators to collect the most accurate data possible.

2.6 Data collection quality

To ensure that a high-quality data is collected through the surveys, skilled researchers having sound knowledge on quantitative study were selected from within the Anweshan research team. The enumerators were trained virtually on 22nd June 2020 before the survey. The training schedule was designed to better acquaint them with the purpose of study and technicalities to be followed during the survey. The training covered the following aspects:

- Rapport building with participants
- Creating comfortable environment for the respondents in terms of time, place and convenience.
- Avoiding use of technical terms and jargon
- Avoiding ambiguous and multiple questions
- Operational definitions for the study
- Avoiding leading questions
- Summarizing information provided by participant for assurance of common understanding

In case of any issues during the phone interview, IOM Nepal was communicated immediately and regularly to not compromise with data quality at any level.

2.7 Data Quality Assurance Mechanism

Anweshan maintains the highest standard of quality in data. Detailed workplan and monitoring strategy set prior to the study was strictly adhered to throughout the study. Each team subdivided for the survey was regularly followed up for the updates on sample covered on daily basis. Real-time data monitoring at the server helped in resolving the confusing issues that came across the data spectrum at dashboard.

Moreover, 5% of the survey samples were called back again to check the relevancy of data against the data files retrieved. The contingency plans were also made for any uncertain circumstances that were likely to occur while practicing telephone survey. IOM research team was constantly corresponded for the purpose beforehand.

2.8 Data Processing

Carefully collecting, entering, cleaning, and preparing data sets was important for keeping non-sampling errors to a minimum.

Using online system to collect data in the field can increase the risk of data loss, so a system for teams to regularly back up data in the field was kept in place. The data from the online system was retrieved by the data entry team from the server and transported to SPPS form. A standardized protocol was developed covering procedures for identifying and dealing with each of the issues that were likely to occur. This involved making a series of important but difficult decisions, including how much “cleaning” needed to be done before analysis (what types of errors should be corrected? how are they defined? how should they be corrected?).

When problematic observations were identified, they were coded as outliers, rather than deleted from the data set, so that further analysis was possible and data cleaning remained transparent. Causes of outliers were identified to the degree of possibility, and correlation with enumerators and other factors were explored to identify possible errors in survey execution.

2.9 Ethical considerations

This study has followed the standard ethical practices of phone surveys (Kopper, 2020). The enumerators introduced themselves and provided a brief overview of the project and its objective. After confirming that they were talking with the right person, consent was taken, and the respondents were informed about the duration of the survey. In case the respondent rescheduled the interview, a follow-up interview was conducted on the appointed time.

The ethical norms of obtaining informed consent verbally, anonymizing respondents, and maintaining the confidentiality of the collected data were strictly adhered to in this study.

2.10 Limitations

- Time constraint for the survey was a major limitation of the study. The officials had busy schedules during office hours and could not provide as much time as the enumerators would have preferred. Therefore, in some cases, the interviews were conducted in two rounds.
- Similarly, the data provided by the officials could not be triangulated with other sources. In addition to it, the fiscal closure of FY 2076/77 also impacted the study. So, the survey team was bound to follow up respondents through different approaches as well, like through Viber messages or emails.
- The information about the services might not reflect the real situation on the ground since the recipients were not the respondents of the study. A degree of caution is, therefore, necessary when interpreting the official version of the information.
- In terms of data, the numeric presentation of few questions portrays only the snapshot of the cases as the tool was designed for assessment of cases only till the survey date.
- The study is a rapid assessment meaning that many issues could not be dealt in detail in terms of analysis of the findings and policies.

3 Findings and discussion

This chapter presents the analysis of the data collected through the phone survey. The first section describes the demographic status of the sample population, while the other solely focuses on presenting the findings and its analysis in line with the objectives of the study.

3.1 Total COVID-19 Cases

Table 3: COVID-19 confirmed cases breakdown

Province	Local Level	Total Cases
Province 1	134	519
Province 2	134	3,407
Bagmati Province	117	327
Gandaki Province	84	960
Province 5	105	3,517
Karnali Province	70	1,147
Sudurpashchim Province	86	2,633
Total	730	12,510

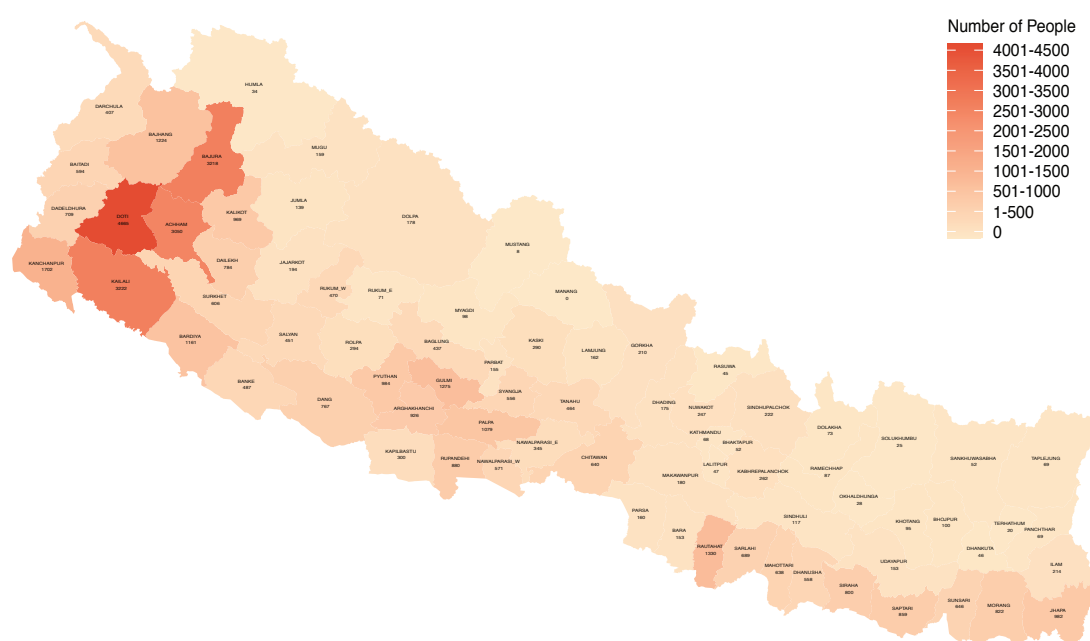
The survey covered a total of 730 local units from 753 municipalities. When it was conducted, there were 12,510 people infected with COVID-19 in 509 municipalities; 221 municipalities had no COVID-19 patients till then. Breaking the numbers down into the provincial level, Province 1 had 519 patients, Province 2 had 3,407, Bagmati Province had 327, Gandaki Province had 960, Province 5 had 3,517, Karnali Province had 1,147 and Sudurpashchim Province had 2,633 people suffering from COVID-19. Districts such as Rautahat, Kapilvastu, Dailekh, Mahottari, Bajura, Kailali, Sarlahi, Dang, Palpa, Achham, Rupandehi, Kanchanpur, Banke, Gulmi and Arghakhachi had the highest number of people who had contracted COVID-19. In the local level, the study found that Ishanath and Rajpur municipalities in Rautahat District, Samsi Rural Municipality in Mahottari District, Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City in Dang District and Narayan Rural Municipality in Dailekh District had the highest number of COVID-19 patients.

Among the infected, 92 per cent [11,565 persons] have a travel history from India and abroad; 90 per cent are from India.

The survey was able to desegregate gender of 10,092 COVID-19 patients: 88 per cent were male and 12 per cent female.

In order to identify the patients, in almost all the local units, swabs were collected from people under quarantine or those who were in close contact with infected persons. Those who tested positive would be kept in isolation centers until they recovered, while others who did not test positive would be sent home after a 14-day stay in quarantine.

Figure 1: Number of Infected Persons by district



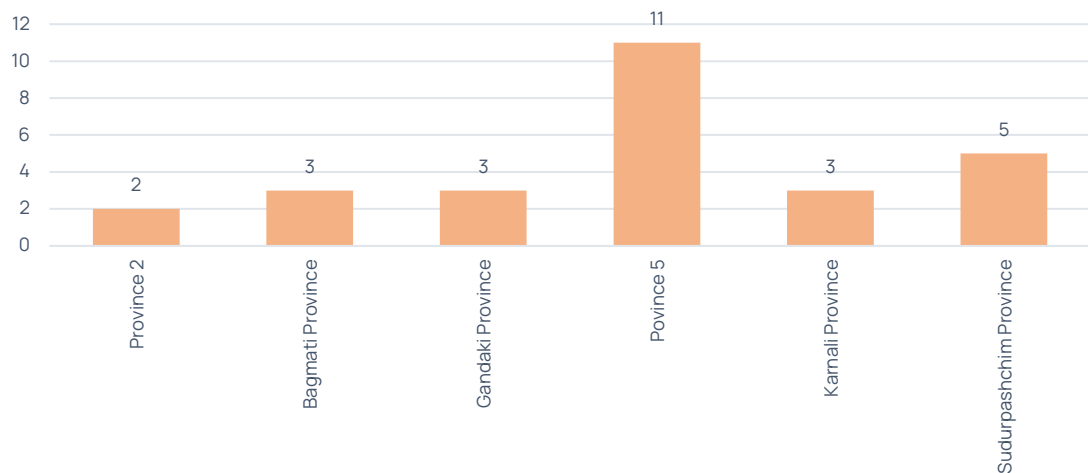
3.2 Fatalities Associated to COVID-19

When the survey was carried out, there had been a total of 27 fatalities associated with COVID-19. Among them the survey was able to capture the sex breakdown of 25 patients. Out of the 25 deceased patients, 76 per cent were male and 24 per cent female. Province 5 had 11 deaths, the highest among the provinces.

The study showed that the COVID-19 fatality rate was approximately 2 deaths per 1000 confirmed cases. Following a COVID-19 patient’s death, local bodies are expected to follow standard procedures on managing dead bodies. In this regard, the government has formulated a guideline on how dead bodies are to be managed and cremated. It states that appropriate personal protective measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), are to be worn by every single person exposed to the dead body, including hospital staff, drivers, family members and relatives. In addition, every single medical equipment that had come in contact with the patient, along with other belongings of the deceased, must be removed and properly disinfected. The dead body also needs to be properly covered to avoid discharge of bodily fluids (MoHP, 2020).

During cremation, attendees are required to strictly maintain physical distancing and adopt personal protective measures.

Figure 2: Number of deaths associated to COVID-19



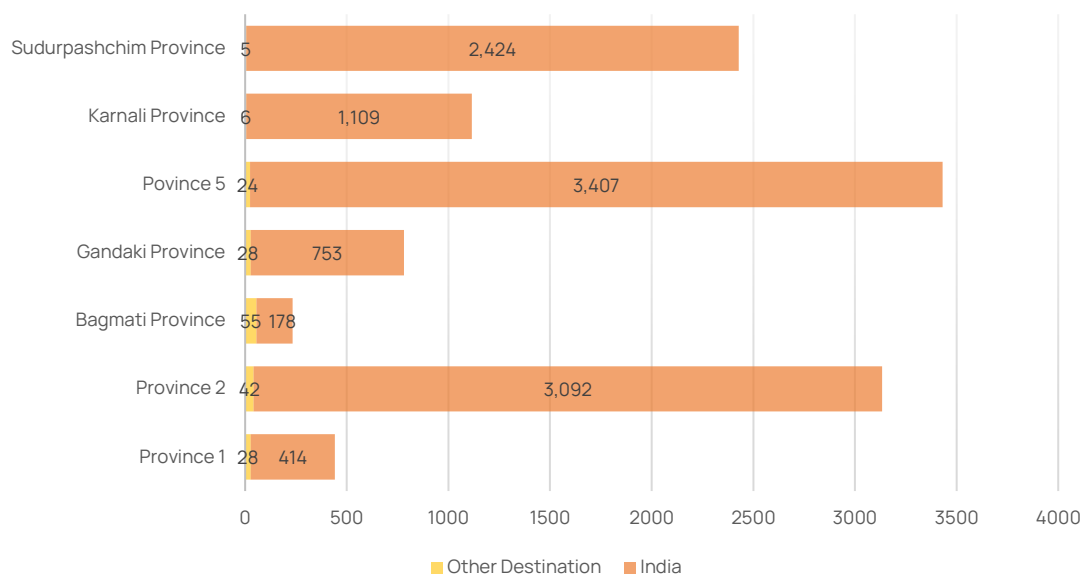
3.3 Travel History and COVID-19

The data on patients with travel history show that the infected people had returned back from India and other labour destinations. There were few cases who did not have travel history.

There were 11,377 COVID-19 patients who had returned from India throughout the country representing 90 per cent of the infected people. Province 1 had 414 patients, Province 2 had 3,092, Bagmati Province had 178, Gandaki Province had 753, Province 5 had 3,407, Karnali Province had 1,109, and Sudurpashchim Province had 2,424.

The number of patients who had returned from other destinations was much lower at 188, around 2 per cent of the total infected. Province 1 had 28 patients, Province 2 had 42, Bagmati Province had 55, Gandaki Province had 28, Province 5 had 24, Karnali Province had 6, and Sudurpashchim Province had 5.

Figure 3: COVID-19 confirmed cases with travel history by Province



3.4 Returnee Destinations

Among the patients who had returned from destinations other than India, almost half (49 per cent) had come back from Kuwait, followed by the UAE (19 per cent) and Saudi Arabia (16 per cent).

Table 4: Returnee destinations

Covid infected returnee destination	Response (N=69)	Percent of Cases
Kuwait	34	49.30%
UAE	13	18.80%
Saudi Arabia	11	15.90%
Other	10	14.50%
Qatar	6	8.70%
Malaysia	5	7.20%
Oman	4	5.80%
Republic of Korea	1	1.40%
Japan	1	1.40%
Bahrain	1	1.40%
Don't Know	1	1.40%
Total	n=87	-

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

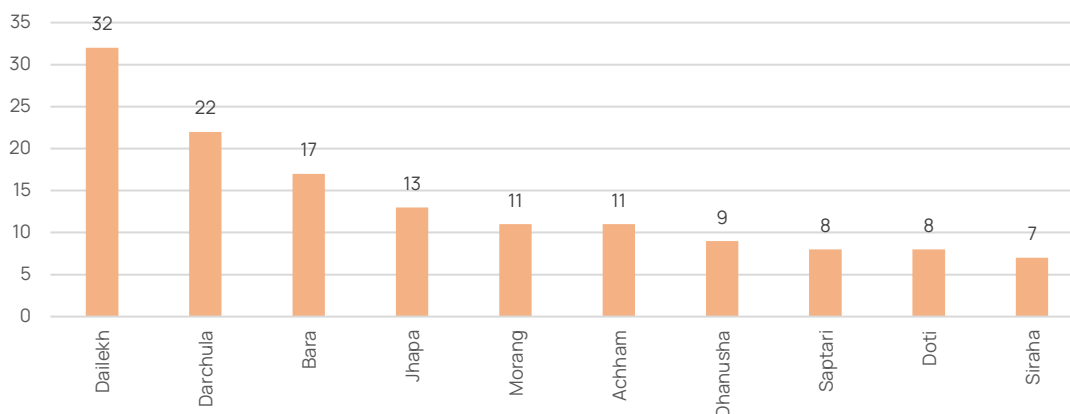
N= Total sample; n= Multiple response sample; The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

3.5 Holding Sites

The federal government has instructed provincial and local units to establish holding sites for returnee migrants. The survey found that 124 municipalities had established holding sites where returnee migrants are kept for a few hours before being sent to their respective quarantine centers. The survey data showed that there were 238 holding sites around the country: 37 in Province 1, 41 in Province 2, 19 in Bagmati Province, 16 in Gandaki Province, 19 in Province 5, 46 in Karnali Province, and 60 in Sudurpashchim Province.

The highest number of holding sites was in Dailekh (32), followed by Darchula (22), Bara (17) and Jhapa (13).

Figure 4: Top-10 districts with holding sites



3.6 Holding Sites: Where and What are the Facilities?

Table 5: Places for holding sites

Holding site areas ^a	Response (N=124)	Percent of Cases
Schools	60	48.40%
Government building	22	17.70%
Open Space	10	8.10%
Tent	9	7.30%
Hotels	7	5.60%
Rental house	7	5.60%
Institution building	7	5.60%
Community building	6	4.80%
Don't Know	4	3.20%
Others	3	2.40%
Municipality building	2	1.60%
Health clinics	2	1.60%
Total	n=139	-

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

N=124 (Total Sample); n= 139 (Multiple response sample). The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

Various places were used as holding sites in different local units. Almost half of the local units (48 per cent) had used schools, followed by government buildings (18 per cent), open spaces (8 per cent), hotels (6 per cent) and community centers (6 per cent). The other sites that were utilized were municipality buildings, rented houses and health facilities, among others.

The facilities differed at the holding centers. For instance, COVID-19 screening facilities were available in 72 per cent of [89 municipalities (N=124)] the sites, and 68 per cent of [84 municipalities] had hygiene kits (sanitizer, gloves, masks, sanitary pads). Basic services—such as food, beds and separate toilets—were provided in 66 per cent of [82 municipalities] the centers. A little less than half [44 per cent (55 municipalities)] of the sites had transportation services, and Internet facilities were available in 14 per cent of [17 municipalities] centers. Counselling services, however, were neglected, with only 4 per cent of the holding sites at (municipality with counselling services) having such provisions. These includes Dilasaini Rural Municipality of Baitadi, Kaike Rural Municipality of Dolpa, Dahu Rural Municipality of Darchula Bitthadchir Rural Municipality of Bajhang and Saanibheri Rural Municipality of Rukum West.

