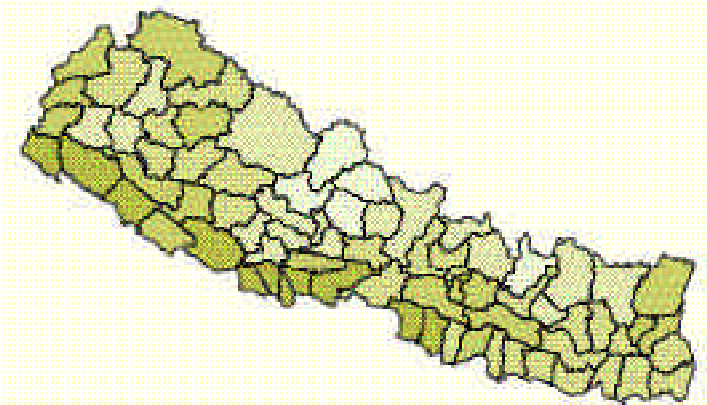


D. HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

1. Health Institutions
2. Population per Health Institution
3. Health Institution per Thousand Population
4. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
5. Households Having Different Types of Toilet Facilities
6. Households Using Different Sources of Drinking Water
7. Households Using Different Types of Cooking-Fuel



HEALTH INSTITUTIONS, 2000/2001

The development of health services is essential for the delivery of health care to the population. Health services in Nepal are largely provided and operated by the government, some are operated by the private sector, and a few are operated by international institutions. The number of health institutions provides some indication of the extent to which basic health services have developed in the country. The data on health institutions shown here is that provided by the Department of Health Services and covers only those institutions operated by the Ministry of Health. In this context 'health institution' includes hospitals, primary health centres (PHC)/ health centres (HC), health posts (HP), and sub-health posts (SHP).

In the year 2000/2001 there were 4,088 health institutions operated by the Ministry of Health in Nepal; district-wise this number varied from 14 (Manang) to 116 (Saptari).

Table D.1

District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions	District	Number of Health Institutions
Achham	75	Darchula	42	Kalikot	30	Myagdi	40	Salyan	48
Arghakhanchi	42	Dhading	52	Kanchanpur	22	Nawalparasi	77	Sankhuwasabha	39
Baglung	62	Dhankuta	38	Kapilbastu	78	Nuwakot	67	Saptari	116
Baitadi	68	Dhanusa	103	Kaski	48	Okhaldhunga	56	Sarlahi	100
Bajhang	48	Dolakha	55	Kathmandu	72	Palpa	66	Sindhuli	55
Bajura	28	Dolpa	23	Kabhrepalanchok	94	Panchthar	42	Sindhupalchok	79
Banke	47	Doti	52	Khotang	76	Parbat	55	Siraha	110
Bara	99	Gorkha	69	Lalitpur	43	Parsa	84	Solukhumbu	35
Bardiya	34	Gulmi	81	Lamjung	61	Pyuthan	49	Sunsari	53
Bhaktapur	22	Humla	27	Mahottari	77	Ramechhap	55	Surkhet	52
Bhojpur	64	Ilam	49	Makawanpur	45	Rasuwa	19	Syangja	68
Chitwan	41	Jajarkot	34	Manang	14	Rautahat	98	Tanahu	47
Dadeldhura	26	Jhapa	51	Morang	68	Rolpa	52	Taplejung	54
Dailekh	60	Jumla	30	Mugu	26	Rukum	44	Terhathum	32
Dang	41	Kailali	44	Mustang	17	Rupandehi	71	Udayapur	47

Source: Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS) 2000/2001

Health Institutions

Total number of health institutions operated by the Ministry of Health, 2000/2001

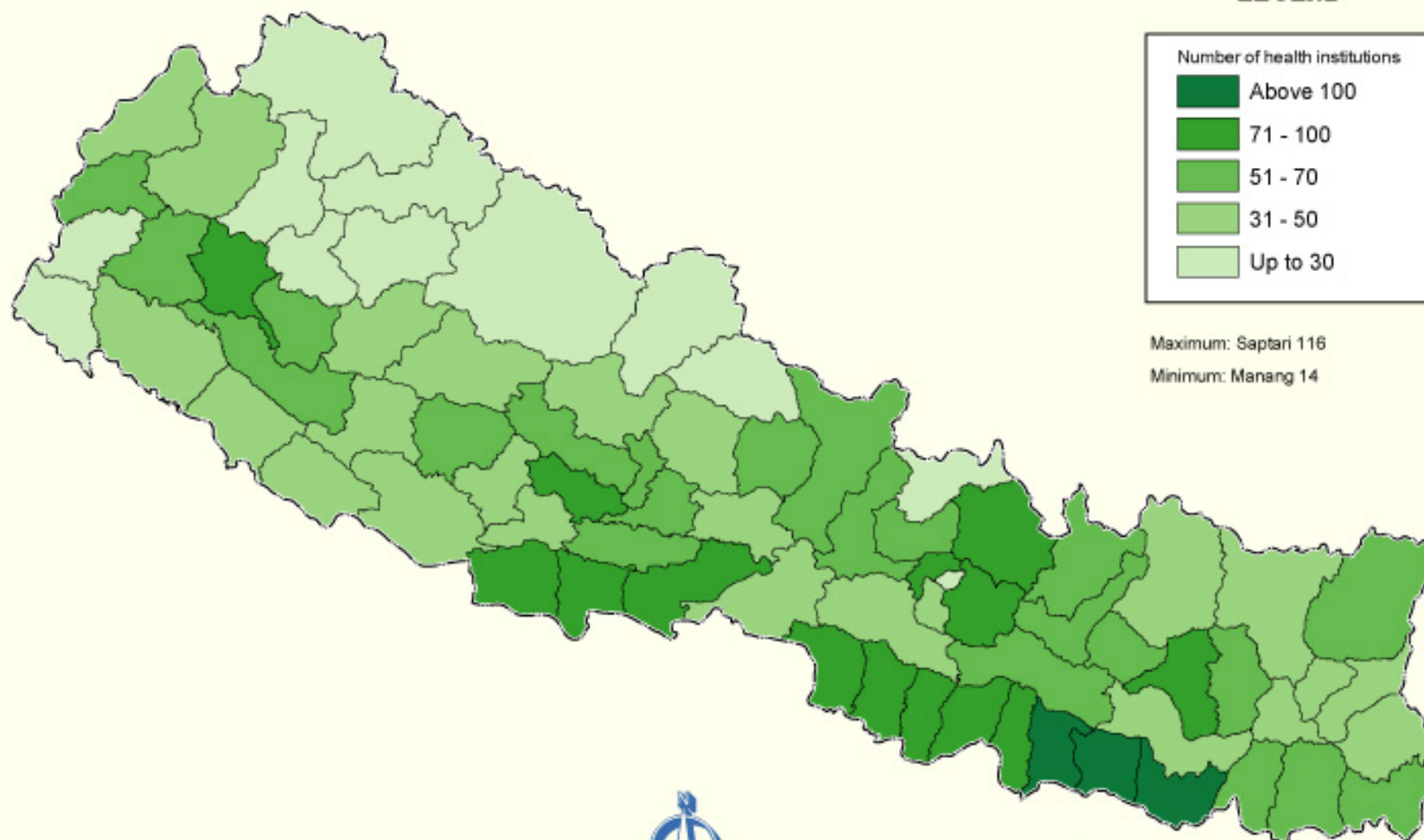
LEGEND

Number of health institutions

- Above 100
- 71 - 100
- 51 - 70
- 31 - 50
- Up to 30

Maximum: Saptari 116

Minimum: Manang 14



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Annual Reports DoHS (2000/2001)



CBS/HMGN



POPULATION PER HEALTH INSTITUTION, 2001

The proportional distribution of health services is as important as the absolute growth of such services. The population per health institution (PHI) is defined as the ratio of the number of persons to the number of health institutions. It is one of the indicators measuring the distribution pattern of health services in relation to the size of population in the country. The data on health institutions hospitals, primary health centres (PHC), health centres (HC), health posts (HP), and sub-health posts were obtained from the Department of Health Services for the fiscal year 2000/2001 (from second half July 2000 to first half July, 2001). Since the census enumeration was also conducted in mid June of 2001, these two different data sets can be used together to compute the indicator.

