

Governance at a Glance, Issue 5: April 2021

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An Exploration of the Complexities and Challenges Faced in Health, Education, and Migration Governance in Nepal

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What is the current status of Health, Education, and Migration governance? How are governance systems organized, what progress have we made, and what changes can be expected in the coming future?

Our 'Governance at a Glance' series explores these questions from a lens of key thematic areas that have or have the potential to characterize Nepal's overall development and affect governance systems. The pages enclosed in this report represent a summary of the institutions and political tools used by the ministries and concerned departments in processes related to the governance of issues surrounding Health, Education, and Migration.

About GMC Nepal

Governance Monitoring Centre Nepal is a research initiative by Kathmandu-based NGO Centre for Social Change. Using a variety of investigative methods and the latest in qualitative & quantitative research tools, GMC Nepal is dedicated to strengthen Nepali democracy and empower its citizens through accurate & up-to-date information.

Table of Contents

Glossary of Abbreviations	2
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Health Governance

Ministry of Health and Population	3
The Department of Health Services	4
Conceptualizing the Divisions of MoHP	4
Health Governance in the Federal Context	5

Education Governance

Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology	7
Relevant Autonomous Bodies	7
Divisions of MoEST	8
Currently Governing National Education Policy	9
Education Governance in the Federal Context	9

Migration Governance

Institutional Arrangements	10
Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security	11
Ministry of Home Affairs	12
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	12
Migration Governance in the Federal Context	13

References.....	14
Credits & Acknowledgements	15

Glossary of Abbreviations

Certain commonly used shorthand abbreviations are used through the pages enclosed in this document to represent names of specific organizations, projects, studies, statistical composites, and/or governmental & non-governmental bodies for brevity.

They are listed below in their order of appearance in this report:

GoN	Government of Nepal
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DoHS	Department of Health Services
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
NHP	National Health Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
HLMC	Health Logistics Management Centre
Covid-19	Novel Corona Virus Disease, Discovered in 2019
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
NEP	National Education Policy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
DOE	Department of Education
CEHRD	Centre for Education and Human Resource Development
UGC	University Grants Commission
NEB	National Examinations Board
SEE	Secondary Education Examination
CDC	Curriculum Development Center
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
MoLESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
DoFE	Department of Foreign Employment
DoLOS	Department of Labour and Occupational Safety
VSDTA	Vocational Skill Development Training Academy
FEPB	Foreign Employment Protection Board

Health Governance

The Ministry of Health and Population

The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) is the fundamental governance body tasked with regulating the healthcare system policies and their implementation in Nepal. The ministry's tasks include managing the development of the public healthcare sector, oversight of the private healthcare industry, management of population and demographic policies, and the general support provision in the planning, implementation and oversight of all non-governmental activity associated with health and healthcare services across Nepal.

The Ministry of Health and Population runs all public hospitals in Nepal. These include four regional hospitals, 11 zonal hospitals, 5 teaching hospitals, as well as district hospitals and general hospitals. MoHP also closely works with private sector stakeholders in the healthcare industry to oversee the documentation and implementation of guidelines and policies as directed by its planning wing from the central government, down the federal framework to the local authorities.

MoHP is currently led by Honorable Minister Hridayesh Tripathi.

MoHP's organizational structure includes three adjacent departments, described below.

The **Department of Health Services** is the biggest and main healthcare governing wing of MoHP. The next section of this document details the institutions and functions operative within this body.

The **Department of Ayurveda & Alternative Medicine** is responsible for programming, management of information and supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the delivery of Ayurveda services. It works to promote a healthy lifestyle through its networks and through other MoHP facilities throughout the country, using simple and therapeutic measures along with promotive and rehabilitative healthcare practices. As of now, Ayurveda health services are being delivered through 382 institutions under this department across Nepal.

The **Department of Drug Administration and Pharmaceuticals** was established under the Ministry of Forest and Soil conservation in 1979 and has remained under MoHP after being transferred to the ministry since 2004 as one of its three key departments. It works to prohibit the misuse or abuse of medicines, allied pharmaceutical products, and other drug substances through regulation and control of the production, marketing, distribution, export, import, storage, and utilization of substances deemed harmful for undiagnosed public use.