3.7 Quarantine Facilities

The federal government has instructed provincial and local units to establish quarantine facilities for returnee migrants. The survey data showed that there were 6,747 quarantine facilities around the country. However, it should be noted that this number represents only those that are in operation. Among the facilities, 1,704 quarantine centers were operational in Sudurpashchim Province, followed by 1,649 in Province 5. The lowest number was in Province 2 at 451.

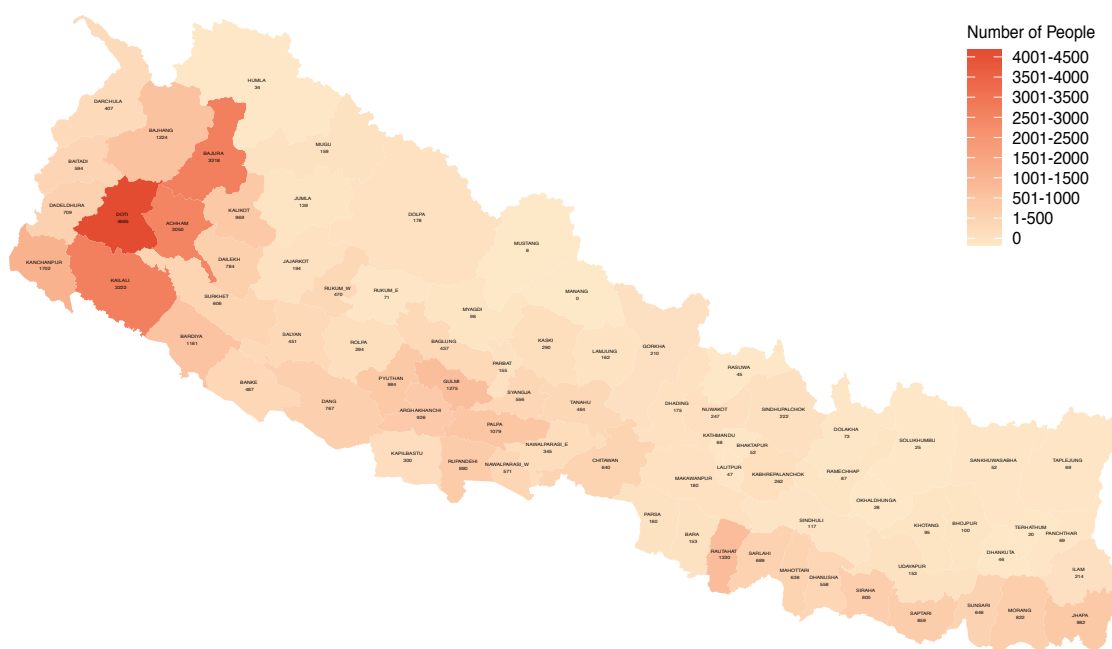
In the district level, there were 339 quarantine centers in Gulmi, followed by 334 in Kailali, 280 in Achham and 231 in Doti, among others.

In the municipality level, Kirtipur Urban Municipality in Kathmandu District reported 100 quarantine centers. This was followed by Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City in Dang District that reported 91 centers. Khotehang Rural Municipality in Khotang District and Bagchaur Municipality in Baglung District both reported 77 centers.

3.8 Quarantine Centers: People and Facilities

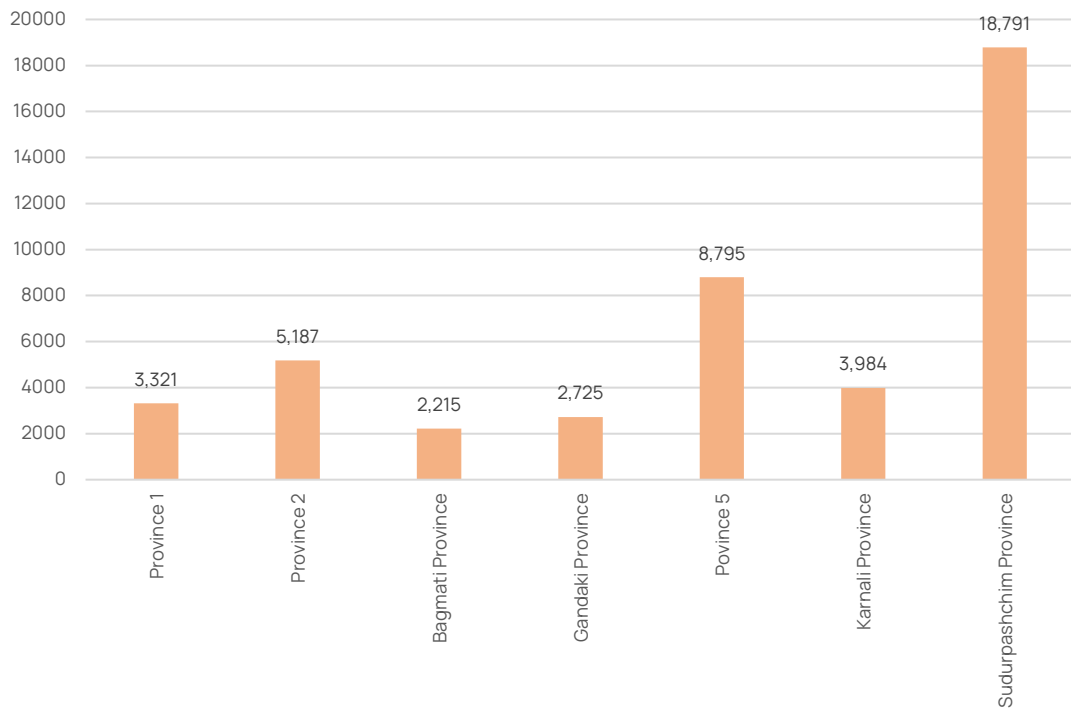
The federal government had issued a directive in March stating that any person returning from abroad and those with symptoms of COVID-19 are to be put in quarantine centers for a mandatory 14-day period. There were 45,018 people in quarantine centers when this survey was carried out. Of this total, 42 per cent [18,791 people] were in Sudurpashchim Province, 20 per cent [8,795 people] in Province 5, and 11 per cent [5,187 people] in Province 2.

Figure 5: Number of People in Quarantine Centers



The quarantine centers provide multiple facilities [N=726; The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses]. The survey found that almost all of the establishments had food services, and 90 per cent issued hygiene kits, including masks, sanitizers and toiletries. Beds were provided by 85 per cent of the centers, and toilets were available in 84 per cent. Over 50 per cent also had Internet services. A few (2 per cent) also provided yoga and meditation facilities.

Figure 6: Number of people in quarantine center by Province



The MoHP has issued a quarantine center management guideline. Proper food and water services, along with personal hygiene and isolated bedding facilities, are criteria that have to be met by functional quarantine centers (MoHP, 2020).

Our findings suggest that local levels have complied in providing basic services although they lag behind in other facilities suggested by the guideline. For instance, the guideline states that quarantine centers should have areas for entertainment and recreational activities, with enough space to maintain physical distancing. However, the study found that very few centers had managed to provide yoga, meditation and counselling services.

The local units had also failed to manage 24-hour ambulance services, and meeting basic requirements was difficult especially in remote areas. Additionally, none of the municipalities reported the availability of emergency medical equipment, such as oxygen cylinders.

3.9 Total Quarantine Centers Till Date

The study asked respondents about the total quarantine centers that were made operational since the beginning of COVID-19 and imposition of lockdown by the government. A total of 707 local units responded to the question. It was found that there was a total of 8,241 quarantine centers run by municipalities. The highest number of these quarantine were run by Sudurpashchim Province while the lowest number was reported by Province 2.

Figure 7 Top-10 districts with quarantine facilities till date

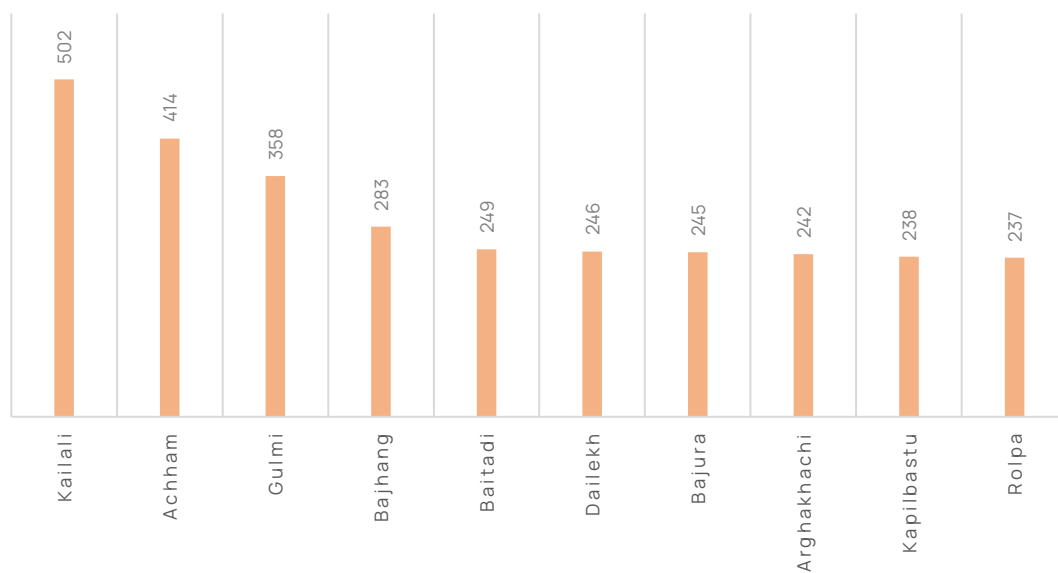
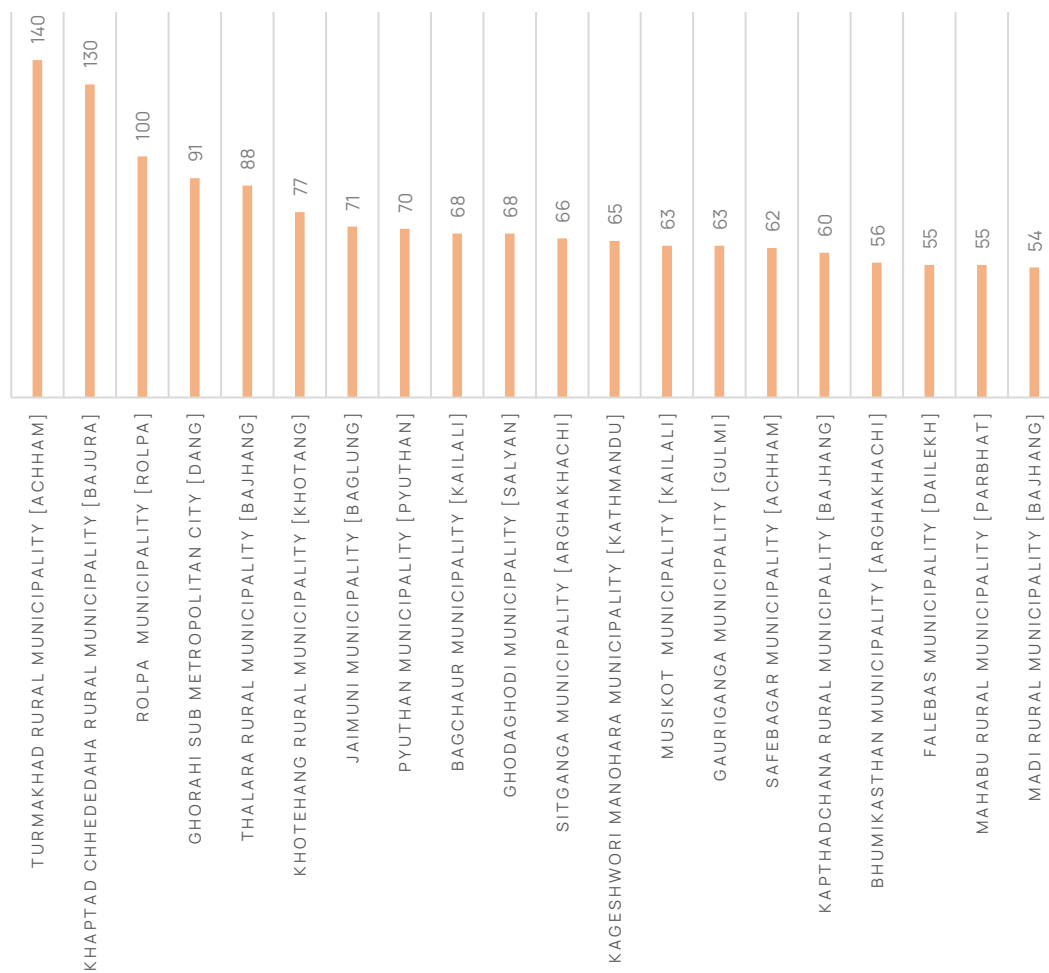


Figure 8: Top-20 municipalities with quarantine centers



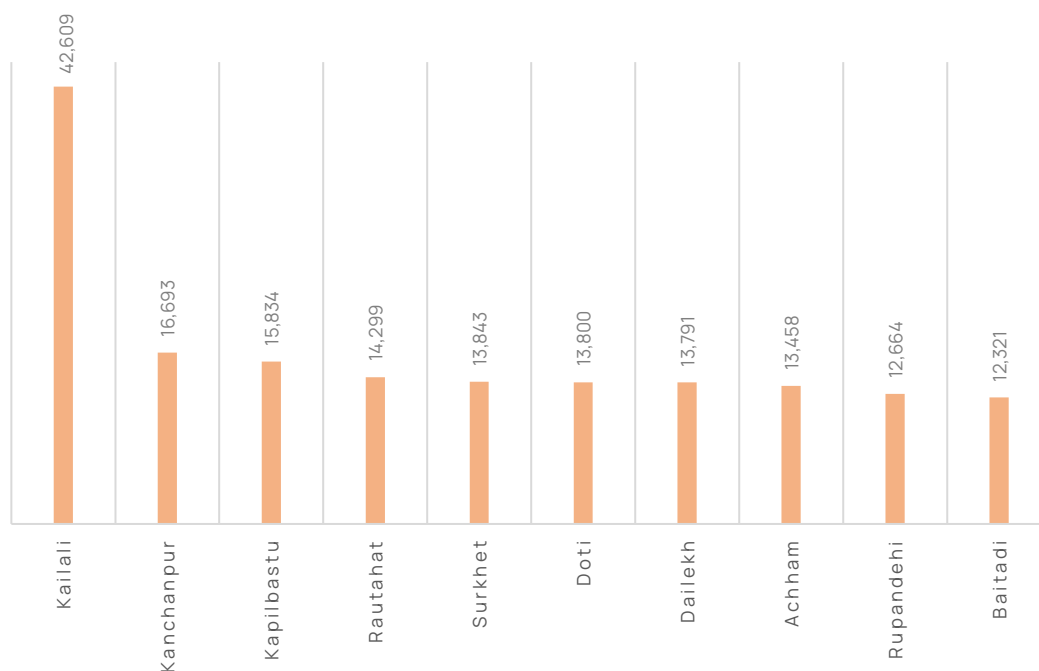
3.10 People in Quarantine (Till Date)

A total of 370,597 people has stayed in quarantine centers run by local levels till date. The highest number of people staying in quarantine was reported by Sudurpashchim Province followed by Province 5. Lowest number of people in quarantine was reported by Bagmati Province followed by Province 1.