The (estimated) population per (government) health institution over the country as a whole was 5,663; district-wise it varied from 685 (Manang) to 17,177 (Kanchanpur). The value of the ratio was below the national average in 50 districts and above in 25 districts.

Table D.2

District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution	District	Population per Health Institution
Achham	3084	Darchula	2905	Kalikot*	3519	Myagdi	2861	Salyan*	4448
Arghakhanchi	4962	Dhading	6513	Kanchanpur	17177	Nawalparasi	7310	Sankhuwasabha	4082
Baglung	4338	Dhankuta	4381	Kapilbastu	6179	Nuwakot	4306	Saptari	4916
Baitadi	3447	Dhanusa	6518	Kaski	7928	Okhaldhunga	2798	Sarlahi	6357
Bajhang	3480	Dolakha*	3713	Kathmandu	15026	Palpa	4069	Sindhuli*	5088
Bajura*	3885	Dolpa*	1285	Kabhrepalanchok	4103	Panchthar	4811	Sindhupalchok*	3872
Banke	8209	Doti	3982	Khotang	3045	Parbat	2870	Siraha*	5204
Bara	5648	Gorkha	4176	Lalitpur	7855	Parsa	5919	Solukhumbu	3077
Bardiya	11254	Gulmi	3662	Lamjung	2904	Pyuthan	4336	Sunsari	11804
Bhaktapur	10248	Humla	1504	Mahottari	7188	Ramechhap	3862	Surkhet*	5549
Bhojpur	3172	Ilam	5772	Makawanpur	8725	Rasuwa	2354	Syangja	4666
Chitwan	11513	Jajarkot	3967	Manang	685	Rautahat	5563	Tanahu	6707
Dadeldhura	4852	Jhapa*	13492	Morang	12400	Rolpa	4039	Taplejung	2494
Dailekh	3753	Jumla*	2981	Mugu*	1690	Rukum	4283	Terhathum	3535
Dang	11278	Kailali	14016	Mustang	881	Rupandehi	9978	Udayapur	6121

Source: National Population Census 2001, and Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS) 2000/2001

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Population per Health Institution

Number of persons per (government) health service institution, 2000/2001

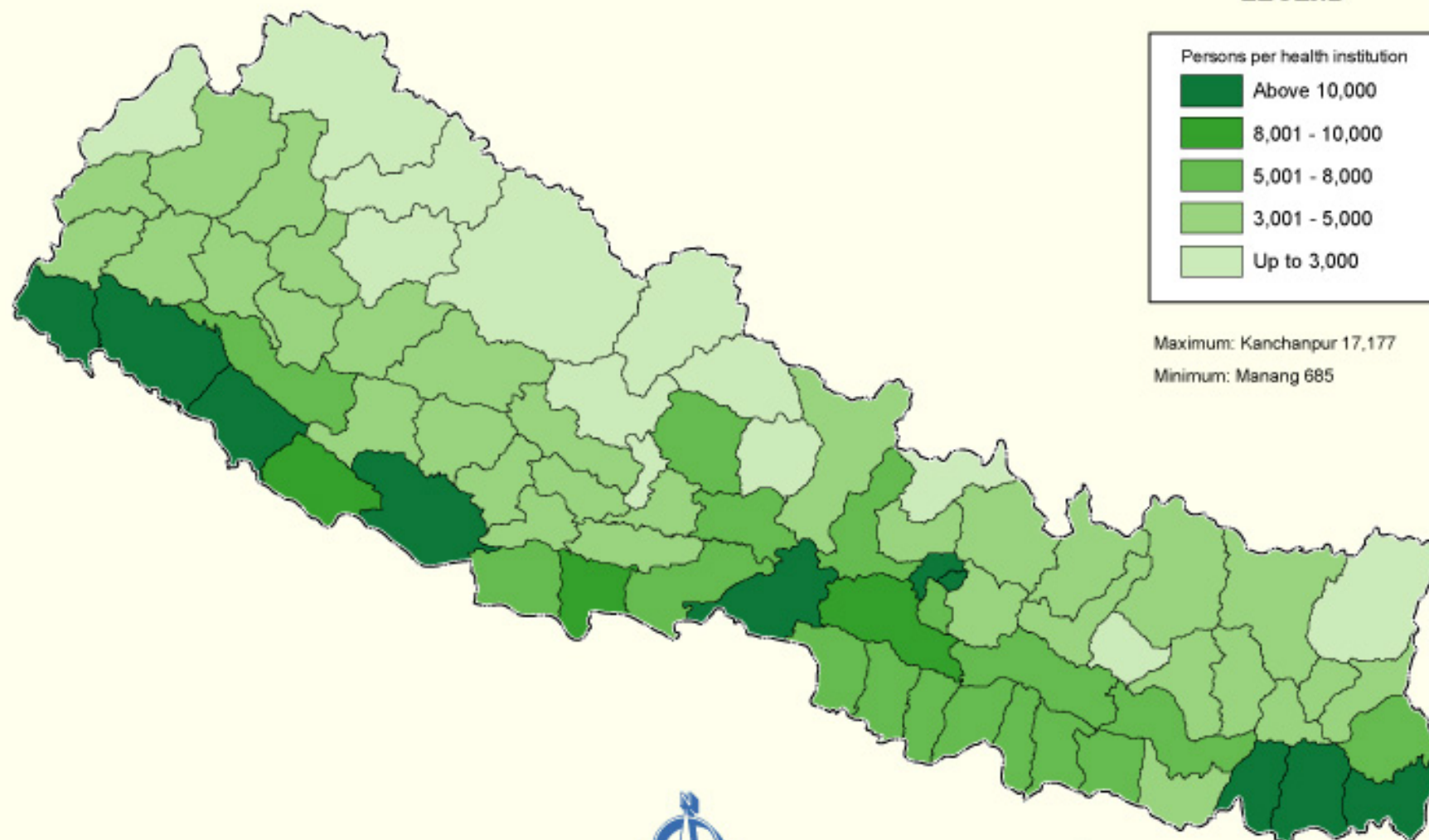
LEGEND

Persons per health institution

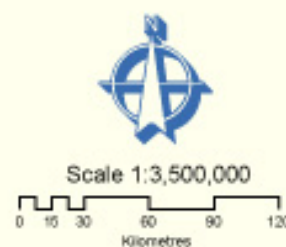
- Above 10,000
- 8,001 - 10,000
- 5,001 - 8,000
- 3,001 - 5,000
- Up to 3,000

Maximum: Kanchanpur 17,177

Minimum: Manang 685



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Annual Report DoHS (2000/2001)



HEALTH INSTITUTIONS PER THOUSAND POPULATION, 2001

The accessibility of health services is important when considering the progress of the health system, the equity of care, and sustainable development. To be of full use, however, the accessibility data need to be considered in conjunction with indicators of utilisation of services (actual coverage) and quality of care. The number of health institutions per thousand population is a basic indicator of the progress made in providing health services. Data on health institutions were obtained from the Department of Health Services for the fiscal year 2000/2001 (from second half July 2000 to first half July, 2001). Since the census enumeration was also conducted in mid June of 2001, these two different data sets can be used together to compute the indicator.

