Water and Sanitation

as of June 2021

Source of Drinking Water

Improved Source of Drinking water
97.7%

Unimproved Source of Drinking water
2.3%

Type of Toilet Used

Improved Sanitation facility
83.6%

Unimproved Sanitation Facility
16.4%

67.4 % *of household population with E. coli in source water*

Human Development Indicators

25,335.49 NPR million	**Gross Domestic Product**	
15 per thousand	**Infant Mortality Rate** (MICS)	
0.51	**Human Development Index** (HDI)	
68.9	**Life expectancy** (HDI)	

Note :
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Attitude towards Domestic Violence

33.7 % *of women age 15-49 years believes a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances*

47.8 % *of women age 15-49 years believes a mother-in-law is justified in verbally abusing and threatening her daughter-in-law in various circumstance*

Early Childhood Development Index score

55.8 % *of children age 3-4 years are developmentally on track in literacy- numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains*

2.7% *of children age 0-17 living with neither biological parent*

as of June 2021

Adult / Child Disfunctioning

Functional difficulties in at least one domain:
Seeing, Hearing, Walking, Communication

Age 18 - 49 1.3 % 🧑 👩 1.4 %

Age 02 - 04 1.9 %

🏠 Shelter

Finished floor

Rudimentary floor

Natural floor

Type of House Foundation

Natural walls

Others

Rudimentary walls

Finished walls

Type of Outer Wall
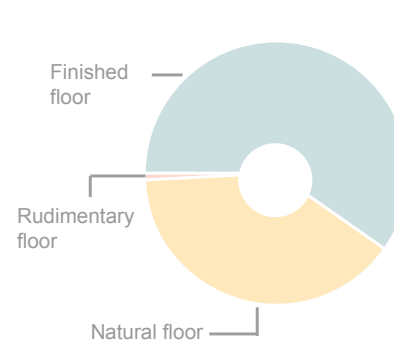
Health Insurance covergae

It is one protection scheme that present
the percentage of men and women
covered by health insurance

Age 15 - 49 0.7 % 🧑 👩 1.4 %

Age 05 - 17 0.3 %

Rudimentary roof

Other

Natural roof

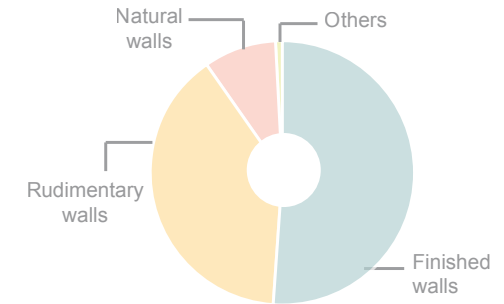Finished roof

Type of Roof

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international multi-purpose household survey. A total sample of 512 enumeration areas and 12,800 households was selected for the survey. It was designed to provide estimates for many indicators on the situation of children and women.

	Rural	Urban
% of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials	95.6 %	95.2 %
% of women with a private place to wash and change	84.3 %	87.6 %