The overarching roles and responsibilities of MoHP are vast and complex in nature. The Health Services Department itself leads the national drive to maintain all mainstream health policy, planning, and implementation, along with relevant research and development functions. The ministry also leads the country's healthcare training planning and implementation duties, along with training efforts based on environmental health, family planning, nutrition education, reproductive education, etc. Finally, as the name suggests, MoHP is also the central national authority on population policy, documentation, recordkeeping, monitoring, publications, and demographic knowledge dissemination.

The Department of Health Services

The overall structure of MoHP with respect to its central health services delivery governance department is a complex web of mutually interacting bodies with varying levels of autonomous power, all operating under the ministry's umbrella of overarching targets and goals. The chart annexed below shows the flow of hierarchical influence through the Department of Health Services.

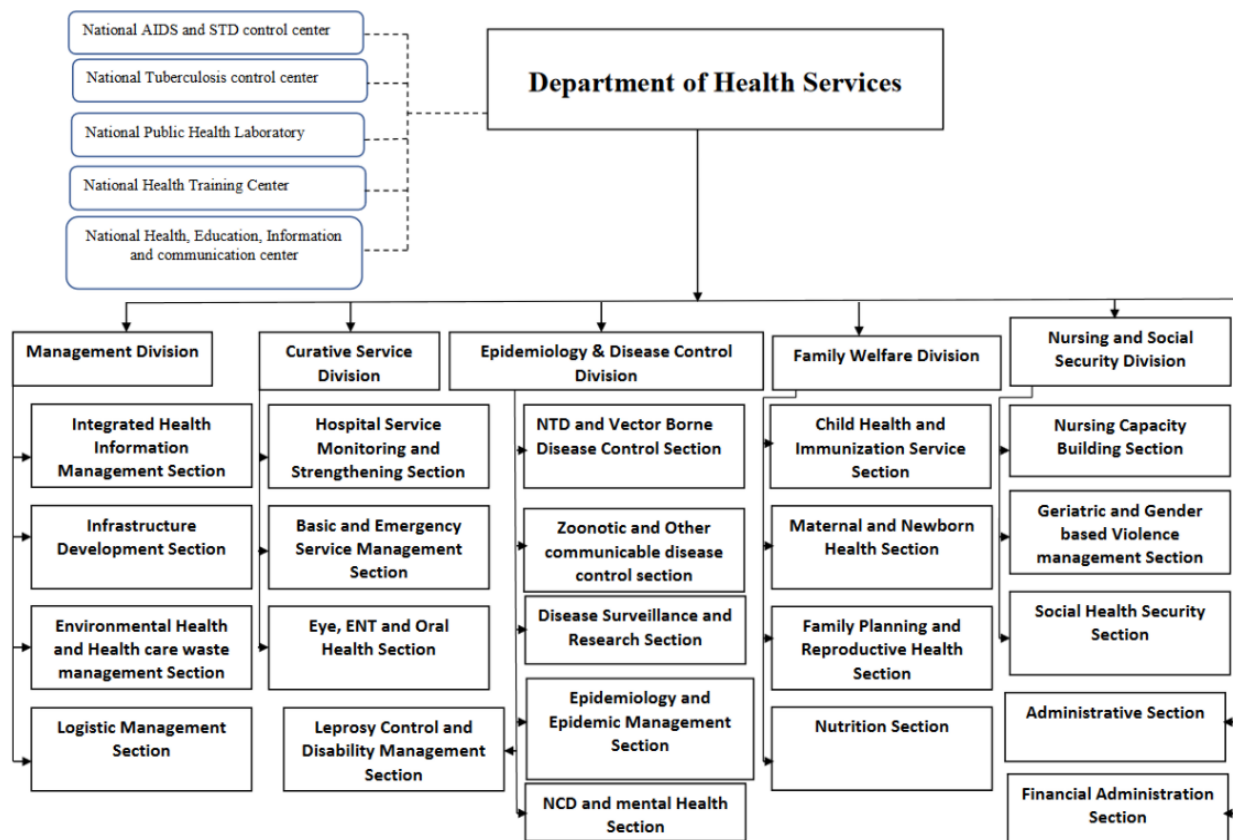


Image Source 1: Department of Health Services

The complex organizational structure and its many divisions can have advantages as well as disadvantages in operation. While a diverse number of issues and healthcare concerns can be addressed through the allocation of detailed project-based offices, power sharing issues and coordination problems can give rise to inefficiency and disorganization if not governed carefully.

