



Survey on Non-Profit Institution Serving Households - 2081

A Statistical Report



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council Of Ministers
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
Thapathali, Kathmandu



Survey on Non-Profit Institution Serving Households - 2081

A Statistical Report



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council Of Ministers
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

Thapathali, Kathmandu

Tel: +977-1-5328406, 5345913, 5345946, 5345947, 5345948

Fax : +977-1-5327720, P.O. Box No. : 11031

E-mail : info@nsonepal.gov.np, Website : www.nsonepal.gov.np

Published by:

Government of Nepal

Office of the Prime Minister and Council Of Ministers

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

Thapathali, Kathmandu

Tel : +977-1-5328406, 5345913, 5345946, 5345947, 5345948

Fax : +977-1-5327720, P.O. Box No. : 11031

E-mail : info@nsonepal.gov.np

Website : www.nsonepal.gov.np

Printed : July, 2025

: 100 copies

Printed at :



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office



Phone { 5345946
5345947
5345948
5345848
5341801
5328406

Ref. No.

Fax: 977-1-5327720
Post Box No.: 11031
Thapathali, Kathmandu

Preface

It is my pleasure to introduce the Survey on Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs)- 2025. Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) are organizations that provide free or low-cost services to people, such as in education, health, religion, and community support. They do not aim to make a profit and often help where government services are limited. In Nepal, a new survey was done after 16 years to update information about these organizations, including their income, spending, and role in the environment. This helps the National Statistics Office better understand their contribution to the economy and include it accurately in national data. This Survey aims to update the National Account estimates. It focuses on understanding the level of public involvement, income and expenses, and capital formation within NPISHs in Nepal. The survey also collects information on their environmental activities to give a more complete picture of their contributions. This survey is conducted to understand the persons' engagement, operating expenses, income, and capital formation of the institutions. In the meantime, this survey helps to find out the contribution of NPISHs in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

I would like to express my appreciation to Deputy Chief Statisticians for their overall guidance and supervision of this survey, special thanks to Director of the Environment Statistics Section, for their hard work in accomplishing the survey tasks and ensuring the timely publication of this report. I also want to acknowledge the contributions of Statistical Officers and Statistical Assistant for their sincere efforts during different phases of the survey operations and publication of the work. I am also grateful to Technical Committee members and experts who played a crucial role by providing invaluable inputs throughout the survey process. I am also thankful to all the members of the data collection teams and other personnel from NSO. This survey would not have been possible without the generous response of the respondents, who spend their time and share their intimate information with our survey team; they are part of my sincere gratitude. I would like to request all users to provide valuable suggestions and comments that would be useful for further improvement of the publications of these kinds in future.

Maddhu Sudan Burlakoti
Chief Statistician

July, 2025

ACRONYMS

COPNI	Classification of Non-Profit Institutions by Purpose
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NGOs	Non-government Organizations
NPISHs	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSIC	National Standard Industrial Classification
NSO	National Statistics Office
SCO	Statistics Coordination Office
SNA	System of National Accounts

Table of Contents

-	Main Summary	xi
-	Executive Summary	xiv
1.	Introduction	1
1.1.	Background and Context:	1
1.2.	Objective	1
1.3.	Scope and Coverage	2
1.4.	Use of Classification of Non-Profit Institutions by Purpose (COPNI)	3
1.5.	Reference period of the Survey	4
1.6.	Limitations of the Study	4
2.	Methodology:	5
2.1.	Sampling Frame	5
2.2.	Sampling Design	5
2.2.1.	Analytical Domains and Strata	5
2.2.2.	Threshold Rule	5
2.2.3.	Sample Size Determination	5
2.3.	Sampling Distribution and Weight	7
2.4.	Survey Conduction	7
2.4.1.	Field Work Organization	7
2.4.2.	Training	7
2.4.3.	Field Work Implementation	8
2.4.4.	Data Entry and Processing	8
3.	Survey Results	9
3.1.	Number of Institutions	9
3.2.	Persons Engaged and Wages/Salaries	10
3.2.1.	Disability Persons' Engagement by NSIC	11
3.2.2.	Average Engagement by Industrial Classification	11
3.2.3.	Annual Wages/Salary by Industrial Classification	12
3.2.4.	Information on Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, and Wages/Salaries by Provinces	13
3.2.5.	Information on Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, and Wages/Salaries by COPNI	13
3.2.6.	Distribution of Institutions by Size of Person Engaged	14
3.3.	Operating Expenses	15
3.3.1.	Operating Expenses by NSIC and COPNI	15

