

Governance at a Glance, Issue 7: June 2021

# 2021 QUARTER TWO IN REVIEW

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 status of key developments from the second quarter of 2021 in Nepal. To be more specific, the months of April, May, and June are within the scope of this publication. These developments are explored through an assortment of key indicators, trend analyses, official government communications, and brief discussions of likely challenges that will be faced by relevant stakeholders in each of our three areas of focus.

### **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.

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# 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
2021Q2	Second Quarter (April, May, June) of the year 2021 CE
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
Covid-19	Novel Corona Virus Disease, Discovered in 2019
NRs.	Nepali Rupees
FY	Fiscal Year
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
WHO	World Health Organization
CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
AQI	Air Quality Index (Air Pollution Particle Measuring Scale)
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
PERP	President's Education Reform Program
SEE	Secondary Education Examinations
NEB	National Examination Board
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
MoLESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
BBC	The British Broadcasting Corporation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ADB	Asian Development Bank
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
UN	United Nations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
IOM	International Organization for Migration

# Health Governance

## Nepal's Health Sector in 2021 Quarter Two

It has been over a year since the now-labeled 'first wave' surge of Covid-19 that triggered waves of governance issues, public health crises, economic emergencies, and a chaotic nation-wide struggle against the novel Coronavirus. Unsurprisingly, the public health sector in Nepal remained largely occupied with concerns related to the pandemic in the second quarter of 2021. The month of April 2021 saw a seeming return to pre-pandemic normalcy as reopening processes initiated during the prior quarter period began to establish regular school, office, market, and community hours across the country. However, a sudden surge first noted in late-April, and established by May 2021 saw a return to a lockdown-like listing of government endorsed prohibitive orders closing down the country once again. This second wave is still ongoing as of the time of this writing, although rates of newly documented cases and deaths have seen decreases and a slow, tier-based approach is being employed for officially reopening institutions. Discourse and public conjecture surrounding the Covid-19 vaccines also took a controversial turn during the quarter, as previously established procurement and distribution process did not go smoothly for a number of reasons, including travel restrictions, financial capability, and diplomacy issues.

Simultaneously, the second quarter of 2021 also continued the assorted list of public health concerns related to the environment and natural disasters, just as much of the first quarter was characterized by air pollution and wildfires. Between the months of April, May, and June, there were instances of hazardous air quality across urban centers, record wildfires, concerns surrounding the legalization of environmentally disastrous sandmining practices, and major floods and landslides causing large scale loss of life, livelihood, and infrastructure in the Melamchi river and surrounding hilly districts.

## Highlights of the Fiscal Year 2021/22 Health Budget

Finance Minister Bishnu Prasad Paudel presented the Fiscal Year 2021/22 national budget of NRs. 1.64 trillion, which amounts to a conversation of roughly \$14 billion dollars, to the office of the prime minister amidst the recent dissolution of the parliament. The budget speech outlined the key priorities for the year, namely the controlling of the Covid-19 pandemic and economic recovery. FY 2021/22 marks the second year in a row wherein the health sector received special focus in the budget as the country continues to go through the devastating impacts of the second wave of the pandemic.

Key health sector budget highlights included:

- NRs. 26.75 billion allocated to procurement and administration of Covid-19 vaccines.
- NRs. 37.53 billion allocated towards Covid-19 control, treatment, and relevant equipment.
- NRs. 12,000 set as a newly established monthly allowance of female health volunteers.
- NRs. 122.77 billion allocated as the total budget for the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) for Covid-19 related and non-related projects.
- A variety of other pandemic-related declarations, including increase in education budget following months of disruption, income tax relief efforts, subsidized loan arrangements, etc.