Conceptualizing the Divisions of MoHP

Given the complex nature of the MoHP divisions, it is useful to recategorize the ministry's governing bodies through the lens of responsibilities and tasks. When conceptualized this way, there are primarily six main sub-divisions that operate in conjunction with each other. Some of these governance bodies have varying levels of autonomous power from one another depending on the specific functions of the divisions themselves. They are also stylized differently – some are called divisions, while others are called departments, sections, or units to reflect their relative functional and hierarchical scope in the process.

The main sub-divisions are highlighted in the table below, along with an assortment of their key operating areas that help to explain their responsibilities.

MoHP Division/Unit	Assorted Key Division of Responsibility Areas
Policy, Planning, and Monitoring Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and Planning - Monitoring and Evaluation - Medical Services, Education, and Research - Ayurveda and Alternative Medication
Quality Standard and Regulation Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality Check and Regulation - Quality Control Information and Technology
Population Management and Information Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population Management - Demographic Statistics and Reporting - Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)
Health Coordination Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial and Local Health Coordination - Multilateral Coordination - Development Support Coordination - Public Information Coordination
Administration, Finance, and Law division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of all internal finances - Management of legalities of all MoHP activity - Administrative and operations responsibilities
Disaster Management Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Epidemic and Pandemic Planning - Epidemic and Pandemic Execution - Disaster Reduction and Resilience Health Policies - Natural Disaster Related Health Concerns and Responsibilities

Health Governance in the Federal Context

Since moving from a unitary framework into a three-tier federal system of government with the promulgation of the 2015 Constitution, issues surrounding Health Governance has remained a popular topic of discussion and criticism in the national political discourse. As federalism accelerated following the 2015 declaration, the national health system seemed also poised to march towards a structurally decentralized model. Advantages of a decentralized healthcare system, as laid out in the Constitution as well as the National Health Policy document, include the reduction of disparities in healthcare access, acknowledgment and policy-level action towards localized health concerns, and overall improvement in national health outcome indicators.

Initial responsibility delineation included active participation of all three tiers of the health system. The three major departments of MoHP – namely Health Services, Ayurveda & Alternative Medicine, and Drug Administration – were to be managed at the central level, along with each of their divisions as outlined in the sections above. A state level Health Directorate at each provincial level would communicate and facilitate the work of the central divisions within localized contexts. Each province also contains a Health Logistics Management Centre and Health Training Centre. Provincial Ministries of Social Development are institutionalized to work in concurrent capacity with these provincial health offices for continued efforts to reach health delivery services across domestic borders. Finally, at the local level, there is at least one Health Office, capable of providing basic healthcare access information and primary health care services. When relevant, these local bodies work in conjunction with the Metro/Sub-Metropolitan Municipalities or Rural Municipalities in the area.

This structure can be observed in the chart outlined below.