👩 **Menstrual Hygiene**

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Nepal: Annual expected exposed people to perennial river floods (ProvinceTwo)
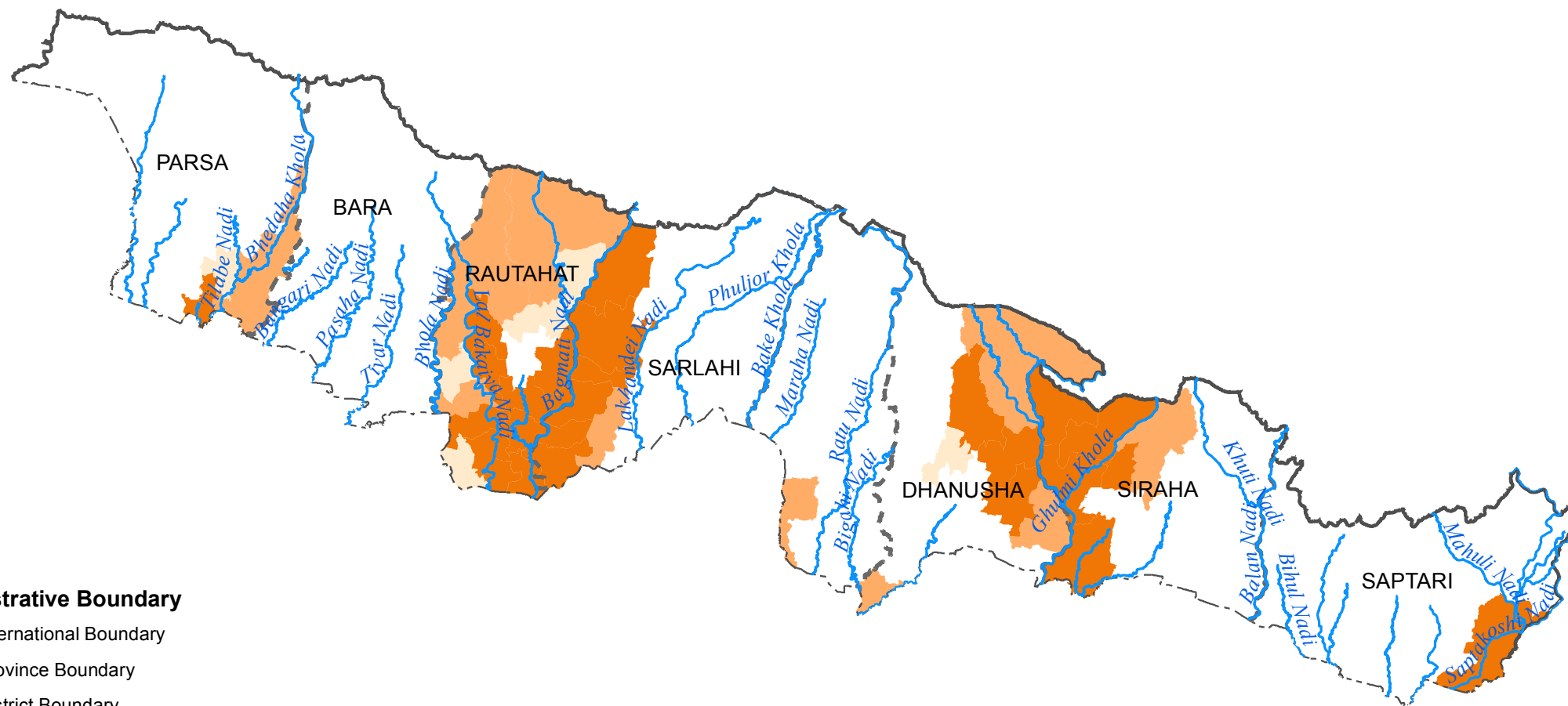
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DHANUSHA

SIRAHA

SAPTARI

Tilabe Nadi
Bhedaha Khola
Bangari Nadi
Pasaha Nadi
Tiyar Nadi
Bhola Nadi
Lal Bakaya Nadi
Bagmati Nadi
Lakhandei Nadi
Phuljor Khola
Bake Khola
Maraha Nadi
Ratu Nadi
Bigahi Nadi
Ghurmi Khola
Khuti Nadi
Balan Nadi
Bihul Nadi
Mahuli Nadi
Sunakoshi Nadi

Administrative Boundary

-‥-‥- International Boundary

――― Province Boundary

‐ ‐ ‐ District Boundary

――― Major Rivers

No. of people expected to be exposed to Perennial Flood per year

Low

Moderate

High

The classification is based on quantile distribution of the calculated values at municipality level. The map shows the relative classification across the country.

The indicator is based on the estimated average number of people expected to be exposed to perennial river floods per year. It results from the combination of the perennial flood hazard zones as defined by the perennial flood hazard map (25-year return period) and the total population living in the exposed areas as per the population density map. The expected number of people exposed in the hazard zone in one year is the yearly average of the total population living in the exposed area.

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Map data source(s):
World Food Programme (WFP)