# Covid-19 Pandemic Trends

The declaration of the Covid-19 global pandemic was made on 11th March 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO). The end of the first quarter of 2021 thus marked one full year of the pandemic. Since the beginning of the 2021 second quarter, the world has been observably more divided than at any point before as certain countries and regions have made almost full recoveries and resumed pre-pandemic lives whereas others have continued to face major structural breaks. Nepal has fallen in the latter group, as the months of April, May, and June, dubbed as the currently ongoing ‘second wave’ of the pandemic in the country, has seen its worst effects thus far in terms of cases, deaths, and other adjacent national concerns such as the economy, employment, migration flows, health infrastructure, etc. As per the most recent communications from the WHO, as well as the country and region specific Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) bodies, the pandemic is still officially ongoing at a global scale and no official timeline has been established to estimate its end.

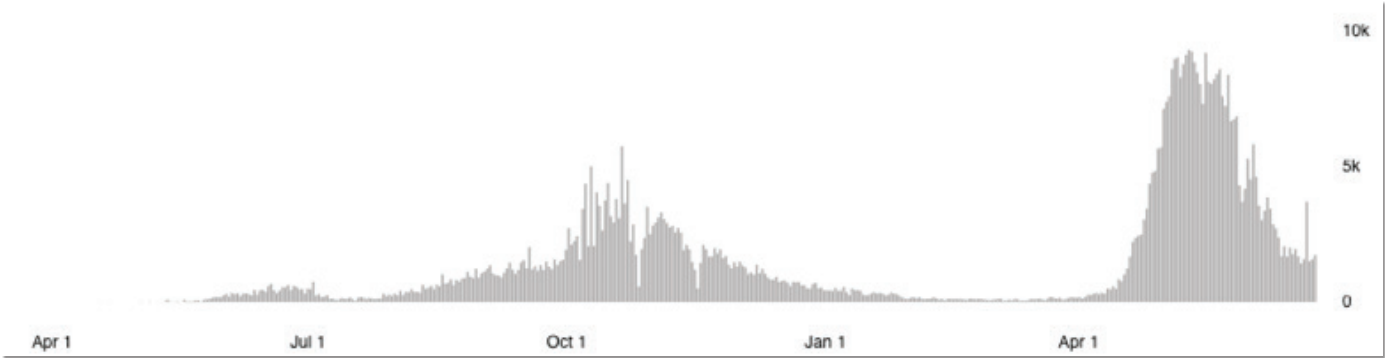


Figure 1: Daily New Confirmed Covid-19 Cases  
Source: WHO, Covid-19 Dashboard

The bar graph shown above is a representation of MoHP’s reported daily number of newly observed cases of Covid-19, as compiled by the WHO. It is visible upon first glance here that the magnitude and intensity of the second wave, which was experienced starting around late-April to early-May 2021, is much more pronounced than the first wave. It has also been speculated by experts that the second wave is deadlier, as more strains of the Covid-19 virus are now believed to be active. The graph below represents a different indicator from the same dataset, showing number of daily individual deaths. While the relative proportions of the two graphs look similar, it is worth noting that the deaths occur at a significantly lower rate, as evidenced by the y-axis scales. We can also see in the graph below that the second wave spike in deaths is more pronounced in relation to the first wave, suggesting a higher death rate among positive tested patients compared to the same group during the first wave.