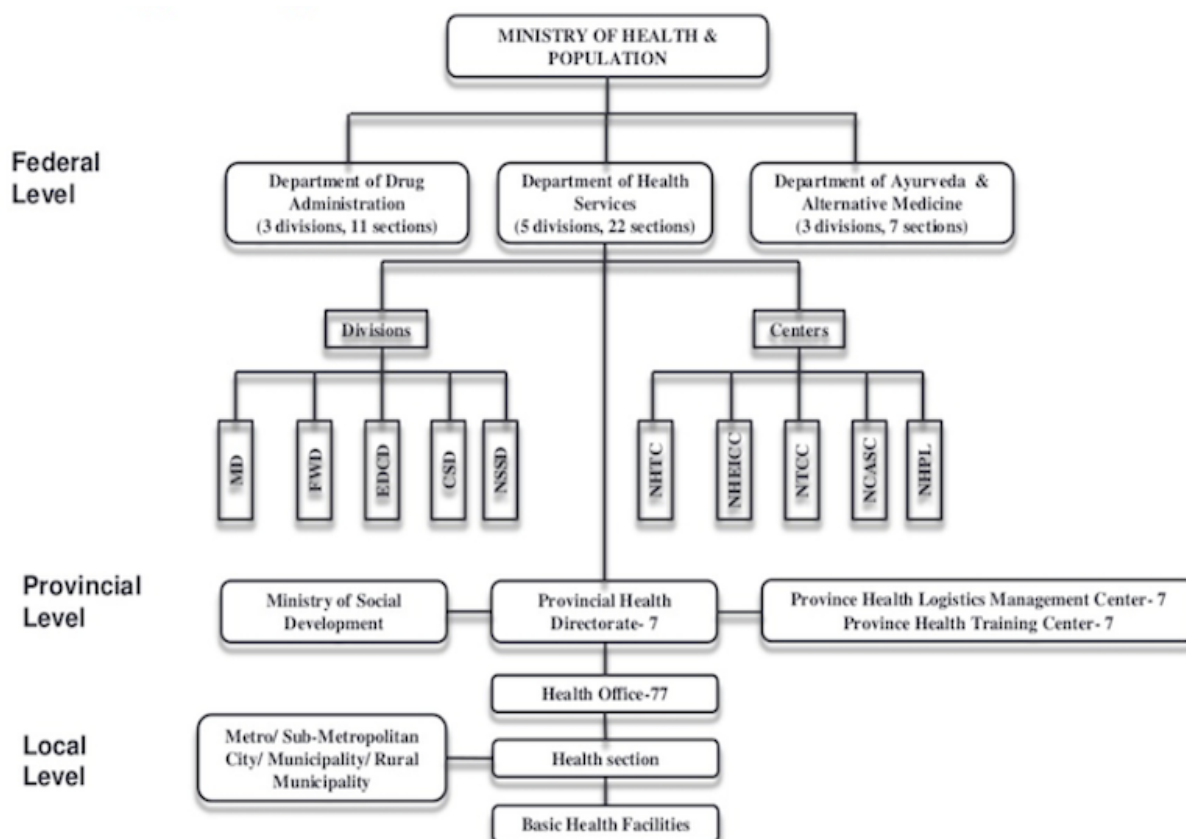


Image Source 2: Prabesh Ghimire, SlideShare

While the turn towards federalism has created several opportunities for the national healthcare delivery systems to become localized and more accessible to citizens across the country, it has not remained without criticism. One major challenge that has come to light in the years that followed 2015 has concerned the governing capacity of local government systems and leaders. Experts have posited that a slower, more deliberate transition into the federal framework could have included extended training programs and local government/health office capacity building efforts spearheaded by the central government for a smoother adaptation.

Similarly, the lack of resource-based ability of local bodies to manage the procurement logistics and distributions of drugs, along with similar concerns regarding adequate human resource in local healthcare centres, has caused the central government to continue assuming leadership in several areas. Since most of these areas include rural and remote regions, claims have been made that the process has undermined the entire federal framework it was meant to promote in the first place. Many local leaders have also been hesitant to protest this undermining fearing political repercussions.

Finally, prior power-sharing struggles observed among the three tiers came to a halt with the declaration of the Covid-19 pandemic, as the central government assumed complete leadership of all crisis management activities under the circumstance of a health emergency. Centrally announced nationwide lockdown, enforced even in districts with no cases of the novel virus, were also seen as a move that undermined the federal framework. Confusion regarding jurisdiction and plan of action between the three tiers continued between lockdown periods, causing weak infrastructure planning.

Education Governance

Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) is the fundamental governance body responsible for formulating educational policies, plans and programs. MoEST is also the primary institution responsible for the management and implementation of its short- and long-term plans, whether operated to be located centrally or dispersed across the provincial and local tiers of the federal framework.