The average number of (government) health institutions per thousand population over the country as a whole was 0.18; district-wise varied from 0.06 (Kanchanpur) to 1.46 (Manang). Twenty-five districts had fewer health institutions per thousand than the national average and 47 districts more.

Table D.3

District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population	District	Health Institutions per 1000 Population
Achham	0.32	Darchula	0.34	Kalikot*	0.28	Myagdi	0.35	Salyan*	0.22
Arghakhanchi	0.20	Dhading	0.15	Kanchanpur	0.06	Nawalparasi	0.14	Sankhuwasabha	0.24
Baglung	0.23	Dhankuta	0.23	Kapilbastu	0.16	Nuwakot	0.23	Saptari	0.20
Baitadi	0.29	Dhanusa	0.15	Kaski	0.13	Okhaldhunga	0.36	Sarlahi	0.16
Bajhang	0.29	Dolakha*	0.27	Kathmandu	0.07	Palpa	0.25	Sindhuli*	0.20
Bajura*	0.26	Dolpa*	0.78	Kabhrepalanchok	0.24	Panchthar	0.21	Sindhupalchok*	0.26
Banke	0.12	Doti	0.25	Khotang	0.33	Parbat	0.35	Siraha*	0.19
Bara	0.18	Gorkha	0.24	Lalitpur	0.13	Parsa	0.17	Solukhumbu	0.33
Bardiya	0.09	Gulmi	0.27	Lamjung	0.34	Pyuthan	0.23	Sunsari	0.08
Bhaktapur	0.10	Humla	0.67	Mahottari	0.14	Ramechhap	0.26	Surkhet*	0.18
Bhojpur	0.32	Ilam	0.17	Makawanpur	0.11	Rasuwa	0.42	Syangja	0.21
Chitwan	0.09	Jajarkot	0.25	Manang	1.46	Rautahat	0.18	Tanahu	0.15
Dadeldhura	0.21	Jhapa*	0.07	Morang	0.08	Rolpa	0.25	Taplejung	0.40
Dailekh	0.27	Jumla	0.34	Mugu*	0.59	Rukum	0.23	Terhathum	0.28
Dang	0.09	Kailali	0.07	Mustang	1.13	Rupandehi	0.10	Udayapur	0.16






Source: National Population Census 2001, and Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS) 2000/2001

* These figures are estimates as census enumeration work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Health Institutions per 1000 Population

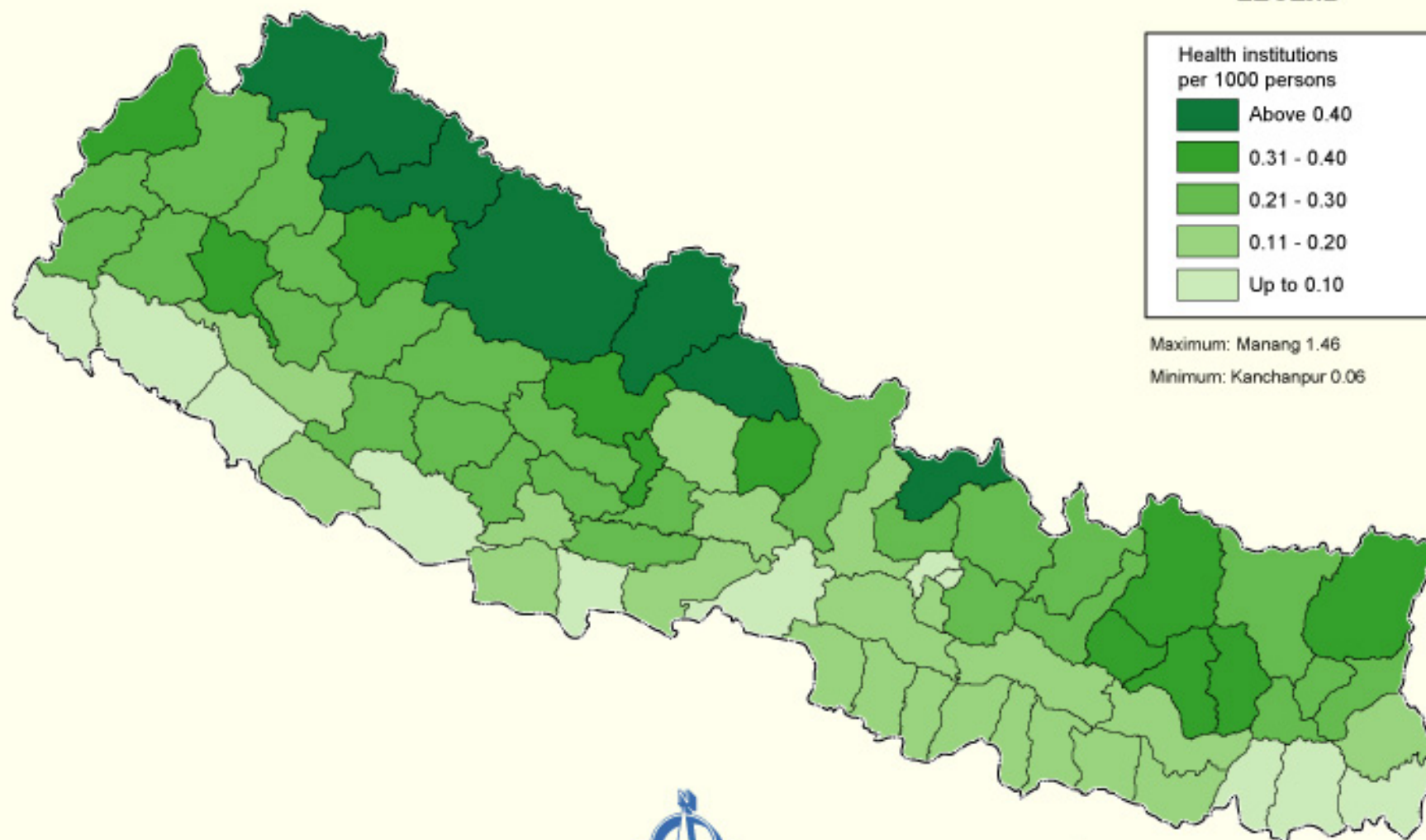
Number of (government) health institutions per 1000 population, 2000/2001

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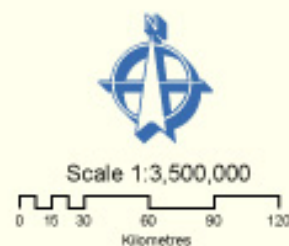
Health institutions per 1000 persons	
	Above 0.40
	0.31 - 0.40
	0.21 - 0.30
	0.11 - 0.20
	Up to 0.10

Maximum: Manang 1.46

Minimum: Kanchanpur 0.06



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001
Annual Report DoHS (2000/2001)



CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE, 2000/2001

Increased prevalence of contraceptive usage is in general the single most important proximate determinant of the differences in fertility among the different districts, and of declining fertility in developing countries in general. Contraceptive prevalence is a direct indicator of a population's conscious efforts to control fertility and an indirect indicator of increased access to reproductive health services. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is defined as the percentage of married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using any method of contraception. The data on contraceptive prevalence rates was obtained from the Department of Health Services of Nepal.

The contraceptive prevalence rate for the fiscal year 2000/2001, was 37.59% over the country as a whole; district-wise it ranged from 7.87% (Kalikot) to 77.42% (Kathmandu). Forty-nine districts had contraceptive prevalence rates below, and 26 districts rates above, the national average.