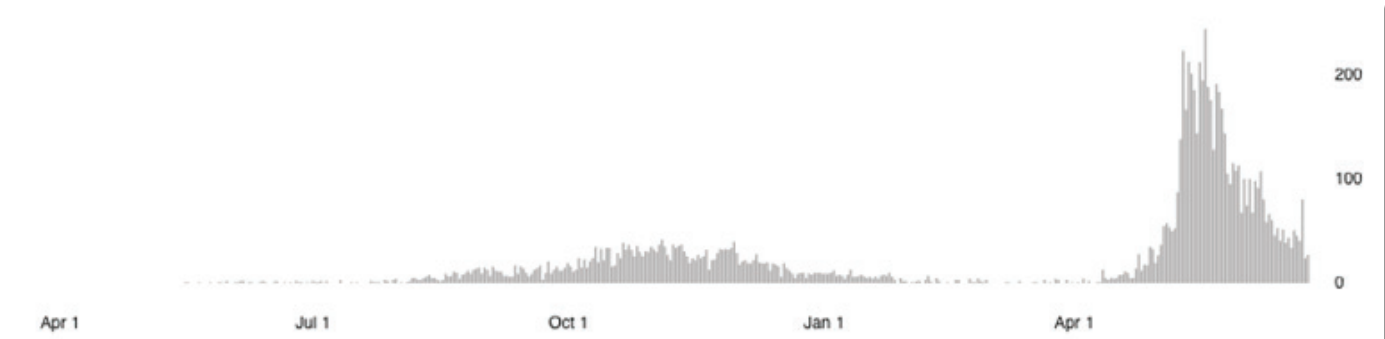


Figure 2: Daily Confirmed Deaths Caused by Covid-19  
Source: WHO, Covid-19 Dashboard

## **Covid-19 Vaccines**

The discourse and criticisms surrounding the procurement, distribution, and administration of the Covid-19 vaccines have been as shrouded in confusion and chaos as has been the pandemic itself. On January 26th 2021, the Government announced the inauguration of the first vaccination drive at Sukraraj Hospital in Teku, Kathmandu, to mobilize administration to certain demographic groups among the general population. Along with the inauguration came the declaration of the target to vaccinate all Nepali citizens within three months. Many public health experts, activists, and advocates in the field were quick to denounce the timeline as unrealistically ambitious. Since then, their prediction has come true as issues surrounding the vaccine have become deeply politicized and polarized.

The first wave of national controversy came halfway through the first quarter, as an article published in The Record on February 27th 2021 chronicled how registered members of the elderly population were asked to wait for their appointments as priority was given first to journalists, diplomats, development workers, and government officials. By April 2021, the India-manufactured Covi-Shield and the China-manufactured Vero Cell vaccines were available in small volumes as reports even claimed that many had gone to waste due to the population's unwillingness to get vaccinated following the spread of misinformation regarding its side-effects. Due to several different speculated reasons, including financial strain, procurement issues, diplomacy concerns, etc., the import of the vaccines drastically slowed down. As the government announced the aforementioned prohibitive orders following the surge of the second wave, administration of vaccines has also dwindled down.

A recent government communication on the vaccination count comes from the budget announcement speech itself. Nepal's cumulative total of recorded Covid-19 cases was announced at 553,422, with the death toll standing at 7,163. Unofficial estimates from international health governance organizations estimate the case count to be closer to ~632,000, while death counts is currently unclear. It was announced on the budget speech that Nepal has so far administered the first dose of either of the Covid-19 vaccines to 2.11 million people, while another 654,851 people have received both doses, according to the Ministry of Health and Population.

## **Environmental Public Health Concerns**

Aside from the all-encompassing Covid-19 pandemic, its administration, vaccines, and the budget announcement that occupied large space in the public health discourse in the second quarter of 2021, health concerns with environmental roots also came to the forefront on multiple occasions.

Triggered by a record destructive wildfire season, garbage burnings, cross-border industrial pollutions, and winter-time atmospheric conditions, the air quality in Nepal's urban centres, especially Kathmandu, reached hazardous levels first in the second week of January for a week long period, triggering school closures. Then, again, similar conditions led to another, more persistent round of hazardous air between late March and mid-April as Air Quality Index (AQI, a commonly used metric to measure pollutant particles in air) exceeded dangerous levels.

Most recently, natural disasters played a role in defining health governance activity during this quarter. Major flash floods and landslides triggered in the Melamchi river ravaged across the hilly districts of Sindhupalchok, Pyuthan, Syangja, Baglung, and other surrounding areas. As of this writing, relief efforts and reviews of infrastructure damage and disaster resilient shelter building efforts are underway.