3.3.2.	Number of Institutions by Expenditure Categories	15
3.3.3.	Total Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	15
3.3.4.	Average Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	17
3.4.	Income Sources by NSIC	17
3.4.1.	Income Received by Industrial Classification and Province	17
3.4.2.	Number of Institutions by Income Groups	17
3.4.3.	Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	18
3.4.4.	Average Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	18
3.4.5.	Source of Income by NSIC	18
3.5.	Assets Concentration	19
3.6.	Environment-Related Information	21
3.6.1.	Management of Biodegradable and Non-degradable Waste	21
3.6.2.	Working Area in the Environment Sector	21
3.6.3.	Major problem faced by the Institutions	22
4.	Key Findings and Conclusion	24

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Types of NPISHs	2
Figure 2.	Number of Institution by COPNI	9
Figure 3.	Average engagement of People by NSIC	12
Figure 4.	Expenses on Employee	13
Figure 5.	Expenses on Employee by COPNI	14
Figure 6.	Operating expenses by NSIC	15
Figure 7.	Operating expenses by COPNI	16
Figure 8.	Sources of Income	19
Figure 9.	Assets Concentration	20

Lists of Tables

Table 1.	NPISHs from the NSIC	3
Table 2.	Sample Size Calculation and Adjustment	6
Table 3.	NSIC by Province	9
Table 4.	Number of Persons Engaged by Paid and Unpaid Types	10
Table 5.	Disability Persons Engagement by NSIC	11
Table 6.	Annual Wages/Salaries by NSIC	12
Table 7.	Distribution of Paid Institutions by Size of Persons Engaged	15
Table 8.	Average Fixed Assets by NSIC.	20
Table 9.	Management of Biodegradable and Non-Biodegradable Waste	21
Table 10.	Working area in the Environment sector	22
Table 11.	Major Problem Faced by the Institutions	23

Annexes

Annex 1.	Institutional People's engagement by NSIC	26
Annex 2.	Operating Expenses of Institutions by Province and NSIC Activities	26
Annex 3.	Income Received of Institutions by Province and NSIC Activities	27
Annex 4.	Sources of Income by NSIC	27
Annex 5.	Number of institutions by expenditure categories	28
Annex 6.	Total Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	28
Annex 7.	Average Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	29
Annex 8.	Number of Institutions by Income Categories	29
Annex 9.	Total Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	30
Annex 10.	Average Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories	30
Annex 11.	Information on Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, Wages/Salary by Province	31
Annex 12.	Information of Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, Wages/Salary by COPNI	31
Annex 13.	Working Area in the Field of Environment	32
Annex 14.	Questionnaire	33

Main Summary

<i>Number of Persons Engaged¹</i>	Unpaid	Male	115,199
		Female	91,697
		Total	206,895
	Paid	Male	29,591
		Female	25,079
		Total	54,671
	Institutionally hired		435
	Total		2,62,001
	Persons with Disability	Male	2,222
		Female	1,629
		Total	3,851
		in %	1.50%
<i>Compensation of Employees (Per Year)</i>	Total	In NRS ('000)	12,392,778
	Per paid employee	In NRS ('000)	227
	Per institution	In NRS ('000)	908
<i>Operating Expenses (Per Year)</i>	Total	In NRS ('000)	45,528,460
<i>Income (Per Year)</i>	Total	In NRS ('000)	86,585,139

¹ This table represents two types of Persons engaged. Paid persons engaged represents the Employee and Unpaid Persons represents the Board of Directors. Members and Volunteers.