Table D.4

District	CPR	District	CPR	District	CPR	District	CPR	District	CPR
Achham	11.61	Darchula	16.05	Kalikot	7.87	Myagdi	26.63	Salyan	23.84
Arghakhanchi	21.44	Dhading	24.40	Kanchanpur	41.60	Nawalparasi	41.83	Sankhuwasabha	24.68
Baglung	29.52	Dhankuta	45.94	Kapilbastu	21.57	Nuwakot	36.74	Saptari	39.05
Baitadi	18.15	Dhanusa	37.09	Kaski	44.77	Okhaldhunga	28.90	Sarlahi	34.01
Bajhang	12.11	Dolakha	60.27	Kathmandu	77.42	Palpa	44.48	Sindhuli	26.71
Bajura	14.97	Dolpa	12.48	Kabhrepalanchok	55.03	Panchthar	32.37	Sindhupalchok	33.75
Banke	34.63	Doti	23.92	Khotang	11.92	Parbat	24.00	Siraha	34.66
Bara	28.16	Gorkha	34.10	Lalitpur	77.20	Parsa	37.19	Solukhumbu	59.69
Bardiya	40.92	Gulmi	21.49	Lamjung	32.00	Pyuthan	24.19	Sunsari	47.82
Bhaktapur	73.14	Humla	13.86	Mahottari	30.79	Ramechhap	22.45	Surkhet	39.50
Bhojpur	35.59	Ilam	52.06	Makawanpur	39.83	Rasuwa	40.22	Syangja	27.37
Chitwan	59.26	Jajarkot	14.20	Manang	70.09	Rautahat	25.14	Tanahu	28.53
Dadeldhura	17.48	Jhapa	55.88	Morang	60.05	Rolpa	18.61	Taplejung	38.54
Dailekh	19.99	Jumla	18.99	Mugu	10.37	Rukum	20.58	Terhathum	30.65
Dang	41.89	Kailali	41.56	Mustang	49.30	Rupandehi	35.54	Udayapur	27.68

Source: Annual Report, Department of Health Services (DOHS), 2000/2001

* CPR = contraceptive prevalence rate

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Percentage of married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using any method of contraception, 2000/2001

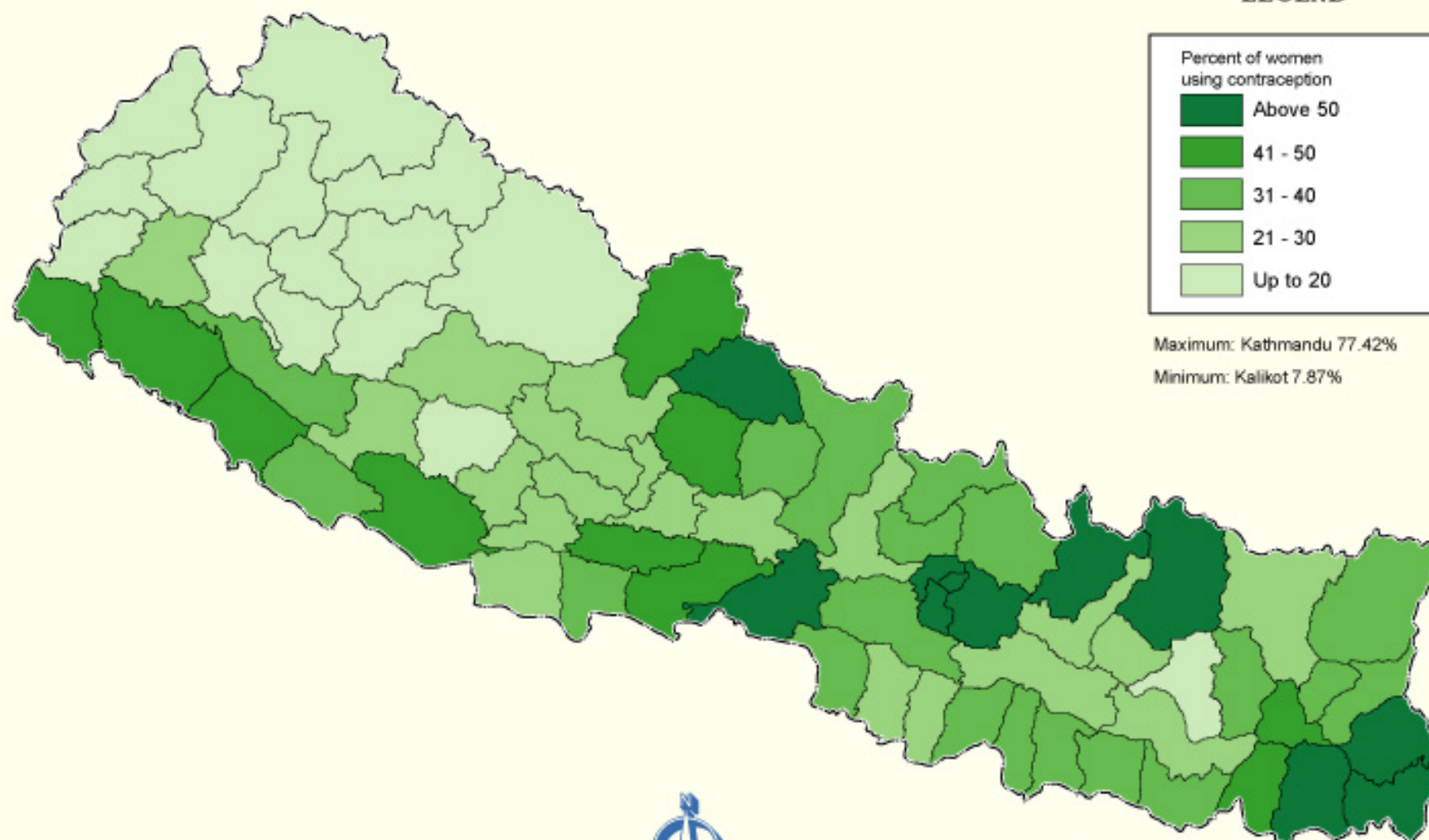
LEGEND

Percent of women
using contraception

- Above 50
- 41 - 50
- 31 - 40
- 21 - 30
- Up to 20

Maximum: Kathmandu 77.42%

Minimum: Kalikot 7.87%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Annual Report DoHS (2000/2001)



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN

ICIMOD
MENRIS 2003

HOUSEHOLDS HAVING DIFFERENT TYPES OF TOILET FACILITIES, 2001^Å

Disposal facilities for human waste are a first line of defence against diseases that are transmitted by contact with faeces. The proportion of households using different kinds of toilet facilities is an indicator of basic access to sanitation and a good indicator of human development, since toilets not only contribute to the general hygiene and quality of life but also often corroborate other socioeconomic indicators such as education and income. This indicator also provides evidence of inequities among the districts, eco-belts, and development regions of Nepal. The present census was the first time that Nepal collected census data on the accessibility or use of toilet facilities; this data was collected from sample households. The census question on toilets offered three options: modern flush toilet, ordinary toilet, and no toilet. Modern flush toilets were defined as those which flush either by machine or by hand (i.e. bucket) or any other means, and which are linked to either the sewerage system or a septic tank. Ordinary toilets do not have a flushing system. The category 'no toilet' included the use of either forest areas or open places and use of public toilets. The proportion of households using different kinds of toilets is expressed as a percentage of the total number of households.