Vulnerability Indicator - Province Two

Age dependency ratio %

- less than 70
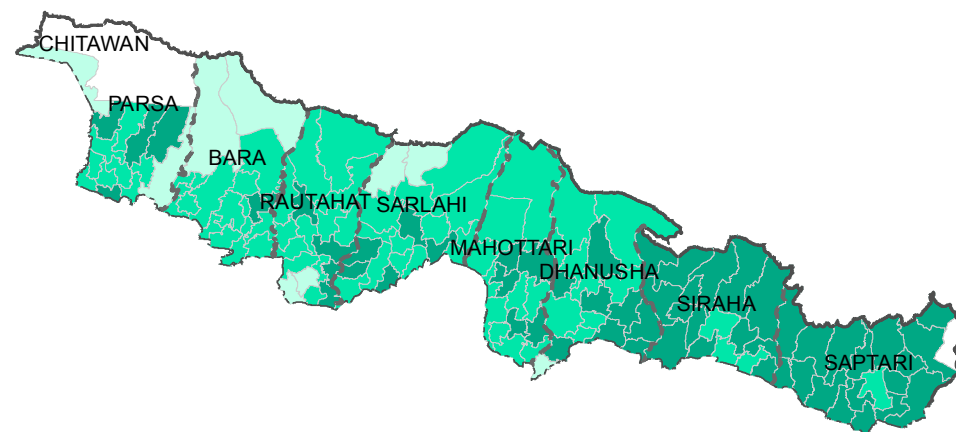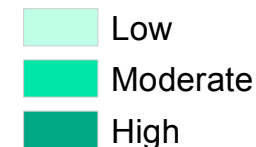- 70 - 90 %
- greater than 90 %
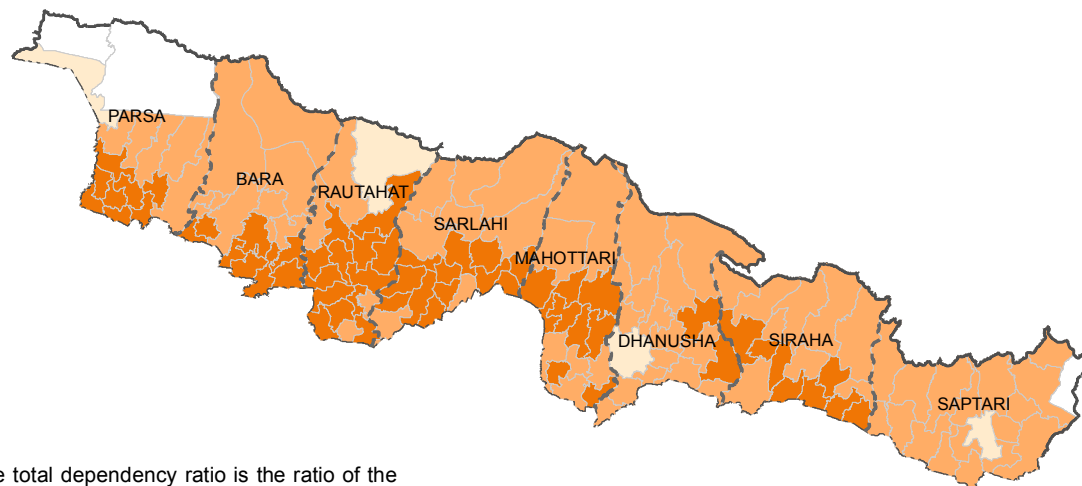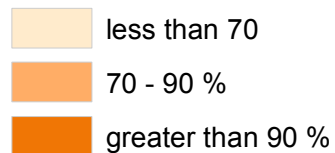
The total dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the population aged 0-14 and that aged 60+ to the population aged 15-59. The ratio is presented as number of dependants per 100 persons of working age (15-59).

The classification is based on quantile distribution of the calculated values at municipality level. The map shows the relative classification across the country.