कार्यकारी सारांश

मुलुकको अर्थतन्त्रमा विभिन्न आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरू संचालन भइरहेका हुन्छन् । आर्थिक क्रियाकलापहरू विभिन्न किसिमका संस्था र घरपरिवारहरूबाट सञ्चालन भएका हुन्छन् । नाफा नकमाई घरपरिवारलाई सेवा पुर्‍याउने संस्था (Non-profit institutions serving households - NPISHs) राष्ट्रिय लेखा प्रणालीको एक महत्वपूर्ण एकाइ हो । यस्ता संस्थाहरूले नाफा नलिई वा लागत मुल्य मात्र लिई घरपरिवारलाई गैरबजारिया वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको उत्पादन तथा वितरण गर्दछन् । यी संस्थाहरू शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, धर्म, तथा सामुदायिक विकासजस्ता क्षेत्रमा लाभको उद्देश्य नराखी, सेवामुखी भावनाले घरपरिवारलाई निःशुल्क वा न्यून लागतमा सेवा प्रदान गर्दछन् । नेपालमा यस्ता संस्थाहरूको पहिलोपटक सन् २००९ मा सर्वेक्षण भएको थियो । पहिलो सर्वेक्षणको १६ वर्षपछि सन् २०२५ मा संस्थामा संलग्न जनशक्तिको विवरण, संस्थाको सञ्चालन खर्च, संस्थाको आम्दानी, स्थायी सम्पत्तिको विवरण तथा संस्थाले गरेका वातावरणसम्बन्धी क्रियाकलापहरूको अवस्था अद्यावधिक गर्न दोस्रोपटक सर्वेक्षण सञ्चालन गरिएको हो । यस सर्वेक्षणबाट प्राप्त तथ्याङ्कले राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयद्वारा गरिने राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानको पुनः मूल्याङ्कन (Re-benchmarking) गर्न र यी संस्थाहरूले राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रमा पुर्‍याएको योगदानलाई मापन गर्न सहयोग पुग्नेछ ।

सर्वेक्षणको दायरा र विधि

यस सर्वेक्षणले नेपालका सातै प्रदेशमा सञ्चालित कुल १३,६५२ गैरनाफामूलक संस्थाहरूको समग्र संरचना लाई आफ्नो दायराभित्र समेटेको छ । यसमा विभिन्न छ प्रकारका संस्थाहरू समावेश छन्, जसमा ४६६ व्यापार तथा रोजगारदाता सदस्यता संगठन (NSIC ९४११), १३० पेसागत सदस्यता संगठन (NSIC ९४१२), ९० श्रमिक संगठन (NSIC ९४२०), २,१६३ धार्मिक संस्था (NSIC ९४१९१), ८२१ राजनीतिक संगठन (NSIC ९४९२), र ९,९८२ अन्य प्रकृतिका गैरनाफामूलक संगठनहरू (NSIC ९४९९) रहेका छन् । सर्वेक्षणको मुख्य केन्द्रविन्दु घरपरिवारलाई सेवा पुर्‍याउने गैरनाफामूलक संस्थाहरू (NPISHs) भएतापनि राष्ट्रिय लेखा अनुमानमा प्रयोग हुने नेपालस्तरीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण (NSIC) सँग सामञ्जस्यता कायम गर्ने उद्देश्यले व्यापारलाई सेवा पुर्‍याउने गैरनाफामूलक संस्थाहरूलाई पनि अध्ययनमा समावेश गरिएको छ । अध्ययनलाई व्यावहारिक र प्रभावकारी बनाउन देशभरका कुल १३,६५२ संस्थाहरूको सूचीबाट वैज्ञानिक नमुना छनोट विधि प्रयोग गरी कुल १,६१९ संस्थाहरूलाई नमुनाका रूपमा छनोट गरी विस्तृत तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गरिएको थियो ।

संलग्न जनशक्तिको विवरण

सर्वेक्षणको नतिजाले यी संस्थाहरूमा करिब २ लाख ६२ हजार व्यक्तिहरूको संलग्नता रहेको देखाएको छ । संलग्न व्यक्तिहरू मध्ये करिब ७९ प्रतिशत अर्थात् २ लाख छ हजार जना व्यक्तिहरू पारिश्रमिक नलिई स्वयंसेवी रूपमा कार्यरत छन्, जसमा पुरुषको संलग्नता महिलाको तुलनामा केही बढी देखिन्छ भने करिब ५५ हजार जना तलबी कर्मचारीका रूपमा र ४३५ जना संस्थागत हैसियतमा कार्यरत छन् । जसले यी संस्थाहरूको सञ्चालनमा स्वयंसेवी र तलबी कर्मचारीको संलग्नता रहेको देखिन्छ । संस्थामा कार्यरत जनशक्तिमध्ये ३,८५१ जना (करिब १.५%) फरक क्षमता भएका व्यक्तिहरू रहेका छन् ।