Additionally, the federal body is also responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the various implemented policies, plans, and programs, along with the overall executive facilitation of all relevant administrative duties from the central to the provincial and local levels through various institutional bodies on all matters pertaining to education and education sector governance. The following sections explores MoEST through its institutional structure, and evaluates its overall fit into the federal framework as established by the promulgation of the 2015 Constitution.

MoEST is currently led by Honorable Minister Krishna Gopal Shrestha.

Relevant Autonomous Bodies

The following autonomous bodies listed in the table below operate within the framework of MoEST and maintain certain degrees of independence as a matter of policy. They are the primary bodies that mechanize the ministry's overall functions and enforce the achievement of policy goals.

Autonomous Body	Major Responsibilities
Department of Education (DOE) / Centre for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Oversight of policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the basic, primary, and secondary levels of education.- Institutional and human resource capacity strengthening at the basic, primary, and secondary levels of education.- Evaluation and reporting responsibilities of implemented programs and targets on behalf of MoEST.
University Grants Commission (UGC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regulation of the quality of higher education.- Allocation and disbursement of grants to universities.- Coordination between national and international universities regarding funds, fellowships, resource exchanges, etc.
National Examinations Board (NEB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Development and facilitation of examination protocols.- Secondary (SEE) and higher secondary (Grades 11 & 12) examination operations.- Authorization of school affiliations, scholarship programs, and supervision of public-school programs in coordination with relevant local bodies.
Curriculum Development Center (CDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assistance in the formulation of curricula and textbook policies.- Regular updates to school curricula as needed.- Dissemination of curricula and related materials to the student body.

Divisions of MoEST

There are primarily seven major divisions functioning under the umbrella of MoEST. Each of these divisions run actively as internally realized governance bodies operating directly under the jurisdiction of the ministry. They are responsible for the effective implementation and relevant monitoring responsibilities of MoEST's specified plans and programs.

Divison	Sections	Major Responsibilities
Administrative Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial Administration - Personnel Administration & Governance Promotions - Law and Verdict Implementation - Internal Management Section 	Facilitation of overall administrative duties, facilitation of proper implementation of legal declarations and monitoring the efficiency of internal administration concerns within MoEST and its divisions.
Technical and Vocational Education Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Education - Private and Cooperative Coordination - Vocational Training Promotion - Quality Assurance - Technology and E- Governance 	Coordination between private and cooperative organizations regarding all technical education & vocational training concerns, and provision to educational institutions of quality accreditation.
School Education Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early Childhood Education & Nutrition - School Education - Volunteer mobilization - Library & Documentation - Alternative and Continuous Education 	Formulation of all educational policies related to school-level education, including early childhood & pre-primary education, and the carrying out of functions related to library coordination, documentation, alternative and continuous education.
Higher Education Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher education - Abroad Study Permission - Educational Counselling and Verification - Scholarships 	Formulation of higher education plans & policies, provision to students with permissions to study abroad and operation of services counselling and scholarships.
Planning and Monitoring Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and Budget - Development Aid Coordination - Monitoring and Evaluation - Human Resource Development Planning and Coordination - Statistics Policy and Research 	Execution of all planning, monitoring, and evaluation practices within the sphere of education governance related to policies, budget, statistics, and research.
Science and Technology Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific Research - Appropriate Technology - Space and Emerging Technology 	Oversight of research programs aiming for innovation and operation of all studies related to the advancement of science & technology.
Nuclear Material Management Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard, Quality and Statistic - Permission, Regulation and Research - Chemicals and Laboratory Management 	Management of issues related to quality, permission, regulation, and research of nuclear material, setting of particle management criteria, enforcement of chemical substance use and laboratory administration practices.

Currently Governing National Education Policy

The new and current governing National Education Policy was launched in the year 2076. With the country adopting a federal governance framework following the promulgation of the 2015 Constitution. The freshly updated document was unveiled to make governing processes compatible with the country's new governance structure. The provision of education, declaring a right to basic literacy and education one of the fundamental citizens' rights, is included in Article 31 of the Constitution.