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Legend

Administrative Boundary

— · — · — International Boundary

———— Province Boundary

– – – – District Boundary

Municipality Boundary

Inequality

- Low
- Moderate
- High

Dalit Population: Dalits (the lowest strata of the Hindu caste system) are considered "untouchable" and encounter systemic social and economic exclusion
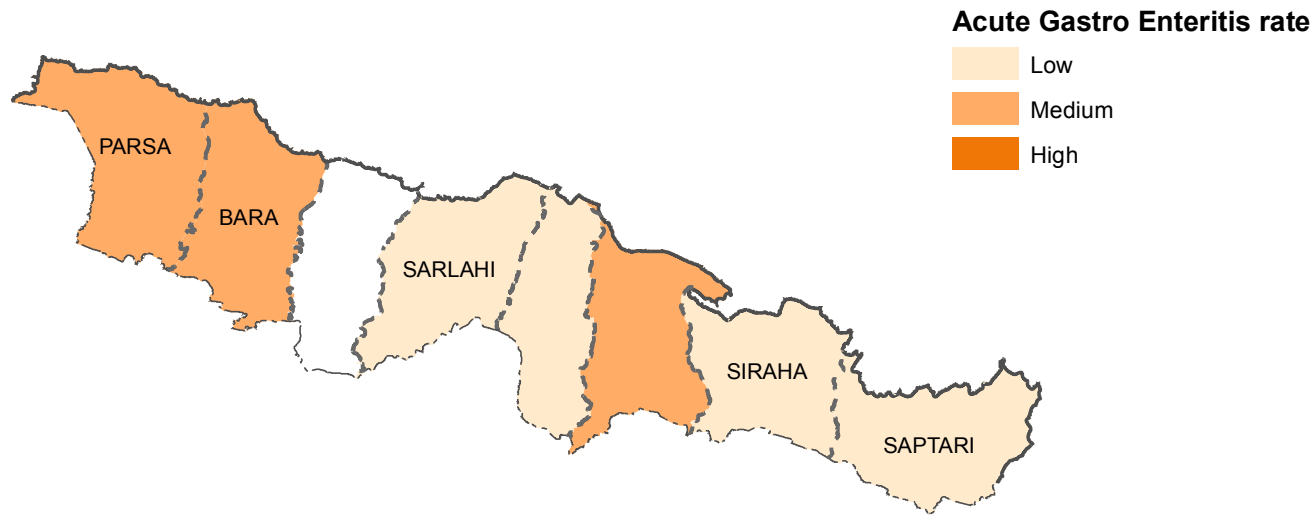
GDI: It measures achievements in the same basic capabilities (dimensions) as the Human Development Index but takes into consideration inequality in achievements between women and men

GEM: It seeks to determine how much women have been empowered or enfranchised to take part in different aspects of public life in comparison with men

Inequality is calculated taking average of Dalit population data, Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).

Nepal: Disease Burden Rate Map (Province Two)

Acute Gastro Enteritis rate

Acute Gastro Enteritis rate
- Low
- Medium
- High

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Administrative Boundary
- International Boundary
- Province Boundary
- District Boundary

SARI rate
- Low
- Medium
- High

Sudden Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI) rate

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MAHOTTARI
DHANUSHA
SIRAHA
SAPTARI

Acute Gastro Enteritis (AGE) is an endemic and re-emerging disease, in particular during the rainy season.

The estimated number of Acute Gastro Enteritis cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100 000 population.
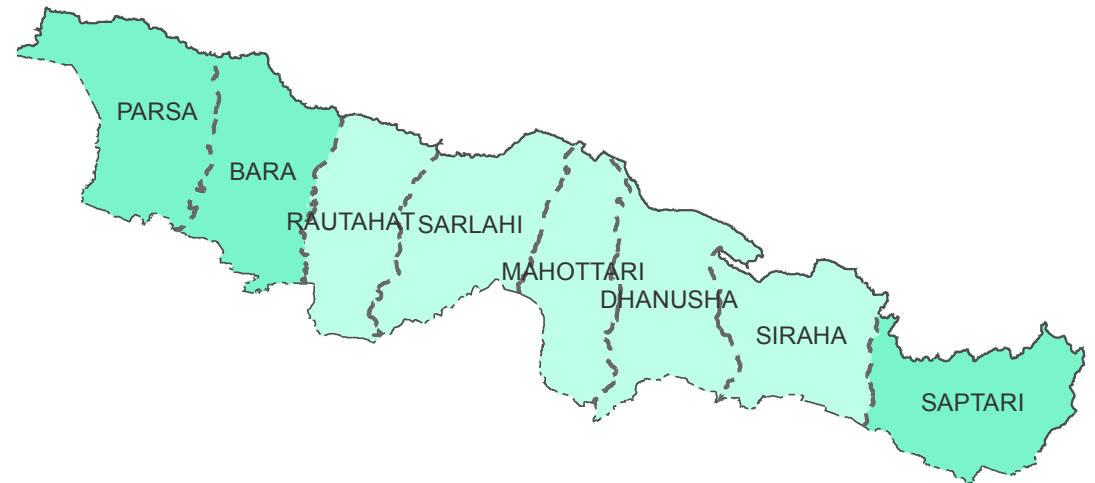
The classification is based on quantile distribution of the values at district level. The map shows the relative classification across the country.