# Education Governance

## Nepal's Education Sector in 2021 Quarter Two

The global footprint of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has continued to affect students worldwide, as it has done across sectors and nations. However, during the 2021 second quarter months, the disproportionate nature of these adverse effects felt in developing nations has been further pronounced at a global scale. School children across the continents of Asia, Africa, South America, and other developing areas have faced significantly more educational disruptions than their counterparts in the Global North, largely because of lack of reliable internet access and technical state support. In the Nepali context, the ongoing resurgence of the pandemic's second wave, and the government-imposed restrictions that followed, have resulted in a drastic slump for the year-long progress of students engaged in formal educational systems, especially in government schools and colleges.

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) released a set of guidelines following the first round of lockdowns, titled "Framework of School Reopening in the Context of Covid-19." This document was administered to schools and local authorities in November 2020, but without a distinct plan of action, monitoring mechanism, and state supervision, it was largely criticized in various opinion pieces and media stories stating that the schools and colleges nationwide were reopened in haste. School buildings and infrastructures that were initially used as quarantine facilities were mandated to be thoroughly sanitized before resuming operation. However, the implementation or monitoring of these orders were similarly not formally regulated across government tiers, causing further concern for reopening safety. Amidst ongoing challenges of hurriedly readjusting the online format to a return to a traditional schooling experience, the institutions ultimately closed down again after the government announced new prohibitive orders following the second-wave surge in late April 2021.

The school closures, reopenings, and reclosures have been met with a sense of chaos and localized frustration, as decisions have been announced from the central government without prior notice to prepare institutions for altering their education delivery strategies. The April closures were felt, as evidenced in various mainstream media articles, as a recess for children from a persistently withstanding cyclic routine. Amidst the continued interruptions, studies are showing that Nepali students face greater risks of losing motivation to study and entirely dropping out of school. The problem further raises even deeper concerns in the rural context, as a large proportion of the national literate population body of 67.91% reside in urban areas. Furthermore, income loss of family members due to Covid-19, added household responsibilities, lack of family support to continue education, etc. are all contributing factors that are demotivating children, especially girls, to continue their formal education.

At the time of the writing of this report, government guidelines have slowly begun to indicate towards another careful round of reopenings. However, given the ongoing uncertainty and confusion regarding the procurement and distribution of the Covid-19 vaccines at a reasonably adequate scale, experts have speculated if the reopening decision has once again been hastily triggered by economic concerns. Sectoral experts, practitioners, and activists have continued to campaign for prioritized education sector vaccine distribution to ensure a degree of safety before institutions are officially reopened back to pre-pandemic schedules, but no recent government communication has been received on this front.



## **Highlights of the Fiscal Year 2021/22 Education Budget**

Recognizing the above stated challenges, along with other non-pandemic related educational governance concerns, such as environmental causes of school disruptions, the Nepali education sector is widely believed to be currently facing one of its most challenging combination of crises and challenges in recent history.

Addressing these grave issues, the overall education budget for Fiscal Year 2021/22 was significantly increased from FY 2020/21's NRs. 171.71 billion to NRs. 180.04 billion. Some of the major highlights contained within the latest budget speech regarding the education sector are listed below:

- The government announced the launch of a program to provide up to NRs. 80,000 loans to students aged 16 years or above for the purchase of a laptop computer to be used for educational purposes at 1 percent per annum interest rate.
- NRs. 10 billion, which amounts to roughly just above 5% of the total annual education budget, has been allocated for the President's Education Reform Program, with a directive to prioritize the development of basic infrastructure and buildings, nominated for 1,500 individual public schools and colleges.
- Broadband internet service access is directed to be expanded to 60% of public schools and educational institutions within the next fiscal year.
- The monthly minimum salary of educators, including school employees and early childhood development teachers, was revised and set to NRs. 15,000.
- NRs. 1.2 billion was allocated for alternative teaching methods such as education channels on television, alternate learning platforms, etc.
- Education reform and scholarship programs aiming to prioritize students from socially and economically vulnerably communities with histories of marginalization were announced. Programs targeting children whose parents are deceased from Covid-19 are also included.