This provision ensures the right to basic education, declared to be free of cost and compulsory from the basic level up to the secondary level, and includes an additional reform declaring free access to higher education for the citizens who are disabled and demonstrably belong to economically backward communities. Newer provisions also included allowance and mandates regarding formal education conducted in contextual mother tongues when relevant, as determined by the community at the local levels.

The policy was initially received by some criticism due to its literacy and education access targets being interpreted as being too ambitious to be practically achievable. The lofty goal of developing the country into a regional educational hub with provisions for a world-class education in certain specific subjects, including Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) disciplines was considered particularly unrealistic. Still, the overall goal of the document is to create a roadmap to produce competent, skilled, and tech-savvy citizens for a transformative developmental of the country.

Education Governance in the Federal Context

Emphasizing the significance of quality and accessible education in the development course of the country, the 2015 Constitution and the National Education Policy that followed it has created significant opportunities for improvements in teaching and learning experiences in Nepal. All school level education governance decision-making autonomy falls under the authorities of local governments with the goal of developing an education system that structurally realizes the heterogenous composition of Nepali society, and the potential socio-economic advantages of involving local communities in the promotion of contextual educational needs and preferences – such as language of instruction, local history education, etc.

The decentralized state model requires simultaneous communication between central, provincial, and local government bodies for smooth operation. However, these responsibilities pose crucial challenges due to the vast difference in knowledge, resources, expertise, and infrastructures in local government bodies across the country. Experts have also criticized the federal educational framework to be an important step that was taken too early, without proper capacity building of local bodies to govern formal educational practices within their jurisdictions. Another major issue comes in the form of an inadequate regulatory framework that can be used to hold governing bodies accountable for the implementation and execution of existing policies and responsibilities through rigorous monitoring.

Even though local governments have been granted the rights to frame educational policies in their own communities, power sharing issues between central and local authorities have dominated the discourse surrounding education governance in Nepal. Centrally announced nationwide lockdowns during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic have also increased observed tensions in the power sharing processes.

Migration Governance

Institutional Arrangements

Unlike the cases with the previously explored sectors of Health and Education, wherein one single ministry primarily operates the majority of sectoral governance aspects, Migration Governance involves a shared participation of a range of different stakeholders from both the public and private sectors.

The three primary power-sharing institutions involved in migration related governance matters are:

The Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security (MoLESS)

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

Details on each of the three institutions, how their structure and decision-flows fit them into the larger umbrella of migration governance, and key issues are highlighted in the sections below. Other key institutions involved in direct or indirect migration governance related processes include:

Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) is the heart of Nepal's financial sector. As the national central bank, its roles responsibilities include the management of monetary policy, including currency management, circulation, reserves administration, etc. NRB is also the primary regulatory body that supervises all commercial banks, financial institutions, and micro-finance enterprises in the country, and is one of the principal owner entities of the Nepal Stock Exchange. Within the context of migration governance, NRB's involvement is observed, directly or indirectly, in all relevant financial processes such as fees, application charges, foreign exchange, etc. Given the large role of emittance in the Nepali economy, one of NRB's major direct involvements is the management, oversight, and regulation of the remittance industry.

The **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** is an independent and autonomous constitutional body established as a statutory body under the Human Rights Commission Act of 1997. Its responsibilities include the promotion and protection of human rights, relevant to migration particularly in the cases of migrant workers, through advocacy, research, collaborations with international institutions, and judicial processes.

Various entities within the **Private Sector** also hold considerable power and influence in migration governance issues. These include recruitment agencies, medical centers, remittance transfer agencies, insurance companies, banks, and financial institutions, particularly for loans and insurance purposes.

Civil Society organizations such as trade unions, NGOs, and diaspora welfare groups are also actively involved in issues surrounding migration governance, generally advocating for migrant rights.

Finally, due to the chronic issues of trafficking, fraudulent employment, and human rights abuse cases requiring rescue victims support, the **Police Force** also plays a crucial role in migration governance.

Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security

MoLESS is an apex government body that is the primary entity heavily involved in the regulation, monitoring, and management of labor migration in Nepal. Given that a large proportion of Nepali migration happens for the purposes of labor, MoLESS plays a massive role in migration governance, including the responsibilities for policy formulation, legalities, guidelines establishment, bilateral and multilateral agreements management, etc. The ministry consists of three divisions in the form of departments with an autonomous tribunal and an adjacent affiliated body, as described below.

Institution	Major Responsibilities
Department of Foreign Employment (DoFE)	As per the Foreign Employment Act of 2007, the DoFE is responsible for all matters involving the regulation and management of foreign employment. It administers the maintenance of data, receives and takes actions on complains registered by the victims/survivors of crimes, provides tickets and visas to partner countries based on agreements, facilitates information campaigns and mobile apps, and provides labour attaché in eight countries to facilitate the labour desk at Tribhuvan International Airport with the goal of promoting safe, equitable, and just migration for foreign employment.
Department of Labour and Occupational Safety (DoLOS)	DoLOS primarily manages and maintains labor mobility flows by keeping records of labor supplies and demand levels of the country. The department also provides labor permits to aspirant workers. The permit records kept by DoLOS is one of the most frequently cited and used statistics in migration governance research. It has offices in over 11 districts and plans to expand across the country to make migration from rural areas smoother and more accessible for aspirants.
Vocational Skill Development Training Academy (VSDTA)	The VSDTA is primarily responsible for carrying out skills development initiatives to promote the employability of Nepali migration aspirants in both domestic and as well international labour markets.
Foreign Employment Tribunal (Autonomous)	The Foreign Employment Tribunal is established and operated as a semi-judicial body that provides justice to the migrant victims/survivors of various crimes. Additionally, the Foreign Employment Tribunal also makes jury decisions on cases filed by the DoFE.
Foreign Employment Protection Board (Affiliated Body)	This Foreign Employment Protection Board performs migrant workers (and their families) welfare related activities. It monitors the legitimacy of private recruitment agencies, provides skill development trainings to aspirant workers, provides financial support to transport deceased bodies from respective destinations, and manages expenses for legal representation of Nepali migrants facing issues abroad.

As is evidenced by range of roles taken up by MoLESS, its overall influence in migration governance is unparalleled in the Nepali context. However, experts, advocates, and activists have voiced certain criticisms and challenges over the years. Weak accessibility of services, information, and justice to migrants due to poor decentralization of agencies remains the largest drawback. The ministry's failure to ensure protection and support to returnees has also been spotlighted. Additionally, inefficient departure training processes and failure to monitor the activities of intermediary agencies has grown into a severe challenge to MoLESS leadership in recent years.

Ministry of Home Affairs

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) is the primary governance body of Nepal that is responsible for delivering critical domestic-based services to the citizens with the overarching aim of maintaining security in the nation. The ministry consists of the following seven primary departments:

1. District Administration Office
2. Immigration Department
3. Prison Management Department
4. Police Record Management Department
5. National Id and Registration Department
6. Nepal Police
7. Armed Forces

Even though MoHA is itself a deeply influential and powerful body of governance in the nation, its direct involvement in migration governance is limited to the activities conducted by the Immigration Department. It performs several crucial functions that are necessary for smooth and safe migration processes, including the regulation and policing of entry and exit points, and the documentation of immigrants in Nepal. The involvement of MoHA tends to be undermined in the political discourse compared to MoLESS and MoFA due to the relatively low number of incoming longterm immigrants than out-going aspirants. Yet, its smooth function is critical in maintaining migration flows in the country.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) is the main government body responsible for the formulation and implementation of all aspects of Nepal's foreign policy. This government body thus plays an irrefutably large role in the determination of Nepal's migration flows. MoFA works to preserve and protect national interests, and thereby promote the country's respect and dignity in the international arena. Additionally, it also contributes to strengthen labour diplomacy as a part of its foreign policy drive with various countries, international agencies, multilateral organizations, and judicial bodies around the world. It enhances bilateral and multilateral relations through agreements, treaties, alliances, and memorandum of understanding to protect Nepali interests abroad.

MoFA comprises of two departments, and diplomatic missions.