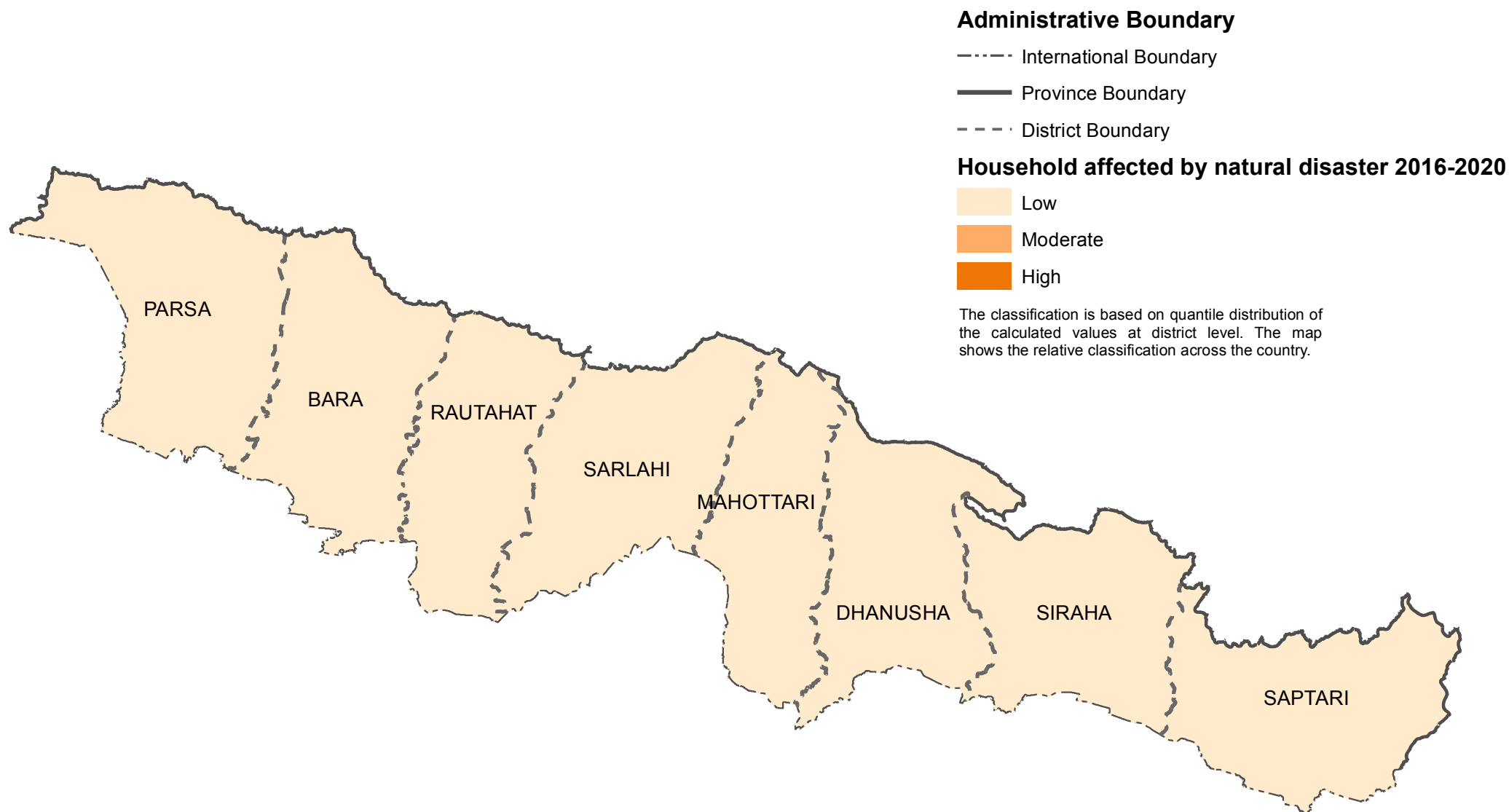Sudden Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI) is an endemic and re-emerging disease, in particular during the rainy season.

The estimated number of Sudden Acute Respiratory Illness cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100 000 population.

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Household affected by natural disaster 2016-2020 (Province Two)

Administrative Boundary

— · — · — International Boundary

———— Province Boundary

— — — District Boundary

Household affected by natural disaster 2016-2020

Low

Moderate

High

The classification is based on quantile distribution of the calculated values at district level. The map shows the relative classification across the country.