## **Ambiguity and Partiality in Internal Exam Evaluations**

The uncertainty faced by students across grades and provinces in Nepal in recent times has been unprecedented with respect to the modalities of their educational progress. From issues around educational content delivery methods, digital access, rising drop out rates, health concerns around both Covid-19 as well as a myriad of environmental concerns, bodies involved in educational governance face a tough circumstance. However, deeper compounding issues have also come to light in the second quarter of 2021. The case of board examination evaluations being conducted by schools internally for the second year, particularly the Secondary Education Examinations (SEE), has come under major controversy over the months of April, May, and June.

Educationists, activists, and education sector advocates expressed deep concern on the relative ambiguity and partiality involved in internal evaluations conducted by institutions. Following last year's decision for the SEE certificates to be handed out based on internal exam-paper evaluations, which was considered haphazard at the time, educationists had since proposed systems of examination swaps between nearby schools. However, the National Examination Board's (NEB) announcement regarding another round of internal evaluations was largely considered a failure of effective education governance and were criticized as an over-reliance on crisis time band-aid methods. Experts are currently campaigning for the release of detailed, standardized marking guidelines to be used by evaluators at the time of this writing.

## **Widening Digital Divide**

With the overarching aim of minimizing the impact of the ongoing Covid-19 crisis on the continuity of education, MoEST launched an online learning mode directive in early 2020. Due to the uncertainty of the length of the first wave of lockdowns, an online teaching platform was determined as the best temporary alternative to the traditional schooling experience. Elements of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) education and various digital self-studying aids were also introduced in the process.

However, it became well-documented in the discourse within the first few months of the transition that thousands of teachers, students, and families were left unable to effectively use online means due various compounding and overlapping reasons. These included the lack of resources, technological knowledge, training, institutional support, and installation processes associated with the new modality. Although some institutions were able to adapt over time, particularly private schools in urban areas, many lagged due to unequal access to technological resources and skills. Experts active in the education sector have highlighted the fact that children and families have continually faced this disparity throughout the course of the ongoing pandemic, especially in rural areas.

Many experts have criticized bodies of educational governance, across all three tiers, as having failed to sufficiently address the issue of the digital divide. Furthermore, the longer the pandemic has gone, the more economic strain it has caused in families, which suggest that the digital divide is growing as more and more families are becoming unable to support the necessary internet and technological requirements. Experts have called for government agencies to be more proactive, and to involve communication companies in the private sector, to ensure internet access is improved and basic technological training material is made available as the pandemic continues.

## **Environmental Issues Causing Further Educational Disruptions**

As was highlighted in depth in the previous issue of this series, Nepal has experienced one of the most disastrous years in 2021 thus far in terms of environmental issues. Nepal is globally counted as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and environmental degradation given its uniquely diverse geographical and sociological characteristics. An alarming number of consequences of such recent natural disasters and environmental crises were felt in the second quarter of 2021, especially since the country also experienced its strongest and most deadly wave of Covid-19 simultaneously.

The air quality of Kathmandu Valley hit hazardous levels earlier this year due to a record disastrous wildfire season, couple with vehicular and factory emissions further fueling the smoke into the valley atmosphere. The government enforced school closures, notably prioritizing the health and safety of young students from being exposed to the unhealthy air. Many active in the education sector pointed out how these closures followed over eight months of long pandemic induced closures. Again, in April 2021, the raging wildfires caused air quality in various urban areas to drop to hazardous levels triggering further disruptions. Additionally, in the ongoing second-wave pandemic-triggered prohibitive orders currently being administered by the government across the country, flash floods and landslides caused by a heavy Monsoon rain seasons and the soil damage caused by the wildfires have affected thousands of families across districts in the hilly region. Schools with poor infrastructure have reportedly been completely swept away by the floods, while stronger buildings are being used as temporary shelters. As of this writing, no plan has been announced to rebuild damaged schools.