वित्तीय अवस्था

वित्तीय दृष्टिकोणबाट हेर्दा, यी संस्थाहरूको आर्थिक गतिविधि महत्त्वपूर्ण रहेको देखिन्छ। सर्वेक्षणले देखाए अनुसार, यी संस्थाहरूको कुल वार्षिक आम्दानी रू. ८६.५८ अर्ब र सञ्चालन खर्च रू. ४५.५२ अर्ब रहेको छ जसले यस क्षेत्रमा ठूलो वित्तीय स्रोत परिचालन भइरहेको सङ्केत गर्छ। खर्चको एउटा प्रमुख हिस्सा कर्मचारीहरूको पारिश्रमिकमा गएको देखिन्छ। संस्थाहरूले वार्षिक कुल रू. १२.३९ अर्ब पारिश्रमिकमा भुक्तानी गरेका छन्। तलबमा काम गर्ने एकजना कर्मचारीले औसतमा वार्षिक रू. करिब २ लाख २६ हजार पारिश्रमिक प्राप्त गर्ने देखिन्छ। संस्थाहरूले आफ्ना कर्मचारीको तलब, भत्ता र अन्य सुविधाहरूमा औसतमा वार्षिक रू. ९ लाख ७ हजार खर्च गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ।

वातावरणीय क्षेत्रमा संलग्नता

सर्वेक्षणले वातावरणीय संरक्षणमा संस्थाहरूको संलग्नता मिश्रित रहेको देखाउँछ। वातावरणीय कार्यमा सक्रिय रहेका संस्थाहरूमध्ये फोहोर व्यवस्थापन (२८%), जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि (२७%), र वन संरक्षण (२१%) जस्ता क्षेत्रहरूमा सहभागिता सबैभन्दा प्रमुख देखिन्छ। यसका साथै, अन्य महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रहरू जस्तै पानीको स्रोत संरक्षण (१८%), विपद् व्यवस्थापनमा (१६%), प्रदूषण नियन्त्रणमा (१२%), र जैविक विविधता संरक्षणमा (११%), अर्गानिक खेती (९%), जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुकूलन (७%), र नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा प्रवर्धन (२%) मा क्रियाशील रहेको देखिन्छ। कुल संस्थाहरू मध्ये ४० प्रतिशत कुनै पनि वातावरणीय गतिविधिमा संलग्न नरहेको देखिन्छ।

फोहोरमैला व्यवस्थापन

फोहोरमैला व्यवस्थापनमा सर्वेक्षणले संस्थाहरूले अपनाएका विधिहरूमा भिन्नता रहेको देखाएको छ। नकुहिने फोहोरको व्यवस्थापनका लागि अधिकांश संस्थाहरू (४४.१%) स्थानीय निकाय जस्तै नगरपालिका वा गाउँपालिकाको फोहोर संकलन प्रणालीमा निर्भर रहेको पाइएको छ भने (३४.९%) संस्थाहरूले यस्तो फोहोरलाई जलाएर नष्ट गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी कुहिने फोहोरको हकमा पनि (४२.१%) संस्थाहरूले स्थानीय निकायको संकलन प्रणालीकै प्रयोग गर्छन् जबकि (२९.९%) संस्थाहरूले भने कम्पोस्ट मल बनाउने वा गाड्ने जस्ता विधिहरू अपनाएको देखिन्छ।

Executive Summary

Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) are organizations that offer free or low-cost services in areas such as education, health, religion, and community development. These institutions operate without the goal of making a profit. In Nepal, a national survey was conducted in 2025 after a 16-year gap to update information on NPISHs, including their income, expenses, and environmental roles. This data will support the National Statistics Office in re-benchmarking the National Accounts Estimates and recognizing NPISHs contributions to the economy and society.

The scope of the survey covers a total of 13,652 non-profit membership organizations across all seven provinces of Nepal. These include 466 business and employer membership organizations (9411), 130 professional membership organizations (9412), 90 labor unions (9420), 2,163 religious' institutions (9491), 821 political organizations (9492), and 9,982 other membership organizations not classified elsewhere (9499). The main focus is on Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs), but the survey also includes some Non-Profit Institutions Serving Businesses in order to align with National Standard Industrial Classification.

Out of 13,652 NPISHs identified in the country, a representative sample of 1,619 institutions was studied in detail. The findings revealed that a total of 262,001 individuals were engaged in NPISHs. Of these, 206,895 (around 79 percent) were unpaid workers, with slightly more male participants than female. In contrast, 54,671 individuals were employed as paid workers, and an additional 435 were institutionally hired staff. The workforce also included 3,851 persons with disabilities, making up about 1.5 percent of the total.

In terms of financials, the total employee compensation across all NPISHs amounted to NRS 12.39 billion, with an average of NRS 226,679 per paid employee and NRS 907,763 per institution. These figures show that while NPISHs offer modest financial benefits, their social impact is significant. The survey also reported that operating expenses totaled NRS 45.52 billion, and income generated by all NPISHs stood at NRS 86.58 billion, indicating a healthy flow of financial resources within the sector.