Table 6: Number of people in quarantine center by Province

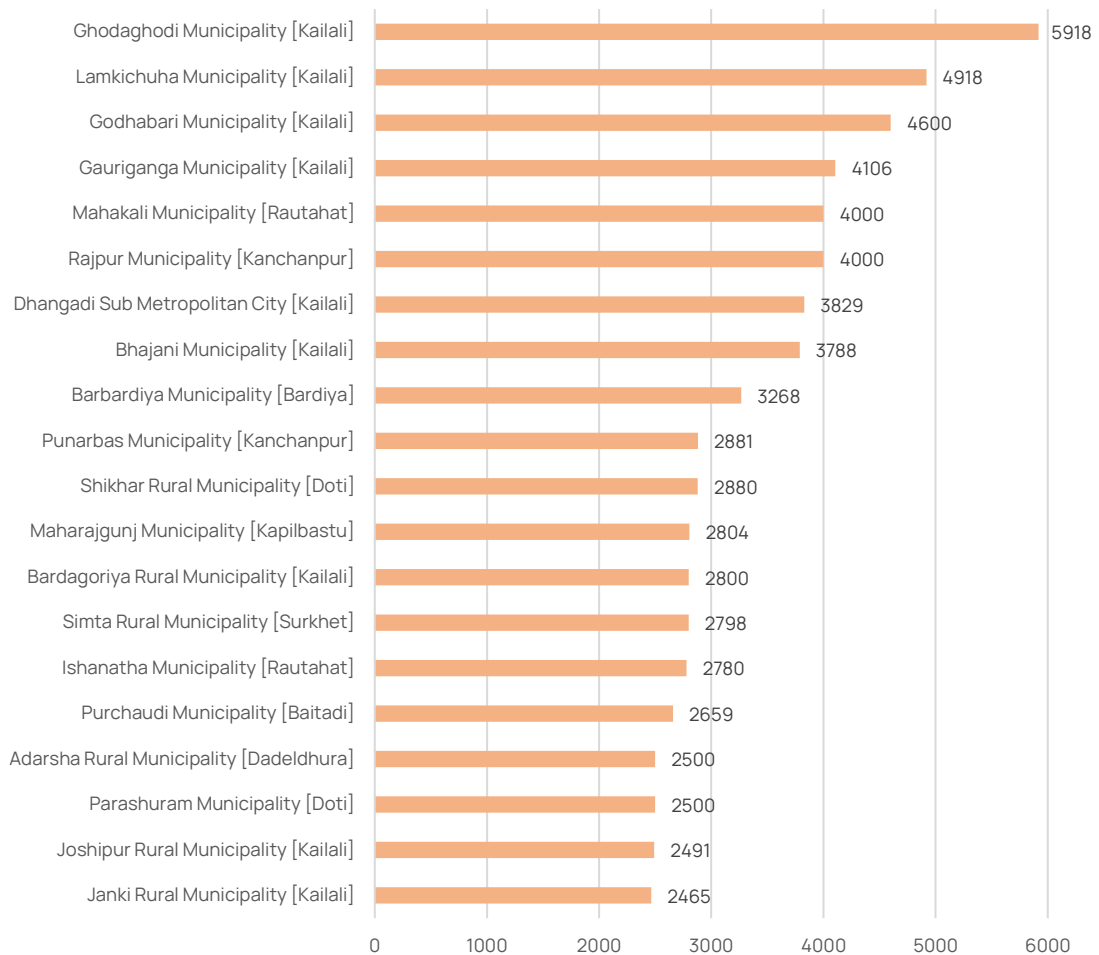
Province	Local Levels	Total people in Quarantine
Province 1	132	27,888
Province 2	129	48,515
Bagmati Province	115	14,335
Gandaki Province	82	14,917
Province 5	103	86,411
Karnali Province	59	53,974
Sudurpashchim Province	79	124,557
Total	699	370,597

Figure 9: Top-10 district with people in quarantine (till date)



The study found that the highest number of people staying in quarantine was reported by Kailali district followed by Kanchanpur and Kapilbastu among others. It should be noted that Kailali, Kanchanpur and Kapilbastu all share border with India and therefore a majority of the people who stayed in quarantine were those who had a travel history to India.

Figure 10 Top 20 municipalities with people in quarantine center



3.11 Hotels as Quarantine Centers

Quarantine facilities could be established by provincial and local governments at different locations. Most units chose schools, government buildings and tents, while some also used hotels. The survey found that there were 95 hotel quarantine facilities throughout the country: 26 in Province 1, six in Province 2, 10 in Bagmati Province, 47 in Gandaki Province, one in Province 5, and five in Karnali Province; Sudurpashchim Province, however, did not opt for hotels.

The government is yet to formulate guideline on the use of hotels as quarantine centers. However, the general practice by the local government has it that the people who have returned from abroad can choose to stay in hotel quarantine if they agree to bear all the costs associated to it.

The use of hotels as quarantine centers depended on the local level. For instance, Gosainkunda Rural Municipality in Rasuwa District reported that all the houses in the area functioned as hotels. These hotels are now running as quarantine centers.

There were 383 people quarantined in hotels across the country at the time of the survey. This number consisted of 70 people in Province 1, 67 in Province 2, 64 in Bagmati Province, 114 in Gandaki Province, seven in Province 5, and 61 in Karnali Province. Sudurpashchim Province, of course, had none.

Figure 11: Number of Hotel Quarantine by Province

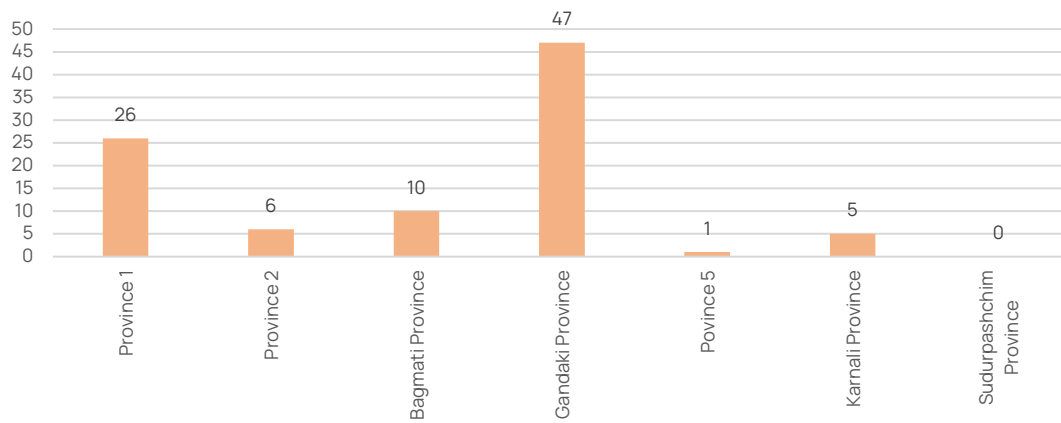


Figure 12: Number of hotel quarantine by district

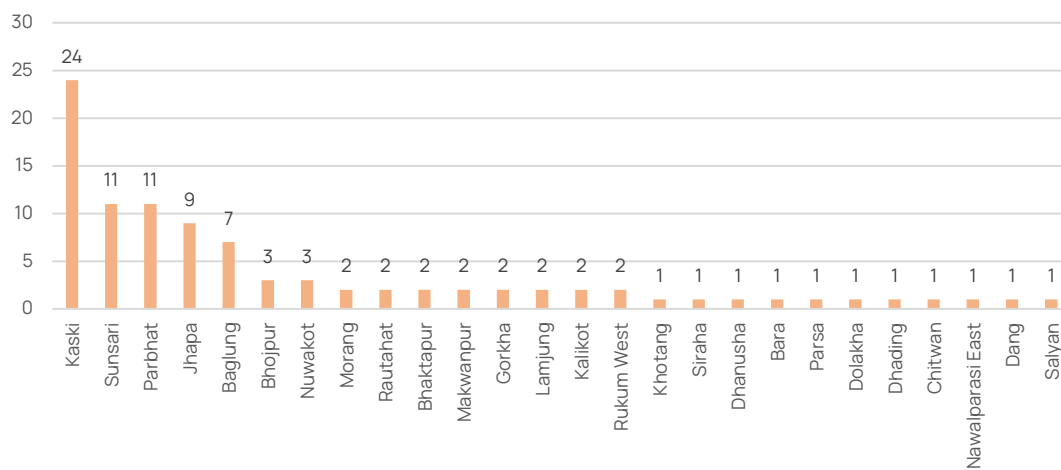
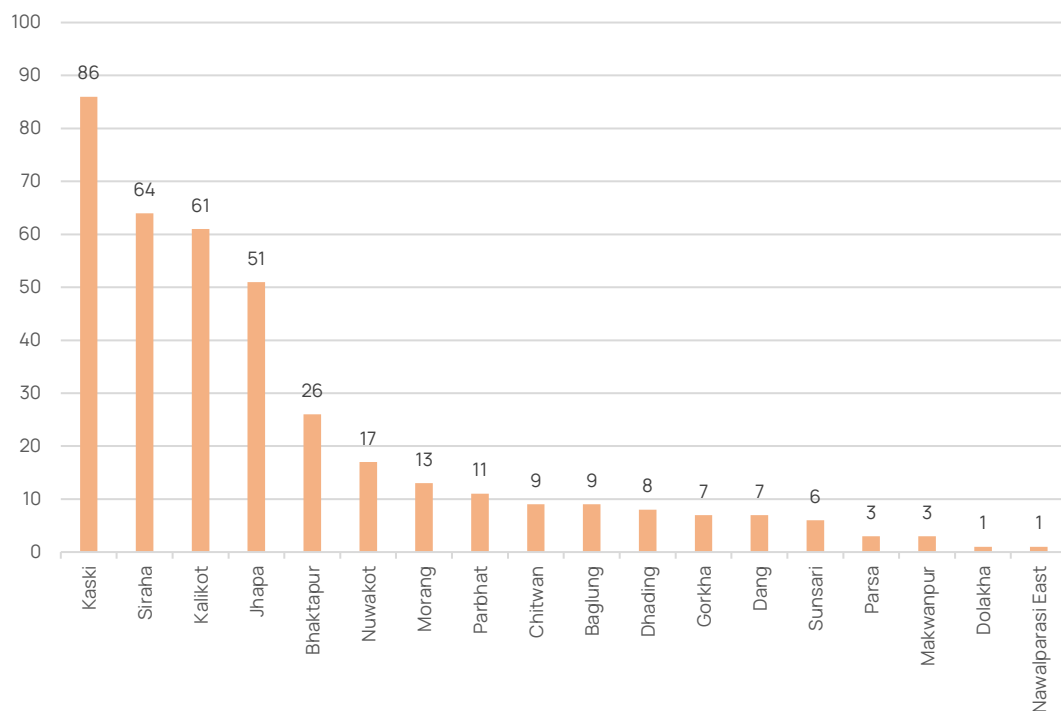


Figure 13: Number of people in hotel quarantine by district



3.12 Status and Monitoring Process of Home Quarantine

Due to the large influx of returnees, quarantine facilities started running out of space. Those with no symptoms were, therefore, asked to stay under quarantine at home. Since the government lacked a clear guideline regarding home quarantine, local units initially sent all the returnees to their respective homes to stay under quarantine. However, after a growing consensus that individuals with travel history should be kept in quarantine in order to reduce the risk of community transmission, many people with travel history outside Nepal were kept in facility-based quarantine centers.

The survey found that the total number of people under home quarantine was 34,134. Of this number, 40 per cent [13,733 people] were in Sudurpashchim Province, 28 per cent [9,694 people] in Karnali Province, and 9 per cent [2,902 and 2,950 people respectively] each in provinces 1 and 2.

In the district level, Dailekh had 6,497 people in home quarantine, while Doti had 5,170. Kanchanpur and Surkhet had 2,536 and 2,007 respectively.

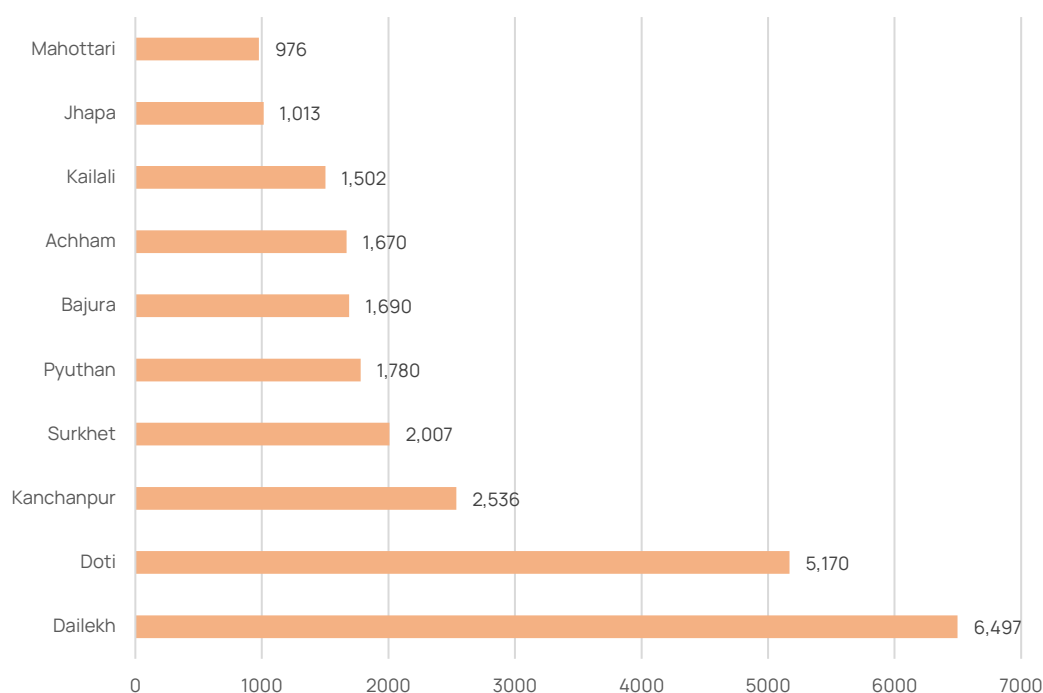
Regarding the monitoring of home quarantine, a majority [70 per cent; (N=330); The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses] was performed by health workers. Another 44 per cent was done through phone calls. Local elected officials (42 per cent) also conducted home monitoring, and 22 per cent of the municipalities had been doing so through home visits.

It should be noted that during the time of the survey, the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) had not issued guidelines regarding home quarantine. However, during the analysis phase on 17 July 2020, the MoHP issued the 'Home Quarantine Guideline-2077', which clarifies the basic criteria that every house secluded for quarantine must adhere to. The regulation must be followed by every individual returnee migrant, as well as those who return from quarantine centers. The Home Quarantine Guideline-2077 states that individuals requested to remain under home quarantine should be closely supervised and monitored by delegates from their respective local governments (MoHP, 2020).

The study showed that in some municipalities, Case Investigation and Contact Tracing Teams (CICTT) had also been mobilized for the same purpose, but their involvement seemed to be lower than expected. As per the study, government representatives are unlikely to monitor all the basic standards set for home quarantine according to the mechanism that they have reportedly adopted.

The study did not delve further into home quarantine, but as specified in the guideline, individuals should be staying inside rooms with adequate ventilation and practicing SMS (sanitization, mask use and physical distancing); where possible, there should be separate bathroom facilities and isolated care for a minimum of 14 days (MoHP, 2020). If no symptoms are seen, self-isolation for additional seven days is requested. For self-isolation, basic facilities like sanitizers, masks, and handwashing stations should be mandatory, as well as proper physical distancing among household members. The study, however, did not directly observe the process of the government's mechanism on home quarantine monitoring and the parameters that they have set for permitting home isolation in the municipalities. Thus, the quality and understanding of home quarantine is ambiguous at both ends.

Figure 14: Top 10 districts with people in home quarantine



3.13 Transportation Facility of Confirmed Cases

The MoHP has developed a COVID-19 Patient Transport Team (PTT) Guideline that directs the formation of a PTT for pre-hospital care. The guideline involves the transportation of COVID-19 patients (presumptive and confirmed) to the specified hospital or isolation center by following necessary preventive measures (MoHP, 2020).

The study, however, found that municipalities had different practices while transporting confirmed cases to treatment centers. And, none of the respondents mentioned the formation of PTTs. Instead, 36 per cent [266 municipalities, N=730; The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses] of the municipalities had ambulances with medical attendants, while 34 per cent [249 municipalities] used ambulances without medical attendants. In 16 per cent [117 municipalities] of the cases, vehicles were arranged by the municipality; there were no medical attendants involved. There were also a few instances where patients were transported by foot or, in the case of mountain districts, helicopters were used. Twelve Municipalities from six districts have reported transportation of the patients by foot. This includes Khotang district (Diktel Rupakot Majhuwa Gadhi Municipality and Jante Dhunga Rural Municipality); Dhading (Nilkantha Municipality and Gangajamuna Rural Municipality); Rasuwa (Naukunda and Kalika Rural Municipality) and Nuwakot (Tadi Rural Municipality) among others local levels. Likewise, five municipalities from four districts of mountain region reported on managing helicopters for transporting patients. These included Khumbu Pasang Lhamhu Rural Municipality of Solukhumbu district, Narpa Bhumi Rural Municipality of Manang district from Gandaki Province and; Sarkegaad and Namkha Rural municipality of Humla district and Charka Tansong Rural municipality in Dolpa from Karnali province.

In other cases, vehicles were arranged by the District COVID-19 Coordination Committee, which is led by the Chief District Officer.

3.14 Health Professional in Quarantine Facilities

The total number of health professionals working in quarantine facilities in different parts of the country was 11,660. Of this, 15 per cent were in Province 1, 18 per cent in Province 2, 7 per cent in Bagmati Province, 10 percent in Gandaki Province, 18 per cent in Province 5, 14 per cent in Karnali Province, and 18 per cent in Sudurpashchim Province. A larger number of health professionals were working in districts that had a higher number of COVID-19 patients. The health professionals working in quarantine centers differed between the municipalities. Some of them had consultants making rounds in the quarantine centers while in others there were medical officers, nurses, health assistants and Auxiliary Health Workers.

3.15 Stigma and Discrimination Associated with COVID-19

The uncertainty regarding COVID-19 has resulted in confusion, fear and anxiety among the general public. During pandemic situations, affected people have often been discriminated against. However, according to the survey, only 32 per cent (235) of the municipalities had reported stigmatization and discrimination. Sudurpashchim Province saw the highest number of such behaviors against returnee migrants and their families, while Province 2 witnessed the lowest cases of stigmatization.