# Migration Governance

## Nepal's Migration Sector in 2021 Quarter Two

The trend of migration patterns observed in Nepal during the second quarter of 2021 was, unsurprisingly, significantly affected by the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic as was the case in almost all sectors in the country. Nepal's close neighbor, and popular migration destination, India was hit hard by the ongoing surge. Since the countries share an open border of about 1,880 km, with 35 individual official entry points that frequent a large volume of undocumented cross border migrant workers, Nepal was speculated to be in the threshold of the health crisis as soon as the surge took shape in India.

As a response to this speculation shared by experts and commentators on both sides, the Government of Nepal suspended international and domestic flights, effectively banning third country travel via Nepal starting on the midnight of May 6th 2021. Nonetheless, cargo flights continued to fly to aid migrant workers stuck in Nepal and abroad, along with carrying out vital relief efforts. Meanwhile, prohibitory orders enforced in land routes were also declared, closing 22 points of entry along the Nepal/India border. During the months of April, May, and June 2021, the BBC reported that Nepal ranked 9th in the world among top 10 countries in terms of daily increases in Covid-19 cases. Thus, migration governance bodies also faced various challenges as a result of the complexities brought by this crisis.

Unlike in the case of the first wave, experts argued that the Government was unable to render adequate humanitarian assistance to returning migrant workers amidst the 2021 surge due to higher financial strains. The FY 2078/79 Budget speech announced an allocation of NRs. 14 billion of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security, with NRs. 400 million allocated for skill development training alone. This budget distribution delineation aims to benefit the 25,000 returned migrant workers through employment generation programs in the industrial sector. Furthermore, a sum of 2 lakh individuals were declared as the target for intended support through 100 days of employment under the Prime Minister Employment Program.

Past studies have shown that there is a lack of accurate and up-to-date record of how many youths and returned migrants were successfully remobilized under this opportunity, which also incorporates subsidies loan from microcredit finance or private sector vocational jobs for employment seeking returnees. On the other hand, issues of lack of inclusiveness have also been speculated surrounding reintegration and rehabilitation policies, which claim to help vulnerable groups, especially women returnees. The Government was also embroiled in a controversy as experts deemed it insensitive to revive recruiting agencies without any relief package or formal support measures accounting for their losses during the pandemic. The new lockdown measure is estimated to result in the closure of more than 700 recruiting agencies out of the national total of 854. Resultingly, popular destination countries are expected to raise foreign labour demand as their own shortage intensifies. Experts have thus campaigned for the importance of empowering recruiting agencies as soon as possible.

The Government of Nepal hence is faced with a number of complex difficulties with limited resources to tackle all the migration sector problems brought on by the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic. Experts have maintained that the highest priority item should be to establish strong monitoring mechanisms over every stakeholder to maintain financial transparency, efficiency in resource use, and accurate crisis-era recordkeeping.



## International Migration at a Glance

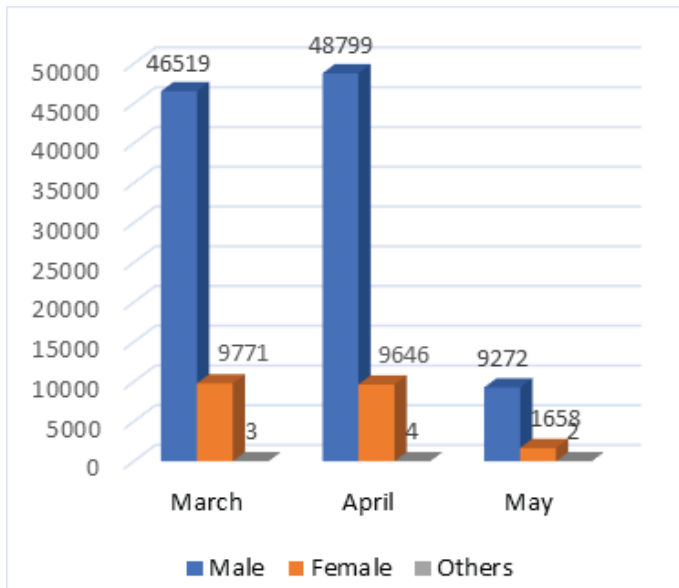


Figure 3: International Migration Trends ARRIVAL Data. Source: DoFE.