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SIRAHA

SAPTARI

To account for increased vulnerability during the recovery period after a disaster, households affected by recent shocks in the past five years are considered. The affected households from the most recent year are considered fully while affected households from the previous years are scaled down with the factor 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, and 0.2 for the second, third, fourth, and fifth year, respectively, assuming that recovery decreases vulnerability progressively.
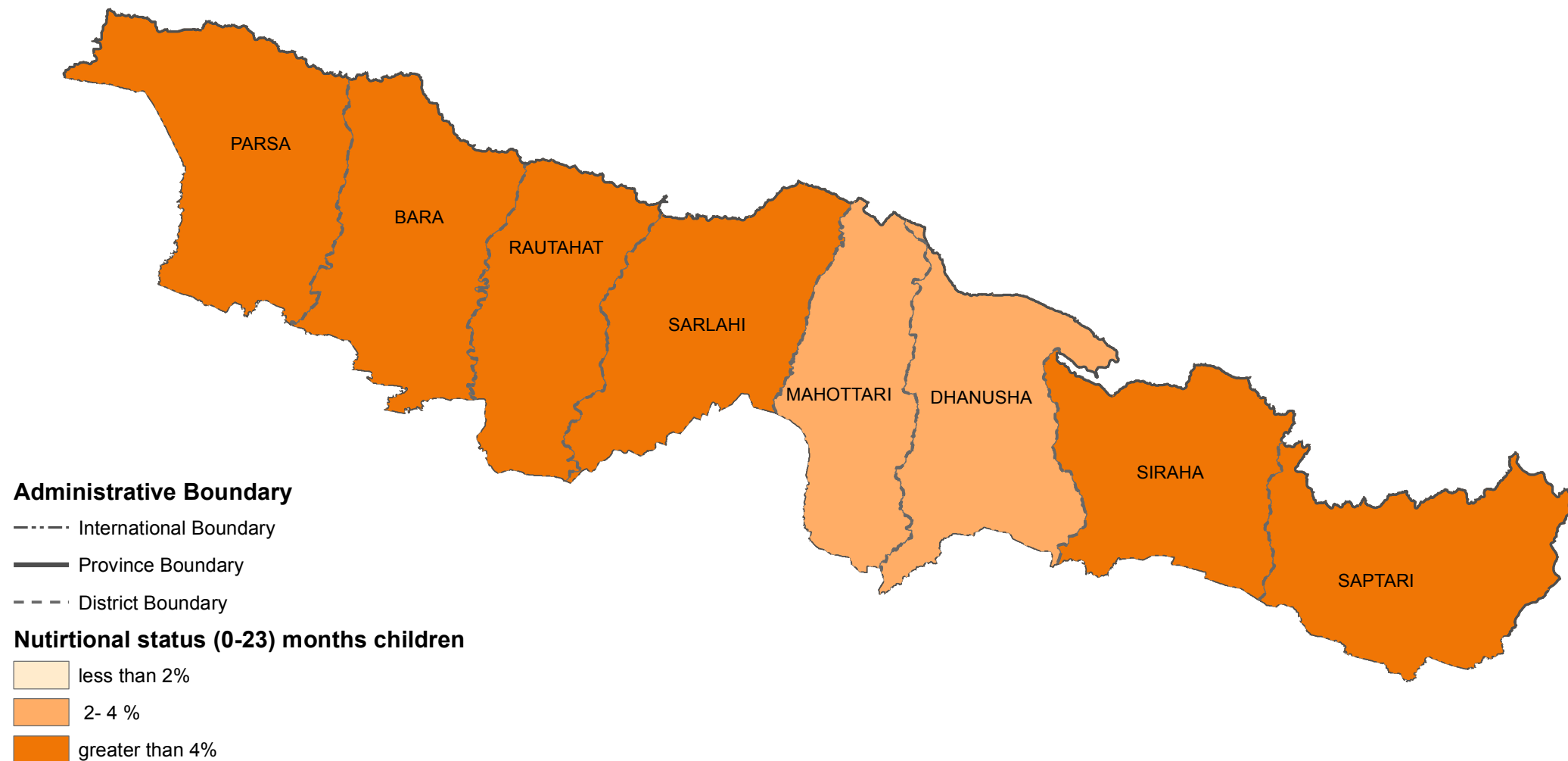
Map data source(s):
Nepal Disaster Risk Reduction Portal

Note* :
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Nutritional status children (0-23 months) - Province Two

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DHANUSHA

SIRAHA

SAPTARI

Administrative Boundary

—·—·— International Boundary

——— Province Boundary

- - - - District Boundary

Nutirtional status (0-23) months children

less than 2%

2- 4 %

greater than 4%

Percentage of newly registered children aged 0-23 months with a moderate or severe nutritional status

Note* :
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Map data source(s):
Health Management Information Sysytem (HMIS)