All the provinces have reported some degree of stigma and discrimination in their society. In terms of provincial breakdown, 45 percent [39 Municipalities] of the municipality officials in Sudurpashchim Province stated that they have witnessed stigma and discrimination to COVID-19 patients and their contacts. Likewise, 39 percent [46 Municipalities] of the officials from Bagmati province also mentioned the prevailing stigma and discrimination.

Table 7: Stigma and Discrimination against COVID-19 cases reported by municipalities

	Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Province 5	Karnali Province	Sudurpashchim Province	Total
Yes	32 [23.9%]	30 [22.4%]	46 [39.3%]	28 [33.3%]	38 [36.2%]	22 [31.4%]	39 [45.3%]	235 [32.2%]
No	102 [76.1%]	102 [76.1%]	70 [59.8%]	56 [66.7%]	67 [63.8%]	46 [65.7%]	45 [52.3%]	488 [66.8%]
Don't know	0 [0%]	2 [1.5%]	1 [0.9%]	0 [0%]	0 [0%]	2 [2.9%]	2 [2.3%]	7 [1%]
Total	134 [100%]	134 [100%]	117 [100%]	84 [100%]	105 [100%]	70 [100%]	86 [100%]	730 [100%]

A majority of the municipalities (68 per cent i.e. 159 municipalities, N=235) that had such discriminatory cases have focused on disseminating accurate information, as well as counselling and discussions with locals, in order to mitigate the stigma attached to COVID-19. Frontline health workers have been tasked for this purpose by 21 per cent [49 municipalities] of these municipalities, while 20 per cent [46 municipalities] have engaged social influencers, 8 per cent [18 municipalities] have disseminated Information Education Communication (IEC) materials, 9 per cent [22 municipalities] have mobilized Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), and 5 per cent [11 municipalities] have also utilized mass media. However, it was reported that 9 per cent [20 municipalities] of the municipalities had been negligent in countering such misinformation.

Table 8: Action taken by municipalities to fight stigma and discrimination against COVID-19 cases

Action taken to address stigma ^a	Responses (N=235)	Percent of Cases
Disseminating right information on COVID-19	159	67.70%
Counselling/discussion/peer support	159	67.70%
Using people in the frontline	49	20.90%
Engaging social influencer	46	19.60%
Mobilizing FCHVs	22	9.40%
We have not done anything	20	8.50%
Disseminating IEC materials	18	7.70%
Through Mass Media	11	4.70%
Awareness Programme	4	1.70%
Through CICTT	2	0.90%
Others	1	0.40%
Total	n= 491	-

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

N=235 (Total Sample); n= 491 (Multiple response sample)

The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

3.16 Mobilizing FCHVs for COVID-19

Female community health volunteers (FCHVs) have been the pillars of community health programmes in Nepal over the last three decades. For the COVID-19 pandemic, FCHVs were mobilized in 72 per cent [527 municipalities] of the municipalities. Since FCHVs are able to better communicate and coordinate with local people, they were engaged in various preventive and promotive programmes at the community level. The survey found that 43 per cent [314 municipalities, N=730 and n=1214] of the municipalities had mobilized FCHVs to spread awareness on hygiene and PPE use. Another 42 per cent [308 municipalities] of the municipalities had involved them in contact tracing groups. FCHVs have also been assigned the role of monitoring people under home quarantine in 23 per cent [165 municipalities] of the municipalities, while 24 per cent [176 municipalities] have made them the medium of information sharing to reduce stigma and discrimination in communities. FCHVs have played instrumental roles in counselling, enhancing awareness and in data collection in several municipalities. They have also been involved in the challenging roles of distributing emergency supplies, and supporting quarantine centers and holding sites in some municipalities.

The survey also found that 28 per cent [203 municipalities] of the municipalities had not mobilized FCHVs. A majority of them reported that FCHVs lacked the technical competencies to handle such situations. Others stated that they did not have sufficient resources to mobilize FCHVs.

The findings are consistent with the COVID-19 CICTT Mobilization and Management Guideline- 2077, which states that FCHVs can be mobilized by teams composed at the local levels, depending on the case density at the respective municipalities. Such teams, which comprise of technical human resources—mainly public health officers, nurses/paramedics, lab technicians, lab assistants, and other general members—are able to mobilize FCHVs, social influencers and the municipality police (MoHP, 2020).

3.17 Status of Migration Information Management Systems

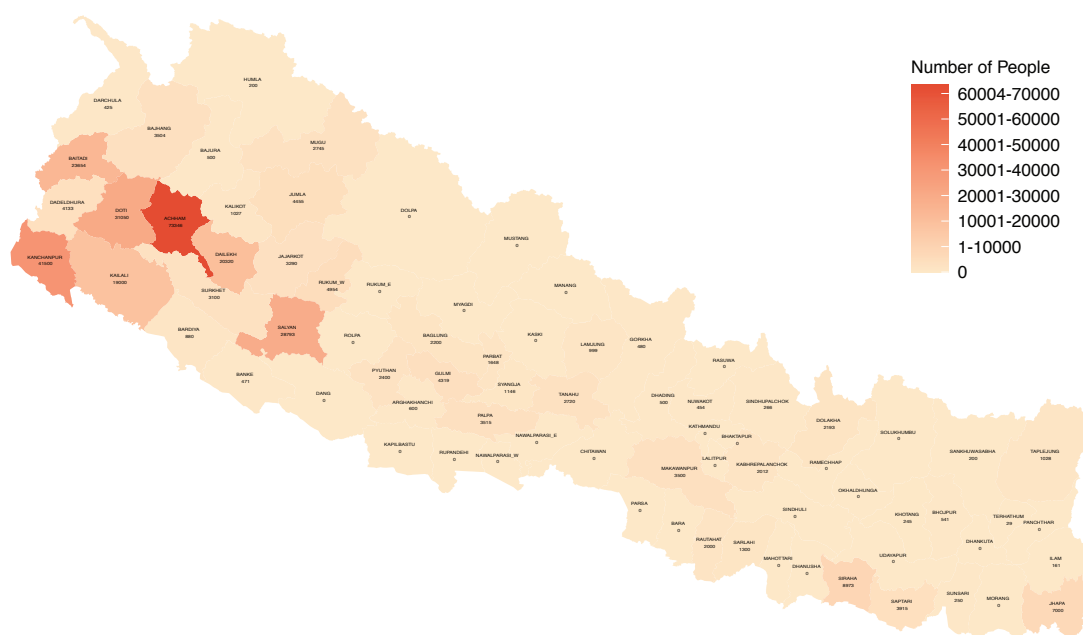
The survey asked about the total number of people who have left aboard for work or studies. Although a huge number of people from the municipalities had left for work or studies, most of them did not have a system to manage this migration data. According to the results of the survey, 56 per cent [411 municipalities] of the municipalities had no provision to systematically retain migration data, while 22 per cent [163 municipalities] did have the necessary details. There is no information about the rest of the municipalities.

Table 9: Availability of Migration Data Management System at municipality level

	Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Province 5	Karnali Province	Sudurpashchim Province	Total
Yes	22 [16.4%]	19 [14.2%]	13 [11.1%]	22 [26.2%]	11 [10.5%]	33 [47.1%]	43 [50%]	163 [22.3%]
No	99 [73.9%]	88 [65.7%]	67 [57.3%]	51 [60.7%]	41 [39%]	34 [48.6%]	31 [36%]	411 [56.3%]
Don't Know	13 [9.7%]	27 [20.1%]	37 [31.6%]	11 [13.1%]	53 [50.5%]	3 [4.3%]	12 [14%]	156 [21.4%]
Total	134 [100%]	134 [100%]	117 [100%]	84 [100%]	105 [100%]	70 [100%]	86 [100%]	730 [100%]

Data made available by the local levels showed that 321,941 people had migrated to India from 131 municipalities (18 per cent) The highest number of migrants was reported to be from Sudurpashchim Province at 197,122 followed by Karnali Province at 68,884, and the lowest from Bagmati Province at 8,925. Achham District in Sudurpashchim Province had the highest number of migrants to India at 73,346.

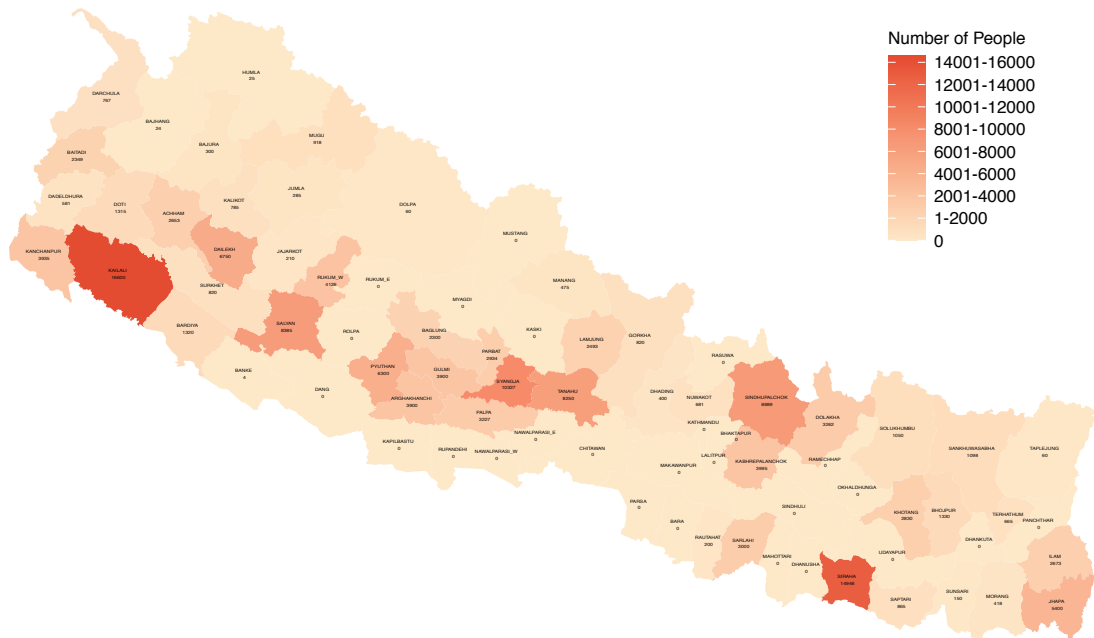
Figure 15: Number of People migrated to India for foreign employment by district



In the 163 municipalities that had retained migrant data, 149,050 [32 per cent of total people who have left the municipality] people had left the country for destinations other than India. Sudurpashchim Province had the highest number of such migrants at 28,524, and Province 1 the lowest with 15,674 migrants. Kailali District in Sudurpashchim Province had the highest number of migrants to foreign destinations other than India at 16,600.

The major destinations [N=157] for such migrant workers was found to be Qatar (77 per cent), Malaysia (75 per cent), Saudi Arabia (66 per cent), the UAE (55 per cent), Kuwait (46 per cent), the Republic of Korea (39 per cent), and Japan (37 per cent) [Note: The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses.]

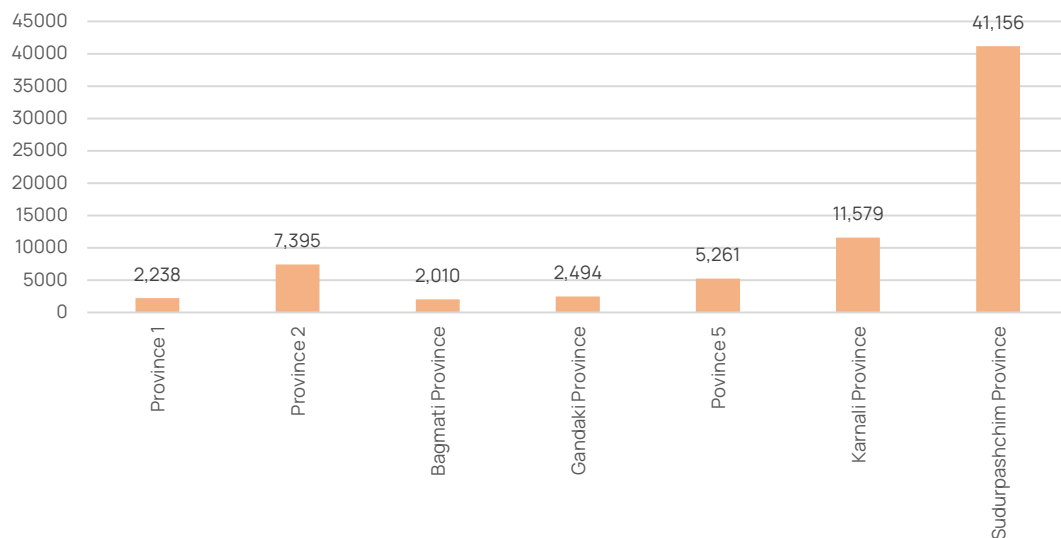
Figure 16: Number of People migrated to other countries for foreign employment by district



3.18 Request for Assistance in Returning Home

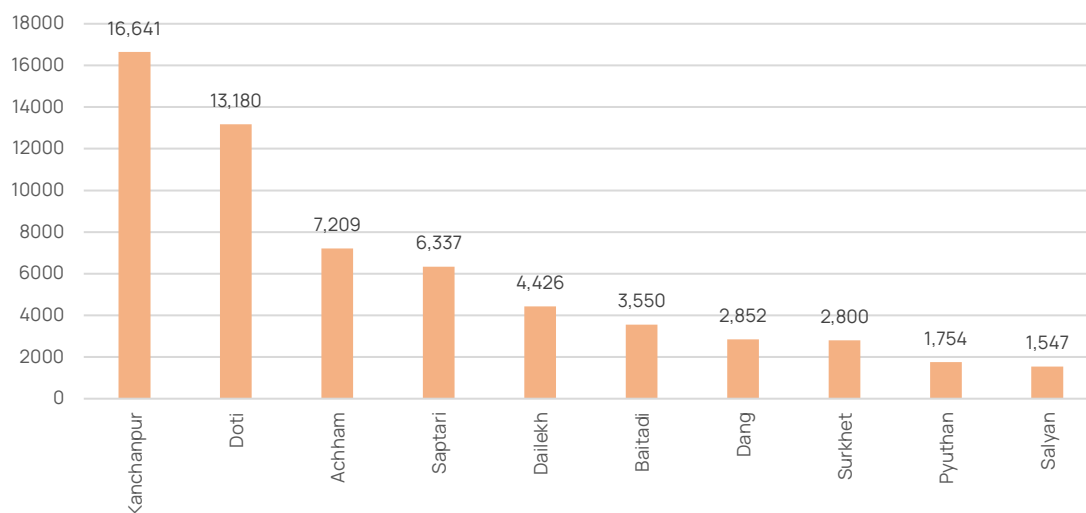
The survey found that 72,133 migrants belonging to 209 municipalities had requested assistance during COVID-19 pandemic for returning to their respective municipalities; the highest number of appeals were made by 41,156 people of Sudurpashchim Province. The survey learnt that requests were made to elected officials, such as mayors and chairpersons, who would then channel them to the chief administrative officers.

Figure 17: Number of people requested assistance in returning back to their municipalities by Province



A large number of such migrants 79 per cent [162 migrants (N=206); The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses] had either lost their jobs or were on unpaid leave. While 56 per cent (116 migrants) had financial issues, 44 per cent (90 migrants) reported that they wanted to return to their homes because of the COVID-19-related stigma they had been facing abroad. Additionally, 6 per cent (10 migrants) of the migrants had been staying illegally, 9 per cent (18 migrants) had expired visas, 9 per cent (19 migrants) had been facing problems due to political unrest between India and Nepal, 5 per cent (10 migrants) had no access to transportation, and 4 per cent (8 migrants) had been stranded as tourists.

Figure 18: Top 10 districts that received assistance request



3.19 Health Services During COVID-19

In the municipalities, 99 per cent of regular health services had been available since the pandemic began. Acting according to MoHP guidelines—which asks the local levels to provide regular health services even during the pandemic—most municipalities did not interrupt their services despite the influx of migrants and rise in infection rates. Only a few municipalities had to interrupt their regular services for short periods—this included three municipalities in Province 5, which had the highest number of COVID-19 patients, and two municipalities each in Karnali and provinces 1 and 2. Many health posts around the country hired short-term health service providers or volunteers to properly manage the quarantine centers and provide uninterrupted regular health services. Due to the shortage of human resources, many health service providers worked round the clock.

3.20 Main Challenges in COVID-19 Response

Like every country across the globe, Nepal had not anticipated a pandemic of this scale, so there were lots of challenges in responding to COVID-19 [N=730; The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses]. One of the main problems for the local level was the delay in polymerase chain reaction (PCR) reports of the people in already crowded quarantine centers (57 per cent | 413 municipalities), which led to 33 per cent (237 municipalities) of the municipalities facing difficulties in holding back people. Additionally, 24 per cent (175 municipalities) stated that they had problems in managing the large number of returnees, with 17 per cent (125 municipalities) saying that they did not have enough human resources at quarantine centers. A number of municipalities (28 per cent) also

did not have the test kits required for swab collection. Similarly, 30 per cent (216 municipalities) of the municipalities did not have proper PPEs for health workers. With no crisis management plans and funds, many municipalities (27 per cent | 198 municipalities) also faced problems with proper funding in the management of quarantine centers and in responding to the COVID-19 crisis.