The (blown-up) results indicate that in Nepal as a whole a total of 946,923 households (22.68%) had access to modern toilets, 978,829 households (23.45%) to ordinary toilet facilities, and 2,191,325 households (52.49%) had no access to any kind of toilet facilities. Table D.5 (a) gives the districts with the highest and lowest percentage of households with different types of toilet facilities. Table D.5 (b) provides district-wise information on the different toilet facilities.

Table D.5 (a)

Type of Toilet Facility	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Modern toilet with flush	Mugu (0.50)	Kathmandu (75.79)
Ordinary Toilet	Kapilvastu (5.10)	Sankhuwasabha (54.48)
No Toilet	Kathmandu (6.75)	Rolpa (88.83)
Not Stated	Panchthar (0.4)	Kalikot (7.4)

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Table D.5 (b)

District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated	District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated
Achham	1.99	12.96	82.52	2.52	Dolakha*	21.20	43.99	33.91	0.90
Arghakhanchi	5.11	40.37	53.45	1.07	Dolpa*	2.13	11.53	84.37	1.97
Baglung	23.56	45.96	29.58	0.91	Doti	5.55	25.61	66.37	2.47
Baitadi	12.76	10.32	75.11	1.81	Gorkha	12.44	41.51	44.99	1.06
Bajhang	1.93	8.75	87.79	1.54	Gulmi	11.65	47.47	39.38	1.50
Bajura*	1.32	18.44	78.30	1.94	Humla	2.95	15.17	80.89	0.99
Banke	33.83	16.54	47.13	2.50	Ilam	26.16	49.78	23.48	0.58
Bara	12.82	9.34	76.16	1.69	Jajarkot	0.70	17.85	79.94	1.50
Bardiya	8.32	19.12	70.91	1.64	Jhapa*	29.72	33.01	36.66	0.66
Bhaktapur	57.42	32.92	8.46	1.20	Jumla	20.62	31.11	47.04	1.23
Bhojpur	2.44	46.22	50.71	0.63	Kailali	21.92	17.17	58.96	1.96
Chitwan	54.21	24.85	19.35	1.59	Kalikot*	1.63	37.61	53.31	7.45
Dadeldhura	11.11	24.84	62.86	1.18	Kanchanpur	19.42	15.10	63.11	2.38
Dailekh	5.21	12.89	80.20	1.71	Kapilbastu	13.13	5.10	79.71	2.05
Dang	28.53	10.11	60.19	1.17	Kaski	49.25	31.04	18.82	0.89
Darchula	7.58	6.76	84.99	0.67	Kathmandu	75.79	16.62	6.75	0.84
Dhading	7.79	35.21	56.41	0.59	Kabhrepalanchok	35.52	27.81	35.89	0.78
Dhankuta	25.26	38.93	34.99	0.82	Khotang	2.55	33.63	62.80	1.02
Dhanusa	15.02	25.91	56.25	2.81	Lalitpur	39.89	40.96	18.14	1.01

Table D.5 (b) cont.....

District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated	District	Modern toilet with flush	Ordinary Toilet	No Toilet	Not stated
Lamjung	16.46	37.90	44.52	1.11	Rolpa	0.79	8.66	88.83	1.72
Mahottari	8.12	9.69	80.17	2.02	Rukum	1.45	14.46	82.48	1.62
Makawanpur	49.65	17.06	31.97	1.32	Rupandehi	49.39	9.74	39.79	1.07
Manang	13.12	22.58	63.63	0.68	Salyan*	5.40	23.40	69.24	1.95
Morang	15.26	26.40	57.61	0.75	Sankhuwasabha	4.65	54.48	40.07	0.80
Mugu*	0.50	13.72	84.55	1.21	Saptari	12.15	13.65	72.30	1.90
Mustang	18.81	21.58	58.65	0.96	Sarlahi	10.24	8.21	79.54	2.01
Myagdi	20.15	30.80	47.35	1.69	Sindhuli*	10.95	16.08	71.79	1.18
Nawalparasi	17.99	12.70	68.23	1.07	Sindhupalchok*	7.99	36.68	54.33	1.00
Nuwakot	22.43	24.93	50.91	1.72	Siraha*	13.38	5.59	79.25	1.79
Okhaldhunga	2.77	53.90	42.61	0.72	Solukhumbu	2.99	47.73	48.61	0.66
Palpa	38.16	30.14	30.15	1.54	Sunsari	24.56	28.32	46.18	0.94
Panchthar	5.92	50.91	42.77	0.41	Surkhet*	32.96	18.72	47.20	1.12
Parbat	19.55	47.50	31.93	1.02	Syangja	28.08	33.10	37.91	0.92
Parsa	10.12	13.09	74.96	1.82	Tanahu	29.30	26.96	42.19	1.54
Pyuthan	4.64	16.53	77.36	1.47	Taplejung	3.53	43.96	51.87	0.64
Ramechhap	3.65	30.71	64.12	1.52	Terhathum	10.14	42.93	45.18	1.76
Rasuwa	9.79	21.72	67.39	1.10	Udayapur	9.61	14.52	74.77	1.09
Rautahat	7.17	10.02	80.74	2.08					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