1. The **Department of Passport** serves the essential duty of recordkeeping travel flows and providing necessary travel documentation to eligible aspiring travelers and migrants.
2. The **Department of Consular Services** is mainly responsible to coordinate with Nepali diplomatic missions abroad for legal support, compensation processes, insurance provision for the legally entitled, rescue missions, and retrieval processes of dead bodies of deceased citizens from destination countries.
3. **Nepali Diplomatic Missions** consists of 30 embassies, 3 permanent missions, 6 consulate generals, and 47 honorary consuls. They are primarily responsible for the resolution of problems faced by migrant workers at destination countries. They also coordinate with respective destination-nation government bodies for various citizen-support efforts.

Migration Governance in the Federal Context

As per the federal governance framework introduced by the promulgation of the 2015 Constitution, the management and regulation of migration governance has been divided across the three government tiers. Unlike the cases with Health and Education, wherein there is one central ministry leading all related governance activities, migration governance is carried out through collaboration between multiple ministries and governmental bodies, as detailed in the sections above. Thus, the delineation of jurisdictions and responsibilities across the three tiers of government are also consequently not clear and need to be viewed in separation and in detail.

Central Government

The central government holds supreme policy-backed authority to regulate and manage all aspects of labour migration in Nepal if need be, despite federal level delineations for business-as-usual situations. As per the 2015 Constitution, the central government is provided with concurrent powers such as citizenship, passport, and immigration. Additionally, federal government bodies are also considered fully responsible to maintain and promote foreign and diplomatic affairs. Both federal as well as provincial tiers share the responsibility of promoting and regulating issues surrounding unemployment aid and economic decisions aiming to boost employment. Power sharing mechanisms are determined on an as-needed basis, depending on the circumstance at hand and the relative capacities across government tiers.

Provincial Government

The powers and functions of the provincial tier of government in the context of migration governance is very limited. Some power-sharing arrangements exist in ad-hoc cases surrounding economic or employment issues as mentioned above, but the ultimate jurisdiction lies with the central authorities. The only exclusive responsibility of the provincial tier involves state in-migration and out-migration statistical recordkeeping. Data regarding province-based labour approvals and employment offers are managed by provincial authorities, along with the renewal of expired labour approvals.

Local Government

The 2015 Constitution and the Local Governance Operation Act of 2017 provide the delineations of the local government's extent of jurisdiction in migration governance. Compared to the provincial tier, local governments have a more influential sphere in issues surrounding migration. The collection of statistics of the employed and unemployed (migrants or otherwise), information systems processing and establishment of bodies for facilitation of information management all fall under the local tier's responsibilities. Additionally, data collection and information management of full national and international worker archives and foreign employment human resource files fall under the management of local governments. Employment information centres across the country are also managed by the local tier, who then design and mobilize information sharing campaigns, along with localized reintegration programs.

The biggest prevailing challenge in the federal management of migration governance remains the lack of adequate data on the number of people applying for foreign employment and sectors of engagements at the local levels. There is also a lack of understanding on how the local level institutions work to implement localized migration policies. Moving forward, if the central authorities make it a priority to support and boost the capacity of local leaders, multi-tier migration governance has the potential to emerge as one of Nepal's early federal success stories.

References

Governance Monitoring Centre Nepal works with and/or relies on a number of partner organizations, open data sources, government and quasi-government institution reports, policy-briefs, multi-lateral organization reports, and mainstream/independent media houses – including digital, print, and audio/video content producing publications for information.

GMC Nepal is grateful to the following organizations for making datasets, analyses, reports, and information available for use for this publication.

1. Constitution of Nepal
2. International Labour Organization
3. National Planning Commission
4. National Law Commission

Health Governance:

1. Ministry of Health and Population
2. World Bank
3. United Nations
4. World Development Indicators
5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Strategy of the Health Sector, MoHP, 2018
6. SlideShare

Education Governance:

7. Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
8. Ministry of Finance
9. National Population Census
10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Migration Governance:

11. Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security
12. Ministry of Home Affairs
13. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14. Nepal Rastra Bank
15. National Human Rights Commission

Credits & Acknowledgements

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