3.21 Main Challenges in Post COVID-19 Situation

Table 10: Challenges in post-COVID-19 reported by municipalities

Probable Post COVID-19 Challenges	Responses (N=730)	Percent of Cases
Economic Challenges	657	90%
Health Challenges	410	56.20%
Social Challenges	391	53.60%
Others	75	10.30%
Don't Know	29	4%
	n=1562	-

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

N= 730 (Total Sample); n= 1562 (Multiple response sample)

The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

With the huge number of migrants returning to Nepal due to the pandemic, most municipalities (90 per cent | 657 municipalities) reported the possibility of economic crisis as the biggest problem in the country post-COVID-19. They considered unemployment, lower income for households and financial insecurity as the major problems under economic crisis. Likewise, more than a half, 56 per cent (410 municipalities) of the municipalities cited health related issues as a probable challenge that they might have to tackle with. That included their fear against co-morbidity of the diseases, unaffordability, and inaccessibility of health services in the community. Similarly, post COVID-19 situation calls for social challenges as well, as reported by 54 per cent (391 municipalities). These challenges as responded by municipalities included their fear for increased criminal activities, domestic violence, food insecurity, increase in social stigma, substance abuse, and fear of community transmission. In addition to it, few municipalities, 10 per cent (75 municipalities) reported that delay in developmental activities and inability of local government to separate budget for mainstream programmes in coming days as one of the challenges that is likely to be faced. Despite of all these reported challenges, 4 per cent of the municipalities (29 municipalities) were unsure about the possible challenges that was likely to occur in coming days after COVID-19 since they assume to have its impact on diverse issues which they could not be certain of.

3.22 Plans for Migrants at the Local Level

Many internal and external migrants have returned during this pandemic, resulting in the need to reintegrate them into society. The timing of the municipal assembly at the local level coincided with the survey workplan in most municipalities. However, when the survey was performed, 23 per cent (164) of the municipalities did not have plans for reintegrating the returnee migrants. In contrast, 77 per cent (570) of the municipalities had some draft plans regarding the same issue.

As a majority of the returnees are the chief earners of their families, most of the reintegration plans were focused on employment and income generation. With Nepal being an agricultural country, many municipalities (46 per cent | 337 municipalities) planned to support agricultural development in the local level so that more people engage in production. Similarly, some of the local levels (28 per cent

1205 municipalities) also planned on providing entrepreneurship trainings to the returnees. Data showed that 25 per cent 1182 municipalities of the municipalities had plans to empower the returnees and have them placed in appropriate jobs (23 per cent 1166 municipalities). Awareness programmes, skill-based job opportunities, mobilization of migrants in infrastructural development, and enacting the Prime Minister’s Employment Programme were also some of the other programmes being planned at the local levels to better reintegrate the migrants.

Table 11: Reintegration Plans for returnee migrants planned by municipalities

	Responses (N= 730)	Percent of Cases
Supporting in agriculture development	337	46.30%
Entrepreneurship trainings	205	28.20%
Empowering of returnees	182	25.00%
Job placement	166	22.80%
None	164	22.50%
Soft loans	139	19.10%
Job trainings	130	17.90%
Awareness programmes to increase social integration	92	12.60%
Don't Know	67	9.20%
The Prime Minister Employment Programme	30	4.10%
Mobilization in Infrastructural Development	12	1.60%
Others	9	1.20%
Skill-based Job Opportunity	5	0.70%
Counselling	3	0.40%
Total	n= 1541	-

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

N= 730 (Total Sample); n= 1541 (Multiple response sample)

The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

3.23 Support Required for Reintegration

As the reintegration of migrants is a nationwide issue, national-level plans and policies are required to address it effectively. The local level requires assistance from the federal and provincial governments, as well as other organizations. Most of the local levels (51 per cent | 372 municipalities, N=1462) wanted help in trainings, followed by support in human resources (39 per cent | 281 municipalities) and aid for soft loans (37 per cent | 271 municipalities). A portion of the local level (27 percent | 199 municipalities) also wanted support in agricultural development since one of their main reintegration plans is to involve migrants in agriculture. A relatively small portion of the local level (6 per cent | 46 municipalities) expect help in providing skill-based job placement for the returnees. Their suggestion was to assess the pre-existing skills of the migrant returnees based on their job experiences abroad, and then create employment opportunities accordingly. In the context of creating employment opportunities, a small portion of the local level (10 per cent | 72 municipalities) hope for support in infrastructural development in their periphery. Involving the locals in such construction activities would not only serve as a source of income but also a means of physical development in their localities. Other types of aid that the local level sought included support in vocational training, entrepreneurial activities, access to markets, public policy, industrial estates, emergency preparedness, geography-based budget allocation, health infrastructure and financial assistance.

Table 12: Support in Reintegration Plan to be provided to returnee migrants by municipalities

	Responses (N=730)	Percent of Cases
Support in trainings	372	51.00%
Support for human resource	281	38.50%
Support for soft loans	271	37.20%
Support for agricultural development	199	27.30%
Support for infrastructural development	72	9.90%
None	69	9.50%
Don't Know	64	8.80%
Skill-based Job Placement	46	6.30%
Financial Assistance	19	2.60%
Vocational Training	11	1.50%
Support in Entrepreneurial Activity	9	1.20%
Health Infrastructure	9	1.20%
Trade Linkage and Market Access	8	1.10%
Developing Industrial Estate	8	1.10%
Information Dissemination	5	0.70%
Emergency Preparedness	5	0.70%
Others	5	0.70%
Public Policy	4	0.50%
Geography-based Budget Allocation	3	0.40%
Programmatic Support	2	0.30%
Total	n=1462	-

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.

N= 730 (Total Sample); n= 1462 (Multiple response sample)

The total percentage exceeds 100 per cent due to multiple responses.

4 Conclusion

The rapid assessment on COVID-19 was conducted through phone interviews during the COVID-19 pandemic situation and covered 730 municipalities of all 77 districts. The census survey was carried out on the month of June, 2020 with the objective of obtaining baseline information on returnee migrants, along with the challenges they face in the public health and socio-economic spheres following COVID-19. Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs), Information Officers and Health Coordinators (HeCos) were the major respondents of this survey.

All 77 districts had people infected by COVID-19, the number adding up to 12,510 individuals in total. However, 221 municipalities had not reported infections at the time of the survey. The study revealed that most of those who had been infected had travel history: 90 per cent of whom had travel history from India. Only a few instances where contacts could not be traced were deemed as the result of community transmission. However, given the number of positive patients, the fatality rate was quite low at an estimated two deaths per 1,000 cases.

We found that during the initial stages of COVID-19, when there were no clear guidelines on quarantine center, home quarantine and patient transport procedure provided by government at any level. Therefore, local levels had opted for home quarantine. Later, quarantine centers were established so as to isolate returnees before they proceeded to their homes. The study also found that local level officials confused holding sites with quarantine centers. Nevertheless, 124 municipalities managed to establish 238 holding sites within a short period. Likewise, a total of 8,241 quarantine centers were set up in places with services that local governments could manage with their available resources, including transportation arrangements to isolation or treatment centers for people with symptoms. However, the information about the services might not be accurate since the recipients were not the respondents of the study. A degree of caution is, therefore, necessary when interpreting the official version of the information. The study also found that while schools, government buildings and other such infrastructure were utilized as quarantine centers, hotels were overlooked by the municipalities.

The sudden outbreak of COVID-19 left municipalities with little time for effective preparedness. A major issue, for instance, is the delay in test reports, which has led to crowding and chaos in quarantine centers. Additionally, geographical difficulties have been a hinderance in swab collection and sample transportation, as well as in transferring people with the disease to isolation or treatment centers. Another problem for local bodies has been the carelessness of laboratories in handling swabs and reports.

Social stigma has always been a challenge during epidemics. All the municipalities that were surveyed reported the prevailing stigma on people who have contracted with COVID-19 and their families and contacts. Some municipalities that reported the stigmatization of patients claimed to be addressing the problem through counselling and dissemination of correct COVID-19 information. Frontline workers, including Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), had been mobilized for the task, which is an encouraging move. In addition to this, FCHVs have played a crucial role in contact tracing, monitoring home quarantine and community awareness activities.

With preexisting morbidity of different diseases besides COVID-19, almost all municipalities claimed to be running regular services at health facilities. However, this requires careful interpretation as the information has not been assessed from the client's side. We also do not know about the types of services that were sought during the lockdown.

With regards to migrant data management systems, only 22 per cent of municipalities had adopted such systems although they mostly existed as village profiles, or as Crisis Management Information Systems (CMIS). The lack of data management systems in this context shows a new line of scope for developing inbuilt systems at local levels in order to support systematic planning for immigrants.

A large number of migrants entered Nepal after the pandemic began, but all of the returnees have not been assisted in a timely manner. Many migrants were either stranded abroad or at the borders of neighboring countries. Altogether, 72,133 migrants from 209 municipalities had requested assistance for returning to their respective municipalities. The returnees had asked for aid because they had lost their jobs due to the pandemic; and the stigma attached to the virus was another reason for the request. Unfortunately, COVID-19 has hit the economy hard and jobs are scarcer than ever, making the reintegration of the returnees at the local level even more of a challenge. Regarding this issue, 23 per cent of municipalities do not have reintegration plans for the returnee migrants yet. While the remaining municipality stated that they are working on plans to address the issue. Based on the likelihood of unemployment and financial crisis as major possible post-COVID challenges, the reintegration plans that have been developed have a major focus on strengthening livelihood activities. The involvement of the returnees in infrastructural development work and agriculture, along with the provision of skill-based job opportunities at the local level for them, have been the most reported agendas of planning. The delay in acquiring PCR reports was one of the major issues faced by most municipalities. Similarly, managing the large numbers of returnees, inadequate human resources at quarantine centers, the shortage of test kits for swab collection, inadequate PPEs for health workers, and lack of crisis management plans and funds were reported as challenges by the local units.

The outbreak of COVID-19 at the end of the fiscal year constricted the budget allocation for its response, particularly at the local level. Therefore, the upcoming plans for the response and reintegration of migrants require maximum support from the central and provincial governments. Support in capacity building training and provision of soft loans are expected by most municipalities for this purpose.

The emergence of COVID-19 was a real test of the capacity of pandemic management at the national and sub-national levels. Regardless of all the challenges and difficulties faced by the country at multiple tiers, the crisis situation has unlocked the large scope of possibilities at the national and local levels—in terms of designing and implementing upcoming plans for crisis management and reintegrating returnee migrants.

5 Recommendations

5.1 Health Related Policy

- Clear and consistent policies and guidelines are required for the COVID-19 response. Most importantly, the conditions and criteria for home quarantine and facility-based quarantine—as per the capacity of respective municipalities—need to be clear. At this point, clarity on guidelines has become essential because the government has decided to lift travel restrictions, which will lead to a high influx of people. So, a clear and consistent guideline will assist in the prompt and adequate management of quarantine sites throughout the country.
- Our study shows that not many municipalities have considered hotels as quarantine centers. Hotels could, in fact, be used for quarantine purposes if there is a high influx of people. Therefore, proper guidelines and modalities should be in place regarding the appropriate use of this resource.

5.2 COVID-19 Testing and Laboratory Facilities

- The testing scope should be increased, and the testing capacity should be further enhanced to ensure that people who have contracted COVID-19 are immediately isolated and their contacts are also tested.
- Provincial governments can help in identifying the root cause of delays in PCR reports and implication of proper mechanisms for sample collection and assessment.
- Provincial level government should work with National Government in increasing the testing capacity of the local levels.

5.3 Medical Logistic Supplies

- Proper procurement plans should be addressed by provincial governments, particularly in terms of purchase and supply of quality PPEs in adequate amounts to local governments.

5.4 Socio Economic Support

- Incentives, including risk allowance and special service packages to frontline workers, are an effective way of responding to the COVID-19 crisis. They serve as motivational drivers for efficient service delivery. Thus, delays in the provision of such services to frontline workers might affect their diligence.
- Each municipality has own unique needs that are based on geographical and socio-cultural contexts. Therefore, rather than focusing on population-based planning, reintegration plans for returnee migrants should consider the specific needs of municipalities.
- In doing so, authorities can explore funds from programmes including Prime Minister Employment Programme and tweak it according to the needs of the migrants.
- Reintegration plans at the local level are in the early stages and will require constant support and guidance from the provincial governments to address the post-COVID challenges.

- Community-based counselling and awareness programmes to address and prevent the stigma associated with COVID-19 should be put into action.

5.5 Information Management and Communication

- Although the official report about the management of quarantine centers shows a positive picture, media accounts have been the complete opposite. This displays the need for further scrutiny on the matter.
- A Standard Migration Data Information Management System—with proper plans covering training and orientation to human resources—should be run at local and provincial levels.
- Provincial governments should bridge the existing coordination gaps between the federal and local governments in aspects like dissemination of guidelines and communication on available laboratory services and reports.
- Provincial level government should take care of all the necessary coordination that has to be made between the national and local level in terms of planning as well as implementation of reintegration programmes.
- Migration information systems have not been adopted in most municipalities. In municipalities that have done so, the systems mostly exist in the form of village profiles. The COVID-19 pandemic presents the right opportunity to establish such systems. The national level government could establish a standard system or template and further share it with other adjacent level governments. Alongside, training should also be given to provincial and local level government for implementing such system in a consistent manner.

5.6 Capacity Building

- Supply chain systems should be created to make all health equipment available at health facilities.
- Creating job opportunities and unlocking the scope of the agricultural sector, as well as providing entrepreneurship programmes, are areas that need to be focused upon by the federal government.
- Loss of unemployment and financial crisis is a probable effect that the pandemic has invited, and it is felt by most of the stakeholders at local level. On this regard, migrant returnees are the most vulnerable since their return to foreign lands seems to be unsure at present. For re-integration of the migrant returnees and to support their livelihood, the government at national level should design a proper planning mainly focusing upon utilization of available resources and enhancing their respective skills thereby creating employment opportunities.
- Need-based skill enhancing trainings and job opportunities should be given priority while planning for the reintegration of returnee migrants.
- The arrival of a large number of people could possibly overwhelm the capacity of municipalities, and the existing infrastructure and other resources might be inadequate. Therefore, a thorough, context-based preparedness plan is required in each municipality.

5.7 Support for Reintegration

- It is evident that every municipality and rural municipality have their own unique context. Local level government should play different roles with regards to planning and implementation of re-integration programme. Firstly, they should assess the available local resources and identify the skills and abilities that the individuals acquire. Secondly, they should provide a snapshot of their local context including what their challenges are and what could their possible opportunities be so that the other two higher level governments could make the plan accordingly. Thirdly, implementation of the re-integration plan is next to impossible without active engagement of the local government.

5.8 Support for Collaboration/Partnership

- It is essential to build collaboration and partnership among non-government agencies including private sectors and development agencies to fight the COVID-19. The national government should coordinate with these agencies and liaise with provincial and local governments so that their needs are adequately addressed.