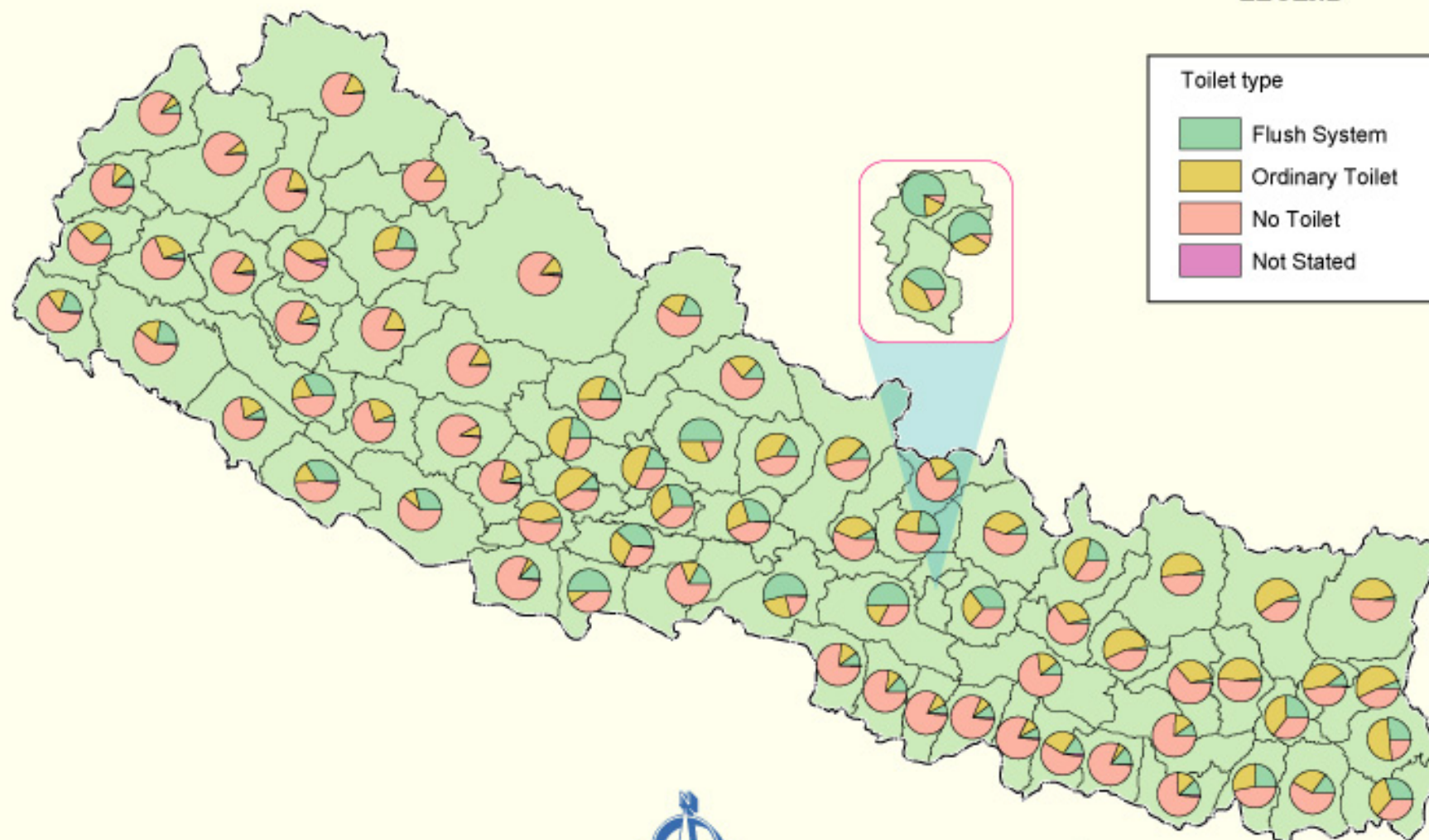
Toilet Facilities

Percentage of houses with different types of toilet facilities

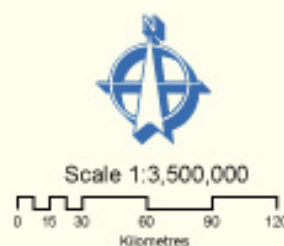
LEGEND

Toilet type

-  Flush System
-  Ordinary Toilet
-  No Toilet
-  Not Stated



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



HOUSEHOLDS USING DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER, 2001^A

Accessibility to safe drinking water is fundamental for lowering the risk of incurring water born diseases. The proportion of households with access to different sources of drinking water is defined as the ratio of households with access to a specific type of drinking water source to the total number of households and is expressed as a percentage. The data was collected from sample households. This ratio is the basic indicator of access to safe drinking water in the country. Information was collected on the source of drinking water most commonly used by the household; the questionnaire allowed for the following choice of water sources (1) tap[#] (piped), (2) well, (3) tube-well, (4) spout water, (5) river/stream, and (6) other. For the present analysis these sources were regrouped as (1) tap/piped water, (2) well and tube-well, (3) water spouts, river/stream, and 'other', and (4) source 'not stated'.

A (blown-up) total of 2,209,760 households (52.94%) had access to tap or piped drinking water; 1,561,397 households (37.41%) had access to wells and tube-wells; 365,812 households (8.76%) were served by spout, river, spring or 'other' water sources, and 0.90% did not respond. Table D.6 (a) summarises the districts with the highest and lowest percentage of households using different drinking water sources. Table D.6 (b) gives the district-wise information on different drinking water sources.

Table D.6 (a)

Drinking Water Sources	Districts with Lowest Percentage	Districts with Highest Percentage
Tap/piped water	Saptari (7.22)	Manang (93.36)
Well and tubewell	Humla (0.10)*	Saptari (90.72)
Spout, river, spring, and 'others'	Saptari (0.83)	Dolpa (58.44)
Not stated	Manang (0.17)	Kalikot (5.37)

* No households used wells or tubewells in Kalikot and Manang

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

[#] The category tap (piped) water included households using centrally distributed & pretreated water, as well as those using piped water directly acquired from the source.

Table D.6 (b)

District	Tap/piped	Well and Tube-well	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated	District	Tap/piped	Well and Tubewell	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated
Achham	43.89	12.98	41.69	1.43	Dolakha*	82.26	2.57	14.68	0.49
Arghakhanchi	66.41	23.36	9.69	0.54	Dolpa*	36.18	4.06	58.44	1.31
Baglung	87.99	4.00	7.53	0.48	Doti	49.35	8.36	40.73	1.51
Baitadi	59.40	18.57	21.12	0.94	Gorkha	63.91	8.54	26.92	0.63
Bajhang	43.51	14.15	41.34	0.99	Gulmi	79.27	11.79	8.11	0.83
Bajura*	64.59	4.28	29.82	1.32	Humla	64.20	0.10	35.18	0.52
Banke	40.98	54.82	2.27	1.92	Ilam	75.56	12.42	11.61	0.41
Bara	24.61	73.06	1.32	1.01	Jajarkot	48.91	2.94	47.14	1.00
Bardiya	23.81	73.34	1.47	1.39	Jhapa*	25.19	70.90	3.44	0.52
Bhaktapur	74.55	18.96	5.67	0.82	Jumla	73.93	0.34	24.91	0.82
Bhojpur	57.27	20.84	21.51	0.38	Kailali	42.90	50.96	4.86	1.38
Chitwan	30.61	66.85	1.34	1.20	Kalikot*	45.46	0.00	49.17	5.37
Dadeldhura	64.78	13.59	20.84	0.77	Kanchanpur	23.45	66.19	8.41	2.06
Dailekh	36.59	18.93	43.27	1.21	Kapilbastu	42.52	48.79	7.24	1.45
Dang	53.55	33.37	12.30	0.78	Kaski	86.86	7.76	4.98	0.39
Darchula	71.26	4.46	24.03	0.27	Kathmandu	84.05	11.96	3.40	0.59
Dhading	79.24	8.79	11.76	0.21	Kabhrepalanchok	79.97	11.30	8.22	0.51
Dhankuta	80.73	13.51	5.26	0.51	Khotang	64.21	18.63	16.36	0.80
Dhanusa	30.01	66.66	0.99	2.34	Lalitpur	83.05	10.98	5.35	0.62

Table D6 (b) cont.....

District	Tap/piped	Well and Tubewell	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated	District	Tap/piped	Well and Tubewell	Spout, River, Spring, Other	Not Stated
Lamjung	84.30	6.89	8.07	0.74	Rolpa	62.01	13.50	23.28	1.20
Mahottari	34.52	58.56	5.83	1.09	Rukum	63.13	5.08	30.90	0.88
Makawanpur	77.11	18.57	3.47	0.85	Rupandehi	62.77	34.36	2.23	0.64
Manang	93.36	0.00	6.49	0.17	Salyan*	65.41	13.73	20.33	0.53
Morang	13.89	84.52	1.38	0.51	Sankhuwasabha	62.44	13.06	24.23	0.27
Mugu*	55.07	0.92	43.50	0.50	Saptari	7.22	90.72	0.83	1.23
Mustang	84.27	0.71	14.56	0.46	Sarlahi	28.85	68.45	1.57	1.13
Myagdi	83.84	4.85	10.01	1.30	Sindhuli*	55.38	35.34	8.54	0.74
Nawalparasi	35.35	59.77	4.28	0.60	Sindhupalchok*	81.44	6.50	11.34	0.72
Nuwakot	84.97	5.62	8.29	1.12	Siraha*	15.86	81.05	1.82	1.27
Okhaldhunga	70.14	11.18	18.23	0.45	Solukhumbu	76.50	9.64	13.56	0.30
Palpa	84.74	7.05	7.02	1.18	Sunsari	19.94	77.26	2.32	0.65
Panchthar	69.09	17.11	13.57	0.24	Surkhet*	69.12	13.10	16.98	0.80
Parbat	84.01	7.95	7.45	0.60	Syangja	81.44	11.75	6.23	0.58
Parsa	42.37	55.79	0.86	0.97	Tanahu	68.90	22.32	7.90	0.88
Pyuthan	67.13	13.91	16.23	1.07	Taplejung	90.30	3.28	5.94	0.48
Ramechhap	72.00	17.14	10.00	0.86	Terhathum	72.70	14.37	11.63	1.30
Rasuwa	84.77	1.45	13.3	0.47	Udayapur	26.91	66.27	6.19	0.63
Rautahat	34.68	62.80	1.37	1.15					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