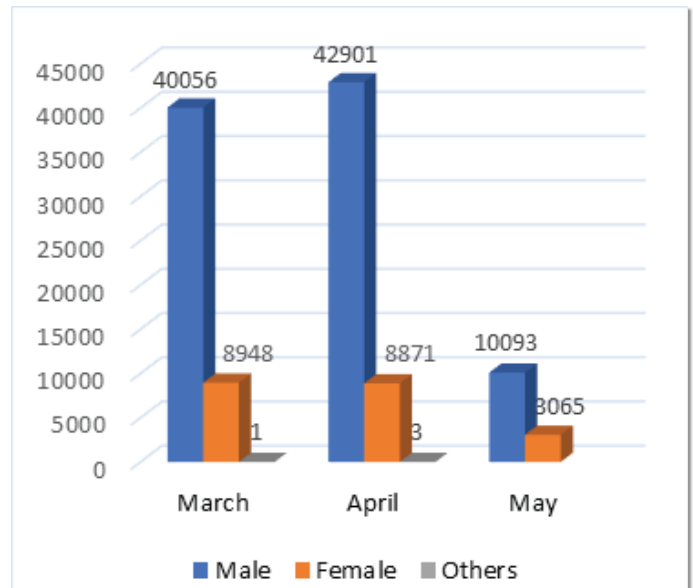


Figure 4: International Migration Trends DEPARTURE Data. Source: DoFE.

According to the latest data available from the Department of Immigration (DOI), a total of around 125,674 persons arrived in Nepal and 113,938 individuals departed Nepal in the second quarter of 2021. Viewing the relative monthly proportions visually in the bar charts above, it is immediately notable that there was a drastic drop in international migration flows in the last month of available data, May 2021, directly resulting from the government's preventative prohibitory orders. Compared to male participants, female involvement was noted to be lower even compared to corresponding rates from the first quarter. This is speculated to be due to the mobility ban enacted last quarter requiring travel authorization. Data for June 2021 is not yet available during the time of this writing.

## Foreign Employment

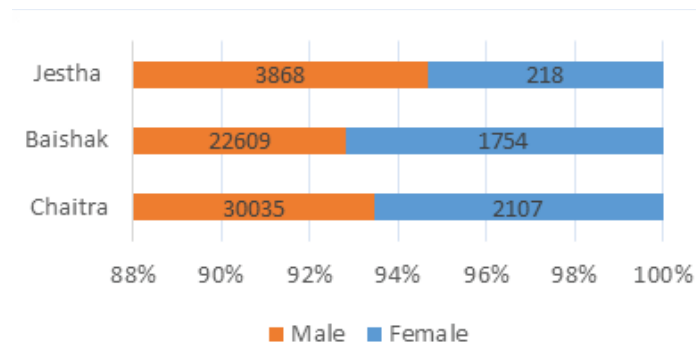


Figure 5: Monthly Labour Approval Volumes 2077/78 Chaitra, Baisakh, Jestha. Source: DoFE.

Within the subset of foreign employment and labour migration data, there is an observed dramatic decrease in the total volumes of labour approvals processed, due to the prohibitory orders enacted by the government.

As per the most recent data, reflected on the chart shown alongside, approximately 4,086 Nepali migrant workers received labour permit documentation in the month of Jestha, which was comparatively less than the previous two months. Amidst financial strain and dwindling hope for receiving vaccinations at home though, there is a speculated rise among workers wishing to travel back to destination countries in June 2021.