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Annex

Province	District	Municipality	Total COVID-19 Cases	Total No. of Quarantine Centre	Total Number of people who stayed in quarantine	Migration data management system	People leaving for India	People leaving for other destination	Total No. of people who made request for assistance
Province 1	Taplejung	Phaktanglung Rural Municipality	0	2	107	No			
Province 1	Taplejung	Mikwa Khola Rural Municipality	0	2	1	Yes	29	60	150
Province 1	Taplejung	Meriden Rural Municipality	0	6	70	No			
Province 1	Taplejung	Maiwakhola Rural Municipality	0	3	23	Yes	999	Don't Know	
Province 1	Taplejung	Arthrai Triveni Rural Municipality	0	2	55	Don't know			
Province 1	Taplejung	Fungling Municipality	0	2	45	No			
Province 1	Taplejung	Pathivara Yangwaran Rural Municipality	0	4	90	Don't know			
Province 1	Taplejung	Sirijunga Rural Municipality	1	3	20	No			
Province 1	Taplejung	Sidingwa Rural Municipality	0	2	56	No			
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Makalu Rural Municipality	0	2	29	No			
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Silichong Rural Municipality	0	5	47	No			
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Chichila Rural Municipality	0	2	45	Don't know			
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Khadabaari Municipality	1	2	174	No			
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Panchkhapan Municipality	1	1	73	No			
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Chainpur Municipality	0	12	253	No			100
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Madi Municipality	0	4	101	Yes	200	1098	

Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Dharma Rural Municipality	1	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			
Province 1	Solukhumbu	Khumbu Pasang Lhamhu Rural Municipality	0	2	2	Don't know			10
Province 1	Solukhumbu	Sotang Rural Municipality	0	2	21	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Province 1	Solukhumbu	Mapyadudhkoshi Rural Municipality	0	5	52	No			
Province 1	Solukhumbu	Thulung Dudhkosi Rural Municipality	0	9	41	Yes	Don't Know	1050	
Province 1	Solukhumbu	Nechassalyan Rural Municipality	0	5	61	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Province 1	Solukhumbu	Solududhkunda Municipality	0	5	127	No			
Province 1	Solukhumbu	Likhupike Rural Municipality	0	5	4	Don't know			
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Chisankhugadi Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	Don't know			20
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Siddhicharan Municipality	0	2	200	No			
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Molung Rural Municipality	0	6	251	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	20
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Khijidemba Rural Municipality	0	9	15	No			
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Likhu Rural Municipality	1	5	14	No			
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Champadevi Rural Municipality	0	5	84	Yes	0	0	
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Sunkoshi Rural Municipality	0	10	60	No			
Province 1	Okhaldhunga	Manebhanjyang Rural Municipality	0	10	56	Don't know			
Province 1	Khotang	Kepilas Gadi Rural Municipality	0	1	36	No			2
Province 1	Khotang	Aiselukharka Rural Municipality	0	7	20	Yes	107	1078	Don't Know
Province 1	Khotang	Rawabesi Rural Municipality	0	6	48	Yes	24	1008	0
Province 1	Khotang	Halesi Tuwaching Municipality	4	12	107	No			55
Province 1	Khotang	Diktel Rupakot Majhuwa Gadhi Municipality	5	6	147	No			
Province 1	Khotang	Sakela Rural Municipality	0	23	196	Yes	114	744	Don't Know
Province 1	Khotang	Diprung Chuichumma Rural Municipality	0	6	352	No			307
Province 1	Khotang	Khotelang Rural Municipality	0	77	154	No			
Province 1	Khotang	Jante Dhunga Rural Municipality	0	7	55	No			11

Province 1	Khotang	Baraha Pokhari Rural Municipality	0	5	69	No			
Province 1	Bhojpur	Sadananda Municipality	0	10	8	Yes	541	1330	
Province 1	Bhojpur	Salpasilicho Rural Municipality	0	5	119	No			1
Province 1	Bhojpur	Temkemaityung Rural Municipality	0	2	14	No			
Province 1	Bhojpur	Bhojpur Municipality	0	2	150	No			
Province 1	Bhojpur	Arun Rural Municipality	0	8	196	No			
Province 1	Bhojpur	Pauwadungma Rural Municipality	0	8	135	Don't know			2
Province 1	Bhojpur	Ramprasad Rai Rural Municipality	0	8	196	No			25
Province 1	Bhojpur	Hatuwagadi Rural Municipality	0	2	11	No			
Province 1	Bhojpur	Amchok Rural Municipality	0	3	104	No			
Province 1	Dhankuta	Mahalaxmi Municipality	0	6	128	No			
Province 1	Dhankuta	Pakhribas Rural Municipality	0	1	30	No			
Province 1	Dhankuta	Chathar Jorpati Rural Municipality	0	3	41	No			
Province 1	Dhankuta	Dhankuta Municipality	0	1	102	No			
Province 1	Dhankuta	Sahidbhumi Rural Municipality	0	2	85	Don't know			
Province 1	Dhankuta	Sagurigadi Rural Municipality	0	2	0	No			
Province 1	Dhankuta	Chaubise Rural Municipality	0	8	66	No			
Province 1	Terhathum	Attharai Rural Municipality	0	2	112	Don't know			
Province 1	Terhathum	Fedap Rural Municipality	0	3	65	No			
Province 1	Terhathum	Menchayam Rural Municipality	0	1	189	Yes	29	665	5
Province 1	Terhathum	Meyanglung Municipality	0	2	224	Don't know			
Province 1	Terhathum	Laligurans Municipality	0	1	70	No			
Province 1	Terhathum	Chathar Rural Municipality	0	3	153	No			
Province 1	Panchthar	Yangbarak Rural Municipality	0	5	139	No			
Province 1	Panchthar	Hilihang Rural Municipality	0	4	214	No			40
Province 1	Panchthar	Falelung Rural Municipality	0	8	350	No			

Province 1	Panchthar	Fidim Municipality	1	3	328	No			Don't Know
Province 1	Panchthar	Falgunanda Rural Municipality	0	4	300	No			
Province 1	Panchthar	Kummayak Rural Municipality	0	6	127	No			
Province 1	Panchthar	Tumbeba Rural Municipality	0	10	62	No			
Province 1	Panchthar	Miklajung Rural Municipality	0	1	462	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Maijogmai Rural Municipality	0	2	83	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Sandakpur Rural Municipality	0	6	7	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Ilam Municipality	0	9	194	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Deumai Rural Municipality	0	10	130	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Fakfokthum Rural Municipality	0	2	37	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Mangsebung Rural Municipality	0	7	80	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Chulachuli Rural Municipality	0	1	75	Yes	161	2673	
Province 1	Ilam	Mai Municipality	1	1	114	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Suryodaya Municipality	2	4	444	No			
Province 1	Ilam	Rong Municipality	0	1	230	No			Don't Know
Province 1	Jhapa	Mechinagar Municipality	28	20	1600	No			
Province 1	Jhapa	Buddhashanti Rural Municipality	11	2	438	No			30
Province 1	Jhapa	Arjundhara Municipality	5	2	400	No			
Province 1	Jhapa	Kankai Municipality	4	8	398	Yes	5000	3400	1
Province 1	Jhapa	Shivasatakshi Municipality	2	2	303	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Province 1	Jhapa	Kamal Rural Municipality	1	1	233	No			
Province 1	Jhapa	Damak Municipality	6	5	612	Don't know			Don't Know
Province 1	Jhapa	Gauradaha Municipality	4	6	423	No			
Province 1	Jhapa	Gauriganj Rural Municipality	17	4	809	Yes	2000	2000	1
Province 1	Jhapa	Jhapa Rural Municipality	2	2	378	No			
Province 1	Jhapa	Bahradashi Rural Municipality	8	3	240	No			0

Province 1	Jhapa	Birtamod Municipality	2	4	548	Don't know			400
Province 1	Jhapa	Haldibari Rural Municipality	6	2	175	No			0
Province 1	Jhapa	Bhadrapur Municipality	6	2	535	No			
Province 1	Jhapa	Kachankawala Rural Municipality	129	6	654	No			500
Province 1	Morang	Miklajung Rural Municipality	0	9	300	No			
Province 1	Morang	Letang Municipality	2	3	121	No			
Province 1	Morang	Kerabari Rural Municipality	1	3	68	No			50
Province 1	Morang	Sundarharaicha Municipality	8	4	297	No			
Province 1	Morang	Belbari Municipality	0	1	215	No			
Province 1	Morang	Kanepokhari Rural Municipality	0	2	149	No			10
Province 1	Morang	Pathari Shanishchare Municipality	1	1	294	No			
Province 1	Morang	Urlabari Municipality	0	1	300	No			
Province 1	Morang	Ratuwamai Municipality	64	15	567	No			
Province 1	Morang	Sunbarsi Municipality	28	16	607	No			1
Province 1	Morang	Rangeli Municipality	10	1	617	No			
Province 1	Morang	Gramthan Municipality	0	7	149	No			
Province 1	Morang	Budhiganga Rural Municipality	2	4	157	No			
Province 1	Morang	Biratnagar Metropolitan City	10	6	1517	Yes	Don't Know	418	Don't Know
Province 1	Morang	Katahari Rural Municipality	1	5	122	No			20
Province 1	Morang	Dhanpalthan Municipality	5	7	381	No			31
Province 1	Morang	Jahada Municipality	1	1	385	No			5
Province 1	Sunsari	Dharan Sub Metropolitan City	4	1	285	No			Don't Know
Province 1	Sunsari	Barahachetra Municipality	9	4	310	No			
Province 1	Sunsari	Koshi Rural Municipality	6	4	425	No			8
Province 1	Sunsari	Bhokraha Narsingh Rural Municipality	17	2	287	No			0
Province 1	Sunsari	Ramduni Municipality	2	1	225	Yes	0	0	1

Province 1	Sunsari	Itahari Sub Metropolitan City	2	1	553	Yes	0	0	12
Province 1	Sunsari	Duhabi Municipality	0	2	302	No			
Province 1	Sunsari	Gadi Rural Municipality	3	1	118	Yes	0	0	4
Province 1	Sunsari	Inaruwa Municipality	6	3	256	No			Don't Know
Province 1	Sunsari	Harinagar Rural Municipality	17	1	276	No			
Province 1	Sunsari	Dewanganj Rural Municipality	2	3	199	No			
Province 1	Sunsari	Barju Rural Municipality	5	1	182	Yes	250	150	350
Province 1	Udaypur	Belka Rural Municipality	2	8	240	No			60
Province 1	Udaypur	Chudandagadi Municipality	1	10	238	No			
Province 1	Udaypur	Triyoga Municipality	49	1	358	No			
Province 1	Udaypur	Rautamai Rural Municipality	0	2	105	No			6
Province 1	Udaypur	Limchubung Rural Municipality	0	3	109	No			
Province 1	Udaypur	Tapli Rural Municipality	3	5	160	No			
Province 1	Udaypur	Katari Rural Municipality	7	1	260	No			
Province 1	Udaypur	Udayapurgadi Rural Municipality	2	4	73	No			
Province 2	Saptari	Saptakoshi Municipality	2	3	218	Don't know			200
Province 2	Saptari	Kanchanrup Municipality	2	7	568	No			
Province 2	Saptari	Agnisair Rural Municipality	3	2	209	No			Don't Know
Province 2	Saptari	Rupani Rural Municipality	1	5	196	No			
Province 2	Saptari	Sambhunath Municipality	1	1	135	Don't know			
Province 2	Saptari	Khadak Municipality	3	7	401	No			1500
Province 2	Saptari	Surunga Municipality	13	4	313	Yes	1500	500	70
Province 2	Saptari	Balanbihul Rural Municipality	34	3	478	Don't know			7
Province 2	Saptari	Bodebarsain Municipality	34	2	403	No			
Province 2	Saptari	Dakneswori Municipality	12	9	465	Don't know			
Province 2	Saptari	Rajhgad Rural Municipality	18	4	291	Don't know			250

Province 2	Saptari	Bishnupur Rural Municipality	1	5	215	Yes	350	150	200
Province 2	Saptari	Rajbiraj Municipality	12	4	357	Yes	500	200	200
Province 2	Saptari	Mahadeva Rural Municipality	1	6	No Information Available	No			3000
Province 2	Saptari	Tirhut Rural Municipality	6	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			
Province 2	Saptari	Hanuman Nagar Municipality	35	11	574	Yes	565	5	460
Province 2	Saptari	Tilathi Rural Municipality	33	2	398	Yes	1000	10	
Province 2	Saptari	Chinnamasta Rural Municipality	23	6	430	Don't know			450
Province 2	Siraha	Lahan Municipality	26	3	496	No			Don't Know
Province 2	Siraha	Dhangadimai Municipality	4	2	308	Yes	2500	700	
Province 2	Siraha	Golbazar Municipality	1	2	393	No			
Province 2	Siraha	Mirchaiya Municipality	0	1	314	No			
Province 2	Siraha	Karjanha Municipality	1	1	530	Don't know			
Province 2	Siraha	Kalyanpur Municipality	6	5	625	No			
Province 2	Siraha	Naraha Rural Municipality	0	1	475	Don't know			
Province 2	Siraha	Bishnupur Rural Municipality	3	1	97	Yes	1300	2200	180
Province 2	Siraha	Anarural Municipalitya Rural Municipality	0	2	140	Yes	250	4000	150
Province 2	Siraha	Sukhipur Municipality	1	8	232	Yes	3600	Don't Know	
Province 2	Siraha	Laxmipur Patari Rural Municipality	1	9	143	Don't know			
Province 2	Siraha	Sakhuwanankarkatti Rural Municipality	1	3	94	No			
Province 2	Siraha	Bhagwanpur Rural Municipality	10	5	338	Yes	500	4500	
Province 2	Siraha	Nawarajpur Rural Municipality	3	3	194	Yes	423	1266	
Province 2	Siraha	Bariyarpatti Rural Municipality	4	4	35	Don't know			
Province 2	Siraha	Aurahi Rural Municipality	0	2	340	Yes	400	2280	10
Province 2	Siraha	Siraha Municipality	106	4	888	Don't know			
Province 2	Dhanusha	Ganeshman Charnath Municipality	8	6	No Information Available	Don't know			

Province 2	Dhanusha	Dhanusha Dham Municipality	4	2	297	Don't know	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Mithila Municipality	2	2	118	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Bateshwar Rural Municipality	34	1	143	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Kshireswar Nath Municipality	1	1	222	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Laxminiya Rural Municipality	35	5	155	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Mithila Bihari Municipality	14	2	119	No	12
Province 2	Dhanusha	Hanspur Municipality	4	2	207	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Sabaila Municipality	42	5	370	Don't know	300
Province 2	Dhanusha	Shahidnagar Municipality	0	1	395	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Kamala Municipality	6	7	455	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Janaknandini Municipality	8	2	230	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Videha Municipality	14	3	332	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Aurahi Rural Municipality	2	2	340	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Janakpurdham Sub Metropolitan City	7	5	200	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Dhanauji Rural Municipality	0	2	196	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Nagarain Municipality	35	5	248	No	
Province 2	Dhanusha	Mukhiyapatti Musaharmiya Rural Municipality	31	4	251	No	5
Province 2	Mahottari	Bardibas Municipality	17	6	210	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Gaushala Municipality	26	14	596	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Sonma Rural Municipality	7	2	400	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Aaurahi Municipality	27	3	240	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Vhangaha Municipality	65	12	932	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Loharpatti Municipality	32	4	187	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Ramgopalpur Municipality	3	9	271	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Samshi Rural Municipality	275	17	1175	No	
Province 2	Mahottari	Manara Sibasha Municipality	33	9	428	Yes	Don't Know Don't Know

Province 2	Mahottari	Ekdara Rural Municipality	29	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know
Province 2	Mahottari	Mahottari Rural Municipality	1	1	165	No		
Province 2	Mahottari	Pipara Rural Municipality	7	1	255	No		
Province 2	Mahottari	Matihani Rural Municipality	32	4	192	No		
Province 2	Mahottari	Jaleshswor Municipality	87	1	438	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Lalbandi Municipality	0	3	134	Yes	600	1500
Province 2	Sarlahi	Harion Municipality	36	3	255	Don't know		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Bagmati Municipality	6	4	401	No		40
Province 2	Sarlahi	Barhathwa Municipality	12	11	451	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Haripur Municipality	19	7	223	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Ishworpur Municipality	62	7	495	No		300
Province 2	Sarlahi	Haripurwa Municipality	0	8	No Information Available	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Parsa Rural Municipality	16	6	466	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Brahmpuri Rural Municipality	59	3	349	Yes	700	Don't Know
Province 2	Sarlahi	Chandranagar Rural Municipality	10	4	337	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Kabilasi Municipality	44	4	367	No		30
Province 2	Sarlahi	Chakraghatta Rural Municipality	14	6	150	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Basbariya Rural Municipality	8	4	128	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Dhankaul Rural Municipality	17	5	171	Yes	0	0
Province 2	Sarlahi	Ram Nagar Rural Municipality	26	6	600	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Balara Municipality	44	15	518	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Godaita Municipality	82	16	368	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Bishnu Rural Municipality	90	6	570	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Kaudena Rural Municipality	19	7	193	No		
Province 2	Sarlahi	Malangwa Municipality	28	4	464	Yes	Don't Know	1500
Province 2	Rautahat	Chandrapur Municipality	2	4	400	No		

Province 2	Rautahat	Gajura Municipality	8	4	641	Yes	2000	200
Province 2	Rautahat	Fatuwa Bijayapur Municipality	2	3	260	Don't know		
Province 2	Rautahat	Kathariya Municipality	14	2	444	Don't know		
Province 2	Rautahat	Brindaban Municipality	4	6	400	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Gadimai Municipality	25	6	438	Don't know		
Province 2	Rautahat	Madav Narayan Municipality	6	3	300	Don't know		
Province 2	Rautahat	Garuna Municipality	3	3	407	No		Don't Know
Province 2	Rautahat	Devahi Gohani Municipality	44	8	496	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Maulapur Municipality	7	3	185	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Baudimai Municipality	73	8	355	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Paroha Municipality	141	14	1771	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Rajpur Municipality	274	24	4000	Don't know		0
Province 2	Rautahat	Yamunamai Rural Municipality	64	6	454	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Durgabhagwati Municipality	24	1	94	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Rajdevi Municipality	38	3	434	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Gaur Municipality	56	4	440	No		
Province 2	Rautahat	Ishanatha Municipality	362	23	2780	Don't know		
Province 2	Bara	Nijhgadh Municipality	2	12	150	No		
Province 2	Bara	Kholwhi Municipality	1	3	351	Don't know		
Province 2	Bara	Jitpur Simara Sub Metropolitan City	2	1	254	No		
Province 2	Bara	Parwanipur Rural Municipality	0	30	30	No		
Province 2	Bara	Prasauni Rural Municipality	0	1	27	No		
Province 2	Bara	Bishrampur Rural Municipality	3	1	58	No		
Province 2	Bara	Feta Rural Municipality	1	1	54	No		
Province 2	Bara	Kailaiya Sub Metropolitan City	7	1	318	No		
Province 2	Bara	Karaaimai Rural Municipality	3	3	184	No		0