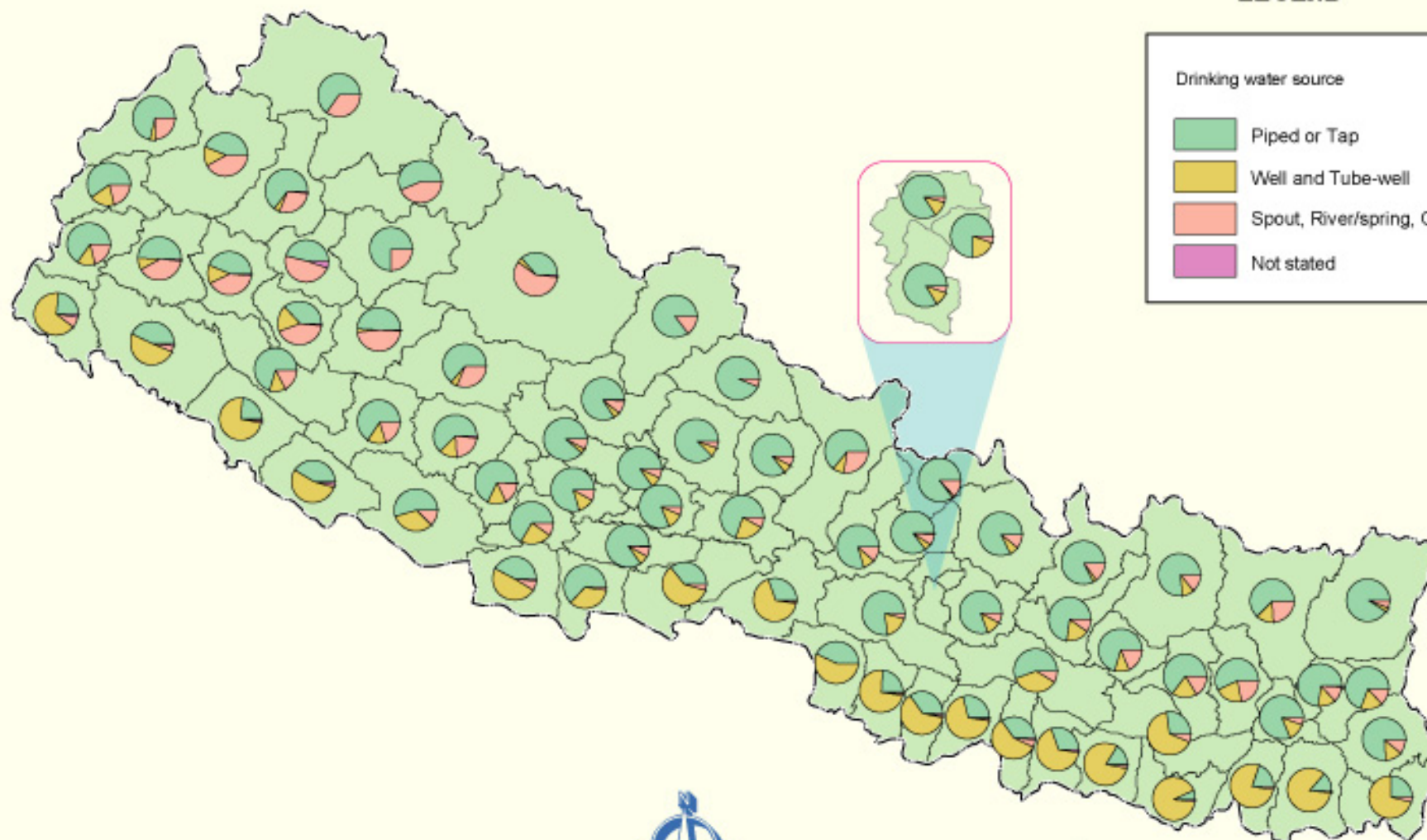
Households Using Different Sources of Drinking Water

Proportion of total households using a certain type of source for drinking water, 2001

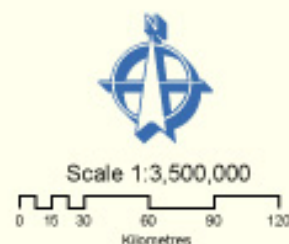
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Drinking water source

- Piped or Tap
- Well and Tube-well
- Spout, River/spring, Other
- Not stated



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



HOUSEHOLDS USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF COOKING-FUEL, 2001^Å

For the first time the census queried sample households as to their most commonly used cooking fuel. The proportion of households using different kinds of cooking fuel is a measure of the extent to which different natural resources are exploited. The options for answers were firewood, kerosene, gas, biogas, guitha/sanathi (dried cow dung), and other. The item 'other' included the use of straw, thatch, crop residues, and so on. Here, for convenience, the different cooking fuels are grouped as (1) firewood, (2) kerosene and LP gas, (3) biogas, (4) guitha/sanathi and 'other', and (5) 'not stated'. The responses are expressed in percentage of total households.

The (blown-up) results indicate that firewood was the primary cooking fuel used by of 2,737,905 households (65.59%); kerosene and LP gas by 885,190 households (21.20%); guitha/sanathi or 'other' by 444,935 households (10.66%); biogas by 1.66% of households; and 0.89% did not reply. Table D.7 (a) summarises the information on the districts with the highest and lowest percentage of households using different types of cooking fuel. Table D.7 (b) gives district-wise information on the use of different fuel sources for cooking purposes.

Table D.7 (a)

Cooking Fuel Energy	Districts with Lowest Percentage	Districts with Highest Percentage
Firewood	Kathmandu (18.96)	Manang (99.15)
Kerosene and LP Gas	Mugu (0.12)	Kathmandu (78.51)
Biogas	Bhaktapur (0.12) ⁺	Kaski (11.53)
Guitha/sanathi, and 'other'	Rukum (0.05) [◇]	Saptari (49.18)
Not stated	Manang (0.17)	Kalikot (6.20)

⁺ No households used biogas in 24 districts

[◇] No households used guitha or 'other' in 18 districts

^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Table D.7 (b)

District	Firewood	Kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated	District	Firewood	Kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated
Achham	96.99	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.41	Dolakha*	88.49	10.73	0.23	0.05	0.49
Arghakhanchi	96.02	2.83	0.59	0.00	0.55	Dolpa*	77.51	0.50	0.00	20.63	1.36
Baglung	76.32	22.39	0.23	0.57	0.49	Doti	87.51	10.95	0.00	0.07	1.47
Baitadi	96.07	2.68	0.14	0.16	0.95	Gorkha	80.60	15.38	2.92	0.45	0.66
Bajhang	98.04	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.99	Gulmi	92.80	5.50	0.79	0.08	0.83
Bajura*	97.84	0.75	0.00	0.00	1.41	Humla	96.88	0.17	0.00	2.42	0.53
Banke	54.10	39.55	0.47	3.94	1.95	Ilam	78.43	20.07	0.32	0.80	0.39
Bara	60.73	12.21	0.40	25.64	1.03	Jajarkot	97.96	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.97
Bardiya	88.21	6.88	2.03	1.67	1.22	Jhapa*	65.97	25.35	2.66	5.52	0.50
Bhaktapur	25.07	62.58	0.12	11.29	0.95	Jumla	98.98	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.82
Bhojpur	97.80	1.60	0.00	0.16	0.44	Kailali	82.51	12.56	2.97	0.66	1.30
Chitwan	46.89	44.10	6.92	0.85	1.24	Kalikot*	88.43	5.37	0.00	0.00	6.20
Dadeldhura	92.54	6.18	0.00	0.53	0.75	Kanchanpur	82.56	11.12	4.46	0.41	1.46
Dailekh	93.15	5.61	0.00	0.00	1.25	Kapilbastu	47.03	13.48	0.78	37.20	1.51
Dang	60.62	28.82	2.56	7.18	0.82	Kaski	47.39	40.19	11.53	0.45	0.44
Darchula	96.80	2.81	0.00	0.20	0.20	Kathmandu	18.96	78.51	0.22	1.67	0.64
Dhading	93.05	5.73	0.92	0.08	0.22	Kabhrepalanchok	71.30	26.65	0.95	0.52	0.58
Dhankuta	74.40	23.28	1.48	0.28	0.55	Khotang	98.35	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.74
Dhanusa	34.58	27.93	0.34	35.03	2.12	Lalitpur	33.98	62.84	0.14	2.39	0.64

Table D.7 (b) cont.....