## **Cross Border Migration**

Despite the unavailability of accurate, up-to-date, and regularly maintained databases, anecdotal evidence suggests that thousands of migrant workers had returned to India immediately after the reopening of travel restrictions following the first wave of the Covid-19 outbreak in search of employment opportunities. When India became a global hub of the second wave of Covid-19 infections, reverse migration trends surged in Nepal as citizens returned home at large scales.

According to a CNN report, nearly 700 to 800 Nepali migrant workers crossed the border each day through the Gauriphanta entry check point, and only 20% of them were involved in Covid-19 tests. Thus, it is likely that Nepali cross border migrants became much more vulnerable during this time than during the first lockdown, as there were added stressors of reentering the destination country, reentering Nepal, and a more loosely administered Covid-19 testing requirements. Insufficient capacity to conduct consistent health screening at points of entry, systematic contact tracing when relevant, and lack of adequate case investigation processes can be delineated as the primary failures through which the Covid-19 surge entered Nepal and pushed thousands towards loss of live, livelihoods, social stigmatization, and discrimination.

## **Internal Migration**

An estimated total of well above a million people have left the Kathmandu valley following the Government's announcement of a lockdown-reminiscent prohibitive order to curb the second wave of the Covid-19 crisis. Bitter past experiences like hand to mouth wage reliance, social stigmatization of patients who have contracted the virus, and discriminatory humanitarian intervention are the most likely reasons why the second wave saw such a surge of urban internal out-migration compared to the first wave. Additionally, it is estimated that internal displacement is poised to keep rising in Nepal for the remainder of the year, as other issues such as the Melamchi floods and landslides have displaced several thousand households. With the government's attention staying on relief efforts for the time being, experts are concerned that this predicament may lead to a higher risk of migration vulnerabilities such as human trafficking, missing migrants, and disappearance and so on.

## **Observed Media Trends**

While reviewing the second quarter of 2021 at a glance, it is clear across sectors, but most prominently in the migration sphere, that a large portion of observed media coverage was dedicated to draw the attention of government institutions for fostering immediate supportive action targeting cross border migrants at entry check points. Migrant workers faced various difficulties getting through the haphazardly organized screening, entry, and quarantine processes, which is speculated to have undermined social distancing measures to further cause the spread of infection.

Much of the media coverage also chronicled the Nepal Government's efforts to ensure corruption free distribution of health assistance to the needy groups supported by hardworking Nepali migrant workers residing in Gulf countries. 600 oxygen cylinders were purchased worth NRs. 7.5 million, which was dispatched via Nepal Airlines Corporation in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Employment and other bodies usually relevant in the sphere of migration governance. Most recently, a statement from various GCC countries expressing demand for Nepali labour migrant workers is a positive sign for the Government to promote and enhance its labour diplomacy & foster migrant protection measures.

# 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:**

5. Ministry of Health and Population
6. World Health Organization
7. Online KhabarWorld Bank
8. Business Standard
9. World Bank
10. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
11. World-O-Pedia

## **Education Governance:**

12. Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
13. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
14. Ministry of Finance
15. USAID Emergency Education Response – Phase I & II
16. Nepal Live TODAY
17. Al Jazeera
18. myRepublica Online

## **Migration Governance:**

19. Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security
20. Department of Foreign Employment
21. Department of Immigration
22. The Kathmandu Post
23. Nepali Times
24. The Relief Web
25. International Labour Organization
26. CNN



# Credits and Acknowledgements

This document is the product of work done by a number of members of the Centre for Social Change (CSC) team in various capacities. The facts, graphs/charts, statistical information and data presented in this report were sourced and compiled by various members of the Governance Monitoring Centre Nepal team. Organizations and specific reports from which secondary data has been sourced have been credited accordingly throughout the pages of this document. GMC Nepal would like to extend gratitude towards all individuals and organizations who, formally and informally, have contributed to the compilation and distribution of this report.

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