Province 2	Bara	Baragadhi Rural Municipality	2	3	201	No			
Province 2	Bara	Aadarsh Kotwala Rural Municipality	7	1	345	No			
Province 2	Bara	Simraunagadh Municipality	23	3	650	No			0
Province 2	Bara	Pacharauta Municipality	103	3	325	No			
Province 2	Bara	Mahagadimai Municipality	24	5	260	No			5
Province 2	Bara	Devtal Rural Municipality	1	1	123	No			
Province 2	Bara	Subarna Rural Municipality	12	5	213	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Thori Rural Municipality	0	6	159	Don't know			5
Province 2	Parsa	Jira Bhawani Rural Municipality	2	3	298	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Jagarnathpur Rural Municipality	9	6	294	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Paterwa Rural Municipality	8	3	245	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Sakhuwa Prasauni Rural Municipality	10	3	166	Don't know			21
Province 2	Parsa	Parsagadhi Municipality	1	2	151	Don't know			
Province 2	Parsa	Birjung Metropolitan City	111	1	722	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Bahudarmai Municipality	0	1	90	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Pokharia Municipality	16	1	104	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Kalikamai Rural Municipality	6	1	96	Don't know			
Province 2	Parsa	Chhipaharmai Rural Municipality	14	3	478	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Pakaha Mainpur Rural Municipality	0	1	95	No			
Province 2	Parsa	Bindabasini Rural Municipality	11	1	75	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Gaurishankhar Rural Municipality	2	3	141	No			
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Bigu Rural Municipality	0	6	16	No			
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Kalinchowk Rural Municipality	0	19	384	Yes	2075	835	10
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Baiteshwor Rural Municipality	0	8	40	No			46
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Jiri Municipality	0	3	21	No			
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Tamakoshi Rural Municipality	0	14	70	No			4

Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Menglung Rural Municipality	0	2	28	No		
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Shailung Rural Municipality	0	8	47	Yes	50	944
Bagmati Province	Dolakha	Bhimeswor Municipality	1	1	53	Yes	68	1483
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Bhotekoshi Rural Municipality	0	1	16	No		20
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Jugal Rural Municipality	0	1	43	No		
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Pachpokhari Thangpal Rural Municipality	25	1	98	No		
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Helambu Rural Municipality	3	39	24	No		3
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Melamchi Municipality	25	3	201	Yes	246	1889
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Indrawati Rural Municipality	4	12	59	No		
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Chautara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality	4	3	227	No		
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Balephi Rural Municipality	1	2	12	No		
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Barabise Municipality	1	1	19	Yes	20	7000
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Tripurasundari Rural Municipality	0	3	27	No		
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Lisankhu Pakhar Rural Municipality	0	3	32	No		18
Bagmati Province	Sindhupalchowk	Sunkoshi Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	No		
Bagmati Province	Rasuwa	Gosainkunda Rural Municipality	0	3	128	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Rasuwa	Aamachodingmoh Rural Municipality	0	1	96	No		
Bagmati Province	Rasuwa	Uttargaya Rural Municipality	0	5	100	No		
Bagmati Province	Rasuwa	Kalika Rural Municipality	0	1	86	No		
Bagmati Province	Rasuwa	Naukunda Rural Municipality	9	3	128	No		
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Ruby Valley Rural Municipality	0	38	70	No		
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Khaniyabas Rural Municipality	0	11	195	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Gangajamuna Rural Municipality	0	5	30	No		
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Tripura Sundari Rural Municipality	19	8	250	Yes	500	400
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Netrawati Devjong Rural Municipality	1	6	172	Don't know		60

Bagmati Province	Dhading	Nilkantha Municipality	41	3	853	Don't know			60
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Jwalamukhi Rural Municipality	27	7	116	No			
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Siddhalekh Rural Municipality	0	3	147	No			
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Benighat Roranga Rural Municipality	0	10	80	No			22
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Gajuri Rural Municipality	1	3	129	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Galchi Rural Municipality	1	1	106	No			25
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Tharke Rural Municipality	0	11	17	Don't know			10
Bagmati Province	Dhading	Dhunibesi Municipality	1	4	46	No			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Dupcheshwor Rural Municipality	2	2	69	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Tadi Rural Municipality	1	1	33	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Suryagadi Rural Municipality	0	7	30	Don't know			6
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Bidur Municipality	1	4	495	No			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Kispang Rural Municipality	0	4	41	Don't know			150
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Myang Rural Municipality	0	10	129	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Tarkeshwor Rural Municipality	12	8	350	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Belkotgadhi Municipality	0	13	128	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Likhu Rural Municipality	0	6	38	No			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Panchakanya Rural Municipality	0	1	48	Yes	454	681	500
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Shivapuri Rural Municipality	0	3	25	No			
Bagmati Province	Nuwakot	Kakani Rural Municipality	1	4	37	No			
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Shankarapur Municipality	0	1	62	No			
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Kageshwori Manohara Municipality	1	65	136	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Gokarneshwor Rural Municipality	3	3	39	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Budhanilkantha Municipality	3	3	210	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Tokha Rural Municipality	6	3	87	No			
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Tarkeshwor Rural Municipality	2	2	0	Don't know			

Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Nagarjun Municipality	1	1	9	No		
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Kirtipur Municipality	3	No Information Available	No Information Available	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Chandragiri Municipality	7	4	16	No		114
Bagmati Province	Kathmandu	Dakshinkali Municipality	0	2	37	No		
Bagmati Province	Bhaktapur	Changunarayan Municipality	3	1	212	No		
Bagmati Province	Bhaktapur	Bhaktapur Municipality	4	2	96	No		33
Bagmati Province	Bhaktapur	Madhyapur Thimi Municipality	3	1	66	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Bhaktapur	Suryabinayak Municipality	0	1	203	No		
Bagmati Province	Lalitpur	Mahalaxmasthan Municipality	2	4	28	No		
Bagmati Province	Lalitpur	Lalitpur Metropolitan City	10	2	437	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Lalitpur	Konjyonsom Rural Municipality	1	5	14	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Lalitpur	Mahankaal Rural Municipality	0	1	38	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Lalitpur	Bagmati Rural Municipality	2	2	5	No		
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Chaurideurali Rural Municipality	0	1	30	Yes	50	1609
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Bhumlu Rural Municipality	0	1	13	No		
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Mandandeupur Municipality	0	3	195	Yes	700	Don't Know
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Banepa Municipality	1	1	105	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Dhulikhel Municipality	0	1	595	Yes	1100	895 Don't Know
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Paanchkhaal Municipality	3	1	66	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Temal Rural Municipality	0	9	133	Yes	87	466
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Namobuddha Municipality	0	1	82	No		44
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Panauti Municipality	1	2	95	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Bethanchowk Rural Municipality	1	3	115	Yes	75	1025
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Roshi Rural Municipality	3	2	215	No		400
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Khanikhola Rural Municipality	0	1	14	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Kabhrepalanchowk	Mahabharat Rural Municipality	0	7	9	No		

Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Umakunda Rural Municipality	0	2	42	No			7
Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Gokuldhunga Rural Municipality	0	7	63	No			
Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Likhu Tamakoshi Rural Municipality	8	15	89	No			
Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Ramechhap Municipality	0	1	94	Don't know			50
Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Manthali Municipality	2	7	163	No			
Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Khadadevi Rural Municipality	1	7	67	No			
Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Doramba Rural Municipality	0	7	21	No			42
Bagmati Province	Ramechhap	Sunapati Rural Municipality	0	2	34	No			95
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Dudhuli Municipality	1	2	288	No			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Phikkal Rural Municipality	0	1	14	No			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Tinpatan Rural Municipality	0	3	32	No			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Golanjor Rural Municipality	0	8	21	No			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Kamalamai Municipality	6	5	355	No			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Sunkoshi Rural Municipality	0	25	23	No			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Ghyanglekh Rural Municipality	0	5	11	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Marin Rural Municipality	0	2	88	No			
Bagmati Province	Sindhuli	Hariharpurgadhi Rural Municipality	0	2	17	No			
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Indrasarobar Rural Municipality	1	1	13	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Thaha Municipality	0	2	16	Don't know			80
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Kailash Rural Municipality	0	1	46	Don't know			11
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Raksirang Rural Municipality	0	1	74	No			4
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Manhari Rural Municipality	7	3	14	Yes	3500	Don't Know	Don't Know
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Hetauda Sub Metropolitan City	11	15	435	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Bhimphedi Rural Municipality	0	1	15	Don't know			18
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Makwanpurgadhi Rural Municipality	0	2	194	Don't know			
Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Bakaiya Rural Municipality	1	3	82	No			

Bagmati Province	Makwanpur	Bagmati Rural Municipality	0	6	78	No		
Bagmati Province	Chitwan	Rapti Municipality	2	3	184	Don't know		Don't Know
Bagmati Province	Chitwan	Kalika Municipality	2	12	65	No		3
Bagmati Province	Chitwan	Ichhakamana Rural Municipality	0	7	238	Don't know		25
Bagmati Province	Chitwan	Bharatpur Metropolitan	19	42	876	Don't know		
Bagmati Province	Chitwan	Ratnanagar Municipality	1	19	115	No		Don't Know
Bagmati Province	Chitwan	Khairani Municipality	1	15	872	No		
Bagmati Province	Chitwan	Madi Municipality	21	12	504	No		100
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Ajirkot Rural Municipality	1	11	44	Yes	480	820
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Barpak Sulikot Rural Municipality	5	7	228	No		40
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Dharche Rural Municipality	0	4	16	No		18
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Aarughat Rural Municipality	0	7	186	No		100
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Bhimsen Rural Municipality	35	18	160	No		
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Siranchowk Rural Municipality	2	8	102	No		
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Palungtar Municipality	14	14	237	No		
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality	9	1	136	No		
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Shahid Lakhan Rural Municipality	12	6	150	No		Don't Know
Gandaki Province	Gorkha	Gandaki Rural Municipality	5	11	70	No		250
Gandaki Province	Manang	Narpa Bhumi Rural Municipality	0	2	0	No		
Gandaki Province	Manang	Manang Ngisyang Rural Municipality	0	4	58	No		
Gandaki Province	Manang	Chame Rural Municipality	1	3	41	No		
Gandaki Province	Manang	Nasho Rural Municipality	0	8	40	Yes	0	475
Gandaki Province	Mustang	Lo Ghekar Damodarkunda Rural Municipality	0	1	0	No		
Gandaki Province	Mustang	Gharapjhong Rural Municipality	1	41	35	No		
Gandaki Province	Mustang	Baragung Muktichetra Rural Municipality	0	4	3	No		2
Gandaki Province	Mustang	Lo Manthang Rural Municipality	0	1	0	No		

Gandaki Province	Mustang	Thasang Rural Municipality	0	5	15	No			
Gandaki Province	Myagdi	Annapurna Rural Municipality	0	8	49	No			
Gandaki Province	Myagdi	Raghuganga Rural Municipality	3	9	39	No			15
Gandaki Province	Myagdi	Dhaulagiri Rural Municipality	1	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			
Gandaki Province	Myagdi	Malika Rural Municipality	3	3	43	No			
Gandaki Province	Myagdi	Mangala Rural Municipality	6	1	83	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	8
Gandaki Province	Myagdi	Beni Municipality	3	3	163	No			
Gandaki Province	Kaski	Madi Rural Municipality	7	54	53	No			
Gandaki Province	Kaski	Machhapuchhre Rural Municipality	1	13	29	No			
Gandaki Province	Kaski	Annapurna Rural Municipality	0	34	70	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	300
Gandaki Province	Kaski	Pokhara Metropolitan City	32	12	795	No			Don't Know
Gandaki Province	Kaski	Rupa Rural Municipality	3	4	134	No			
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Dordi Rural Municipality	0	4	53	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Marsyandhi Rural Municipality	1	11	68	No			400
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Kholasotar Rural Municipality	2	21	365	Yes	Don't Know	1100	
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Madhya Nepal Municipality	17	1	92	No			
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Besisahar Municipality	6	12	205	No			
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Sundarbazaar Municipality	5	10	0	Don't know			
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Rainas Municipality	2	8	30	Don't know			
Gandaki Province	Lamjung	Dudhpokari Rural Municipality	0	6	395	Yes	999	1393	
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Bhanu Municipality	7	5	150	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	6
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Byas Municipality	7	5	471	Don't know			
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Myagde Rural Municipality	9	11	149	Yes	Don't Know	2200	
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Shuklagandaki Municipality	8	6	342	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Bhimad Municipality	3	10	210	Yes	2600	5400	
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Ghiring Rural Municipality	25	4	186	No			

Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Rishing Rural Municipality	32	9	299	No		
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Devghat Rural Municipality	1	1	58	Yes	120	650
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Bandipur Rural Municipality	20	6	26	Don't know		
Gandaki Province	Tanahu	Aabukhairani Rural Municipality	4	2	59	Don't know		
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Gaidakot Municipality	29	8	83	No		
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Bulingtar Rural Municipality	29	9	278	No		210
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Baudikali Rural Municipality	34	15	233	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Hupsekot Rural Municipality	34	20	715	No		
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Devchuli Municipality	22	16	356	No		
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Kawasoti Rural Municipality	44	17	370	No		
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Madhyabindu Municipality	47	32	495	Don't know		
Gandaki Province	Nawalparasi East	Bineytribeni Rural Municipality	19	13	376	No		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	4	1	147	Yes	995	4200 3
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Phedikhola Municipality	0	1	63	Yes	151	1364
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Adhikhola Rural Municipality	6	2	84	No		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Arjunchaupari Rural Municipality	39	4	335	No		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Bhirkot Rural Municipality	8	4	350	No		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Biruwa Rural Municipality	2	8	150	No		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Harinas Rural Municipality	2	18	115	No		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Chapakot Municipality	23	5	294	Yes	Don't Know	4763
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Waling Municipality	28	9	391	Don't know		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Galyang Municipality	25	6	650	No		
Gandaki Province	Syangja	Kaligandaki Rural Municipality	16	9	296	Don't know		
Gandaki Province	Parbhat	Modi Rural Municipality	2	8	54	Yes	852	1582
Gandaki Province	Parbhat	Jaljala Rural Municipality	3	3	34	Don't know		
Gandaki Province	Parbhat	Kushma Municipality	33	14	111	No		

Gandaki Province	Parbhat	Falebas Municipality	15	55	220	No			
Gandaki Province	Parbhat	Mahasila Rural Municipality	8	6	47	No			
Gandaki Province	Parbhat	Bihadi Rural Municipality	6	6	50	Yes	796	1352	
Gandaki Province	Parbhat	Paiyu Rural Municipality	6	8	104	Don't know			
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Baglung Municipality	38	14	281	No			
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Kathekhola Rural Municipality	30	21	222	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	2
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Tarakhola Rural Municipality	11	11	124	Yes	200	300	50
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Tamankhola Rural Municipality	4	8	60	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	200
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Dhorpatan Municipality	18	18	445	No			
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Nisikhola Rural Municipality	7	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			700
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Badigaad Rural Municipality	30	7	571	No			
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Galkot Municipality	40	14	282	Don't know			
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Bareng Rural Municipality	2	37	205	Yes	2000	2000	
Gandaki Province	Baglung	Jaimuni Municipality	3	71	189	No			190
Povince 5	Rukum East	Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipality	3	1	39	No			
Povince 5	Rukum East	Sisre Rural Municipality	1	4	190	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Povince 5	Rukum East	Bhumre Rural Municipality	0	1	284	No			300
Povince 5	Rolpa	Sunchahari Rural Municipality	0	7	724	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Thawang Rural Municipality	0	10	452	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Pariwarta Rural Municipality	0	16	638	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Madi Rural Municipality	0	31	49	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Triveni Rural Municipality	0	25	1720	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Rolpa Municipality	5	100	1116	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Runtigadhi Rural Municipality	1	3	53	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Sunil Smriti Rural Municipality	35	35	1272	Don't know			
Povince 5	Rolpa	Lungri Rural Municipality	2	10	927	No			

Povince 5	Pyuthan	Gaumukhi Rural Municipality	6	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	2200	1000	
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Naubahini Rural Municipality	29	21	327	Yes	200	5300	500
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Jhimruk Rural Municipality	9	4	241	Don't know			
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Pyuthan Municipality	82	70	541	Don't know			Don't Know
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Swargadwari Municipality	42	11	677	Don't know			
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Mandavi Rural Municipality	31	15	616	No			
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Mallarani Rural Municipality	20	7	193	Don't know			
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Airawati Rural Municipality	17	13	351	No			1254
Povince 5	Pyuthan	Sarumarani Rural Municipality	18	14	943	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Kaligandaki Rural Municipality	1	32	249	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Satyawati Rural Municipality	11	36	471	No			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Chandrakot Rural Municipality	18	23	533	Don't know			114
Povince 5	Gulmi	Musikot Municipality	15	63	995	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Ishma Rural Municipality	57	35	749	Yes	1519	2000	
Povince 5	Gulmi	Malika Rural Municipality	13	24	533	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Madane Rural Municipality	5	24	569	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Dhurkot Rural Municipality	32	51	894	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Resunga Municipality	42	15	612	Yes	2800	1900	
Povince 5	Gulmi	Gulmi Durbar Rural Municipality	53	15	548	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Chhatrakot Rural Municipality	33	21	637	Don't know			
Povince 5	Gulmi	Ruru Kshetra Rural Municipality	30	19	435	Don't know			
Povince 5	Arghakhachi	Chhatradev Rural Municipality	27	23	716	No			
Povince 5	Arghakhachi	Malarani Rural Municipality	68	29	1084	Don't know			
Povince 5	Arghakhachi	Bhumikasthan Municipality	72	56	1777	Don't know			
Povince 5	Arghakhachi	Sandikharka Municipality	39	23	1126	Don't know			
Povince 5	Arghakhachi	Padini Rural Municipality	9	45	700	Don't know			