District	Firewood	Kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated	District	Firewood	kerosene, LP gas	Biogas	Guitha, and 'other'	Not Stated
Lamjung	82.22	9.23	7.74	0.07	0.74	Rolpa	96.97	1.64	0.00	0.10	1.29
Mahottari	56.24	6.41	0.46	35.85	1.04	Rukum	97.15	1.96	0.00	0.05	0.83
Makawanpur	51.63	41.43	3.59	2.45	0.91	Rupandehi	26.55	53.65	1.22	17.91	0.67
Manang	99.15	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.17	Salyan*	94.15	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.53
Morang	50.81	17.04	2.11	29.53	0.52	Sankhuwasabha	96.89	2.43	0.19	0.22	0.27
Mugu*	99.02	0.12	0.31	0.00	0.55	Saptari	34.81	14.41	0.38	49.18	1.22
Mustang	63.07	10.96	0.00	25.48	0.49	Sarlahi	66.63	6.66	0.91	24.65	1.15
Myagdi	90.36	7.42	0.83	0.10	1.30	Sindhuli*	88.79	6.18	3.78	0.47	0.78
Nawalparasi	67.21	12.18	2.22	17.78	0.61	Sindhupalchok*	94.50	4.40	0.21	0.14	0.75
Nuwakot	80.74	13.36	3.13	1.63	1.14	Siraha*	39.32	10.58	0.20	48.85	1.06
Okhaldhunga	97.68	1.65	0.00	0.19	0.48	Solukhumbu	97.78	0.66	0.00	1.26	0.30
Palpa	62.63	33.16	2.61	0.35	1.25	Sunsari	51.54	25.06	1.82	20.93	0.66
Panchthar	95.71	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.21	Surkhet*	69.73	27.10	1.95	0.40	0.82
Parbat	90.83	7.80	0.77	0.00	0.60	Syangja	71.44	22.80	4.83	0.37	0.55
Parsa	55.41	17.98	0.21	25.35	1.06	Tanahu	65.75	25.36	7.60	0.31	0.98
Pyuthan	94.41	3.50	1.09	0.00	1.01	Taplejung	97.59	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.48
Ramechhap	96.15	2.69	0.28	0.00	0.88	Terhathum	95.77	1.87	1.03	0.00	1.33
Rasuwa	90.69	8.68	0.00	0.13	0.51	Udayapur	91.22	4.00	3.21	0.94	0.62
Rautahat	63.50	7.69	0.42	27.36	1.04						

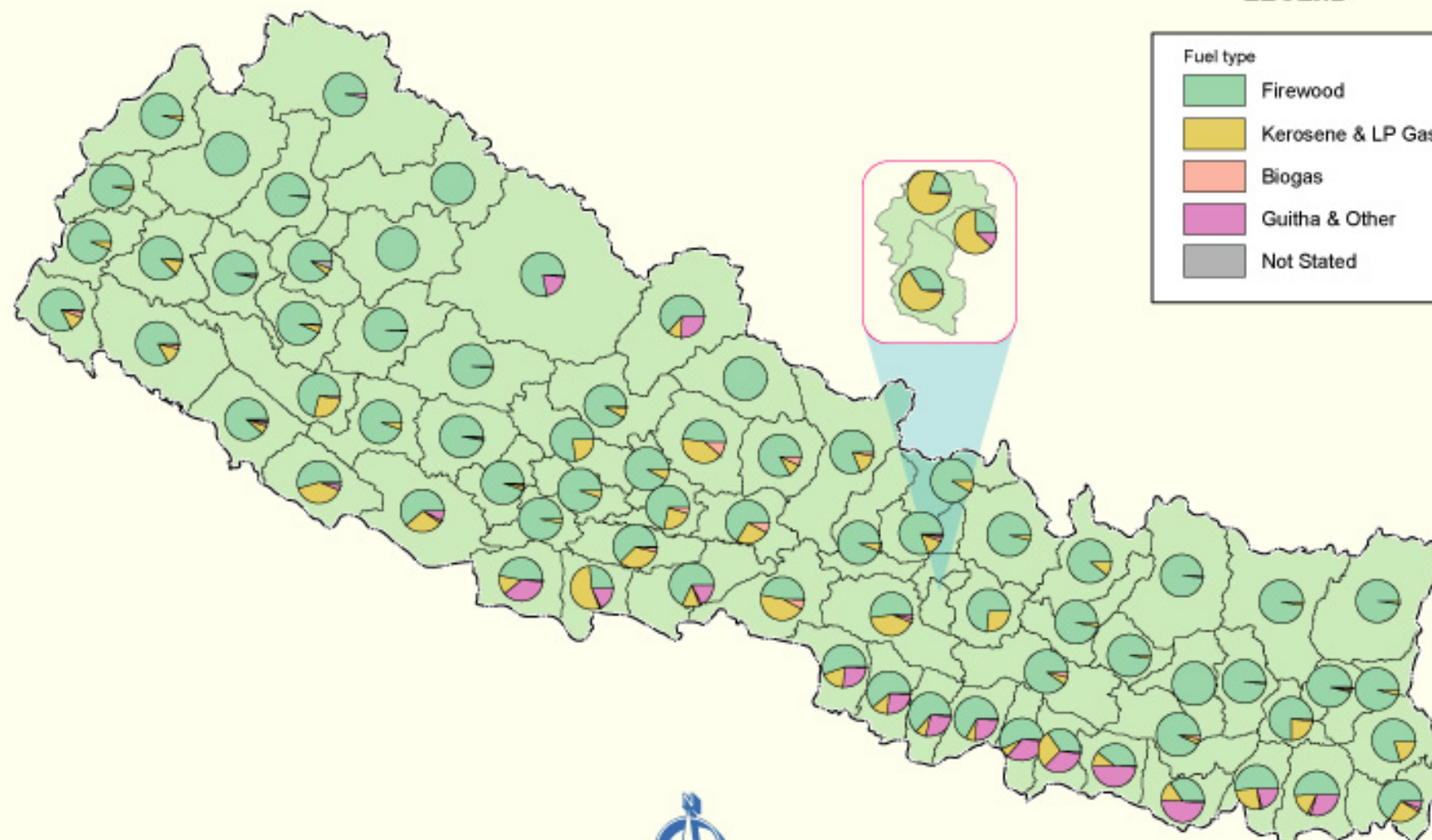
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

Cooking Fuel

Proportion of households using a certain type of fuel energy for cooking, 2001

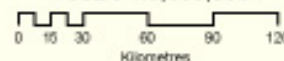
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Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000



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