Povince 5	Arghakhachi	Sitganga Municipality	45	66	1432	Yes	600	3900
Povince 5	Palpa	Rampur Municipality	114	20	700	Don't know		
Povince 5	Palpa	Purbakhola Rural Municipality	160	38	552	Don't know		
Povince 5	Palpa	Rambha Rural Municipality	22	7	326	Don't know		
Povince 5	Palpa	Bagnaskli Rural Municipality	28	16	258	Yes	1345	2000
Povince 5	Palpa	Tansen Municipality	7	35	1223	Don't know		
Povince 5	Palpa	Ribdikut Rural Municipality	4	30	405	Don't know		15
Povince 5	Palpa	Rainadevi Chhahara Rural Municipality	38	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	2170	1227
Povince 5	Palpa	Tinau Rural Municipality	4	6	170	Don't know		
Povince 5	Palpa	Matthagadi Rural Municipality	27	20	309	No		50
Povince 5	Palpa	Nisdi Rural Municipality	95	13	378	Don't know		
Povince 5	Nawalparasi West	Bardaghat Municipality	7	16	571	No		
Povince 5	Nawalparasi West	Sunawal Municipality	30	17	571	No		
Povince 5	Nawalparasi West	Ramgram Municipality	3	11	451	No		
Povince 5	Nawalparasi West	Palhinandan Rural Municipality	14	6	436	No		
Povince 5	Nawalparasi West	Sarawal Rural Municipality	1	6	349	No		
Povince 5	Nawalparasi West	Pratappur Rural Municipality	7	8	663	No		
Povince 5	Nawalparasi West	Susta Rural Municipality	26	8	804	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Devdaha Municipality	9	4	850	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Butwal Sub Metropolitan City	74	5	929	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Sainamaina Municipality	41	6	615	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Kanchan Rural Municipality	18	5	650	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Gaidahawa Rural Municipality	26	6	628	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Shuddodhan Rural Municipality	8	5	258	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Siyari Rural Municipality	3	5	423	No		164
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Tilotama Municipality	25	2	1075	No		

Povince 5	Rupandehi	Omsatiya Rural Municipality	2	3	194	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Rohini Rural Municipality	8	2	607	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Siddharthanagar Municipality	6	5	1466	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Mayadevi Rural Municipality	13	8	556	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality	62	24	1293	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Kotahimai Rural Municipality	26	4	737	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Sammarimai Rural Municipality	27	10	947	No		
Povince 5	Rupandehi	Marchawari Rural Municipality	16	11	1436	No		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Badaganga Rural Municipality	65	19	872	Yes	0	0
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Buddhabhumi Municipality	37	10	1624	Don't know		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Shivaraj Municipality	74	9	1775	Don't know		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Bijaynagar Rural Municipality	40	8	1755	Don't know		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Krishnanagar Municipality	69	21	1989	Don't know		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Maharajgunj Municipality	122	50	2804	Don't know		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Kapilbastu Municipality	56	42	1320	Don't know		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Yasodhara Rural Municipality	168	51	1685	Don't know		
Povince 5	Kapilbastu	Suddodhan Rural Municipality	33	28	2010	Don't know		
Povince 5	Dang	Bangalachuli Rural Municipality	169	30	1300	Don't know		1542
Povince 5	Dang	Ghorahi Sub Metropolitan City	254	91	2375	Don't know		
Povince 5	Dang	Tulsipur Sub Metropolitan City	48	13	476	Don't know		
Povince 5	Dang	Babai Rural Municipality	3	1	1465	No		1310
Povince 5	Dang	Dashisharan Rural Municipality	3	2	318	No		
Povince 5	Dang	Lamahi Municipality	23	18	1311	Don't know		
Povince 5	Dang	Rapti Rural Municipality	13	29	529	No		
Povince 5	Dang	Gaduwa Rural Municipality	37	15	157	Don't know		
Povince 5	Dang	Rajapur Rural Municipality	14	5	578	No		

Povince 5	Banke	Rapti Sonari Rural Municipality	54	18	1596	Don't know			Don't Know
Povince 5	Banke	Kohalpur Municipality	17	18	1564	Don't know			
Povince 5	Banke	Bajjnath Rural Municipality	22	16	940	No			
Povince 5	Banke	Khajura Rural Municipality	32	2	29	Don't know			
Povince 5	Banke	Janaki Rural Municipality	43	8	88	Yes	471	4	
Povince 5	Banke	Duduwa Rural Municipality	27	5	108	No			
Povince 5	Banke	Narainapur Rural Municipality	118	5	911	No			0
Povince 5	Bardiya	Basgadhi Municipality	21	20	1645	Don't know			
Povince 5	Bardiya	Barbardiya Municipality	8	54	3268	Don't know			
Povince 5	Bardiya	Thakurbaba Municipality	8	13	1200	No			
Povince 5	Bardiya	Geruwa Rural Municipality	5	11	1353	Yes	880	1320	Don't Know
Povince 5	Bardiya	Rajapur Municipality	6	18	350	Don't know			Don't Know
Povince 5	Bardiya	Madhuban Municipality	31	14	1600	Don't know			
Povince 5	Bardiya	Gulariya Municipality	26	23	900	No			12
Povince 5	Bardiya	Badaiyataal Rural Municipality	49	16	273	No			
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Dolpo Budh Rural Municipality	0	3	297	No			
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Shey Phoksundo Rural Municipality	0	10	400	Yes	0	60	
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Jagadulla Rural Municipality	1	3	270	No			
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Mudkechula Rural Municipality	0	10	269	No			
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Tripurasundari Municipality	0	8	1000	No			
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Thuli Bheri Municipality	0	4	No Information Available	No			
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Kaike Rural Municipality	0	8	No Information Available	No			
Karnali Province	Dolpa	Charka Tangsong Rural Municipality	0	3	115	No			
Karnali Province	Mugu	Mugu Karma Rong Rural Municipality	0	9	86	Yes	1500	500	
Karnali Province	Mugu	Chayaanath Rara Municipality	0	1	240	Yes	445	118	12
Karnali Province	Mugu	Soru Rural Municipality	0	2	309	No			

Karnali Province	Mugu	Khatyadh Rural Municipality	0	15	939	Yes	800	300	351
Karnali Province	Humla	Kharpunath Rural Municipality	0	18	553	Don't know			
Karnali Province	Humla	Simkot Rural Municipality	0	21	1218	No			
Karnali Province	Humla	Namkha Rural Municipality	0	10	217	No			
Karnali Province	Humla	Sarkegaad Rural Municipality	0	25	300	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Karnali Province	Humla	Adanchuli Rural Municipality	0	14	563	Yes	200	25	
Karnali Province	Humla	Tajkot Rural Municipality	0	8	No Information Available	No			
Karnali Province	Jumla	Patarasi Rural Municipality	0	8	251	Yes	955	100	Don't Know
Karnali Province	Jumla	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality	0	11	700	Yes	2850	150	350
Karnali Province	Jumla	Sinja Rural Municipality	10	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			
Karnali Province	Jumla	Chandan Nath Municipality	0	12	228	No			150
Karnali Province	Jumla	Guthichaur Rural Municipality	0	8	144	No			
Karnali Province	Jumla	Tatopani Rural Municipality	0	16	469	Yes	650	35	
Karnali Province	Jumla	Tila Rural Municipality	1	8	839	No			200
Karnali Province	Jumla	Hima Rural Municipality	9	9	412	Yes	0	0	0
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Palata Rural Municipality	1	3	413	No			600
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Pachaljharana Rural Municipality	0	6	382	Yes	350	37	1
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Raskot Municipality	1	2	1200	No			100
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Sunni Triveni Rural Municipality	14	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	677	748	
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Naraharinath Rural Municipality	0	9	539	No			
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Khadchakra Municipality	0	5	800	No			500
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Tilagufa Municipality	0	11	1200	Don't know			
Karnali Province	Kalikot	Mahabai Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	Don't know			
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Naumule Rural Municipality	141	12	650	Yes	1500	150	500
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Mahabu Rural Municipality	165	55	1920	Yes	1920	2500	1816

Karnali Province	Dailekh	Bhairavi Rural Municipality	15	30	1697	Yes	4600	400	150
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Thatikadh Rural Municipality	3	28	1550	Yes	2500	0	1300
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Aathbis Municipality	21	34	1405	Yes	800	200	60
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Chamuda Bindrasaini Municipality	3	32	1724	No			
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Narayan Rural Municipality	222	23	1841	Yes	8000	3000	
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Bhagwati Rural Municipality	8	5	237	No			
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Dhungeshwor Rural Municipality	68	8	620	No			200
Karnali Province	Dailekh	Gurans Rural Municipality	8	19	2147	Yes	1000	500	400
Karnali Province	Jajarkot	Barrkot Rural Municipality	6	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	1400	200	70
Karnali Province	Jajarkot	Shibalaya Rural Municipality	4	4	627	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	Don't Know
Karnali Province	Jajarkot	Bheri Municipality	0	6	732	No			
Karnali Province	Jajarkot	Nalgad Rural Municipality	1	9	360	Yes	1890	10	50
Karnali Province	Rukum West	Athbiskot Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			
Karnali Province	Rukum West	Saanibheri Rural Municipality	1	24	1000	No			3
Karnali Province	Rukum West	Baafikot Rural Municipality	0	10	598	Yes	2200	2800	12
Karnali Province	Rukum West	Musikot Municipality	0	18	946	Yes	2754	1326	90
Karnali Province	Rukum West	Triveni Rural Municipality	0	13	333	No			317
Karnali Province	Salyan	Darma Rural Municipality	15	29	1450	Yes	16009	2847	747
Karnali Province	Salyan	Kumakh Rural Municipality	12	15	819	Yes	1700	800	800
Karnali Province	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Municipality	136	34	2250	Yes	6000	1500	
Karnali Province	Salyan	Siddhakumakh Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	1165	749	
Karnali Province	Salyan	Bagchaur Municipality	11	68	698	Yes	3400	1600	
Karnali Province	Salyan	Chhatreshwori Rural Municipality	0	8	606	No			
Karnali Province	Salyan	Sarada Municipality	3	12	No Information Available	No			
Karnali Province	Salyan	Triveni Rural Municipality	8	8	456	Yes	519	889	0

Karnali Province	Salyan	Kapurkot Rural Municipality	1	1	1112	No		0	
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Simta Rural Municipality	5	48	2798	Yes	2100	Don't Know	
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Chingad Rural Municipality	21	21	1126	Yes	1000	820	
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Lekbesi Municipality	39	23	No Information Available	No			
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Gurbhakot Municipality	38	19	2000	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Birendranagar Municipality	50	9	1872	No			
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Barahatal Rural Municipality	29	15	1700	No		1300	
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Panchapuri Municipality	51	17	2265	No			
Karnali Province	Surkhet	Chaukune Rural Municipality	25	19	2082	No		1500	
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Himali Rural Municipality	14	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Gaumul Rural Municipality	33	2	395	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Budhinanda Municipality	4	12	581	Don't know			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Swamikartik Khapar Rural Municipality	1	17	615	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Jagganath Rural Municipality	1	14	28	Yes	500	300	
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Badimalika Municipality	140	9	798	Don't know			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Khaptad Chhededaha Rural Municipality	53	130	1421	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Bhudiganga Municipality	159	32	1800	No		1	
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajura	Triveni Municipality	103	29	1754	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Saipal Rural Municipality	0	3	30	Yes	4	0	
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Bungal Municipality	99	54	1835	No		Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Surma Rural Municipality	0	11	300	Yes	800	10	
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Talakot Rural Municipality	0	10	304	Yes	2700	14	Don't Know
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Masta Rural Municipality	0	15	434	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Jayaprithvi Municipality	0	6	496	Don't know			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Chabbis Pathaibhera Rural Municipality	2	15	204	No			

Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Durgathali Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Kedarsyui Rural Municipality	10	13	735	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Bitthadchir Rural Municipality	7	8	98	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Thalara Rural Municipality	5	88	1531	No		Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Bajhang	Kapthadchana Rural Municipality	7	60	672	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Byas Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	292	709	
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Dahu Rural Municipality	0	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	0	0	
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Mahakali Municipality	2	5	528	Don't know			
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Naugadh Municipality	0	16	808	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Apihimal Rural Municipality	0	18	382	Yes	133	58	
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Marma Rural Municipality	0	10	570	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Shaileshikar Municipality	14	No Information Available	No Information Available	Don't know		Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Malikaarjun Rural Municipality	0	16	397	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Darchula	Lekam Rural Municipality	2	16	393	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Dilasaini Rural Municipality	7	16	1100	No		800	
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Dogadakedar Rural Municipality	29	22	879	Yes	2300	300	200
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	8	44	2659	Yes	3500	1600	200
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Dasharathchanda Municipality	34	34	995	Don't know			
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Rural Municipality	50	29	1321	Yes	11822	300	Don't Know
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Shivanath Rural Municipality	48	22	1228	Yes	2737	144	1100
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	27	37	1194	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Patan Municipality	11	20	1545	No		1200	
Sudurpashchim Province	Baitadi	Sigas Rural Municipality	36	25	1400	Yes	3295	5	50
Sudurpashchim Province	Dadeldhura	Navadurga Rural Municipality	44	22	2000	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Dadeldhura	Amargadhi Municipality	38	17	984	Don't know			

Sudurpashchim Province	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Rural Municipality	12	32	425	Yes	1159	350	
Sudurpashchim Province	Dadeldhura	Bhagyeshowr Rural Municipality	27	9	532	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Dadeldhura	Parashuram Municipality	43	24	2500	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Dadeldhura	Alital Rural Municipality	1	7	800	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Dadeldhura	Ganyapdura Rural Municipality	69	26	1326	Yes	2974	231	
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Purbachauki Rural Municipality	43	No Information Available	No Information Available	Yes	8000	0	800
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Sayal Rural Municipality	16	39	2000	Yes	6000	30	2200
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Adarsha Rural Municipality	37	33	2500	Yes	7000	150	5500
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Shikhar Rural Municipality	45	45	2880	Yes	3500	1000	2600
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality	12	30	2341	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Kic Rural Municipality	2	29	1700	Yes	5100	100	260
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Bogatan Rural Municipality	25	26	1026	No			1026
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Bedikedar Rural Municipality	4	12	756	Yes	1450	35	794
Sudurpashchim Province	Doti	Joraya Rural Municipality	14	10	597	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Panchadewal Binayek Municipality	6	18	700	Don't know			100
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Mellekh Rural Municipality	60	36	1930	Yes	5927	73	1200
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Safebagar Municipality	138	62	1752	Yes	12419	250	
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Chaurpati Rural Municipality	22	32	1612	Yes	8000	500	1400
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Mangalsen Municipality	59	37	1303	Yes	8000	1000	
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Bannigadhi Jayghad Rural Municipality	34	28	1204	Yes	12000	130	
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Kamal Bazar Rural Municipality	1	22	1350	Yes	9000	200	1109
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Dhakari Rural Municipality	27	39	2232	Don't know			2200
Sudurpashchim Province	Achham	Turmakhad Rural Municipality	23	140	1375	Yes	18000	500	1200
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Mohanyal Rural Municipality	3	46	1785	No			350
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Chure Rural Municipality	14	39	1582	No			200
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Godhabari Municipality	0	41	4600	No			

Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Gauriganga Municipality	105	63	4106	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Ghodaghodi Municipality	33	68	5918	Don't know			Don't Know
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Bardagoriya Rural Municipality	29	42	2800	Yes	12000	600	25
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Lamkichuha Municipality	180	42	4918	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Janki Rural Municipality	38	27	2465	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	Don't Know
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Joshiपुर Rural Municipality	0	24	2491	Yes	Don't Know	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Tikapur Municipality	61	19	2433	Yes	Don't Know	16000	Don't Know
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Bhajani Municipality	33	28	3788	Yes	5000	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Kailari Rural Municipality	27	19	1894	Yes	2000	Don't Know	
Sudurpashchim Province	Kailali	Dhangadi Sub Metropolitan City	76	44	3829	Don't know			
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur Municipality	160	30	2402	Don't know			3097
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Shuklaphat Municipality	26	23	1645	Yes	3000	400	2500
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Bedkot Municipality	14	15	1645	Yes	11500	35	1800
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Bhimdatta Municipality	19	35	2054	Yes	12000	1000	2744
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Mahakali Municipality	22	35	4000	Yes	6000	500	4000
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Laljhadi Rural Municipality	18	No Information Available	No Information Available	No			700
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Punarbans Municipality	21	17	2881	Yes	9000	2000	1800
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Belauri Municipality	31	9	1055	No			
Sudurpashchim Province	Kanchanpur	Beldadi Rural Municipality	15	14	1011	No			
Total	-	-	12,510	8,241	370,597	-	321,941	149,050	72,133