Environmental engagement among NPISHs was another key area of the survey. Of the total 13,652 institutions, 40 percent were not involved in any environment-related activities. Among the remaining, common areas of focus included waste management

(28%), public awareness (27%), and forest conservation (21%). Other initiatives included water source conservation (18 %), disaster management (16%), and pollution control (12%). A smaller number of NPISHs were involved in biodiversity conservation (11%), organic farming (9%), climate change adaptation (7%), and renewable energy (2%). In terms of waste disposal practices, non-degradable waste was mainly collected (44.1%) or burned (34.9%), while biodegradable waste was typically collected (42.1%) or composted/buried (29.9%).

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Context:

Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) form an important institutional sector which produces non-market goods and services, as defined by the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008). The SNA 2008 identifies five key institutional sectors: general government, financial corporations, non-financial corporations, households, and NPISHs. NPISHs are specifically characterized by their role in providing goods and services to households free of charge or at prices that are not economically significant. Their activities are typically non-market in nature, meaning they do not primarily engage in commercial production for profit. From a National Standard industrial classification (NSIC) perspective, most of the NPISHs generally fall under the "S" category and more specifically, sub-industry "94" except "9411". This report details the findings of the second-round survey on NPISHs in Nepal. The first such survey was conducted in 2009. The significant time elapsed since the initial survey underscores the importance of this updated data collection effort to accurately reflect the current landscape and contributions of these institutions to the Nepalese economy.

In the Nepalese context, NPISHs play a multifaceted role in delivering essential services, fostering social welfare, promoting cultural activities, and engaging in advocacy. These organizations often fill gaps in public service provision and contribute significantly to community development and civic engagement. The National Statistics Office (NSO) bears the crucial responsibility of preparing National Accounts Estimates. Understanding the scope and contribution of NPISHs is crucial for comprehensive national accounting. A thorough and up-to-date understanding of the NPISHs sector is indispensable for the NSO to produce accurate and comprehensive National Accounts Statistics. Data derived from surveys like this one are vital for benchmarking National Account Estimates, ensuring that the true scale of economic activity, including the often-unmeasured contributions of the non-profit sector, is properly captured. This survey specifically aims to gather detailed information on Persons' engagement in NPISHs, their income and expenditure status, and capital formation within the sector, all of which are critical components for robust national accounting. Furthermore, recognizing the growing importance of environmental considerations, this survey also captures environment-related information from NPISHs, providing a more holistic view of their activities.

1.2. Objective:

The primary objective of conducting the "Survey on Non-profit Institutions Serving Households, 2025" is to re-benchmark the National Account estimates. This survey also aims to gather detailed information on several key aspects of NPISHs operations in Nepal. Specifically, this survey seeks to

- Identify the extent of persons' engagement in NPISHs
- Understand the income and expenditure status of these institutions.

- Determine the capital formation within the NPISHs sector.
- Capture environment-related information from NPISHs, providing a more holistic view of their activities.

1.3. Scope and Coverage:

This survey primarily aims to cover the Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) encompasses a wide range of organizations, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of their activities and contributions within Nepal. However, Non-Profit Institutions Serving Business is also taken into consideration in order to align with the Industrial Classification and SNA. Understanding the scope and contribution of NPISHs is crucial for comprehensive national accounting, and data from such surveys are vital for benchmarking national account estimates. The SNA 2008 further categorizes NPISHs into three main types based on their primary funding sources and beneficiaries:

Figure 1. Types of NPISHs¹

Type 1 NPISHs	Type 1 NPISHs	Type 1 NPISHs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These institutions provide benefits primarily to their own members and are mainly financed by membership subscriptions • Examples include trade unions, professional associations, political parties, and religious organizations. In the Nepalese context, examples would be the Nepal Medical Association, or various local religious trusts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These institutions provide benefits to households other than their own members and are financed by donations, grants, or endowments. Their services are often provided to the general public or specific vulnerable groups. • Examples include charities, relief organizations, and aid agencies. In Nepal, this involve various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on social welfare, community development, or disaster relief, funded by foreign donor grants or other grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These institutions provide services to households at prices that are not economically significant, meaning the sales revenue covers only a small portion of the production costs. While they might charge fees, these are minimal and primarily aimed at recovering some operational costs rather than generating profit. • Examples might include certain educational institutions or cultural organizations that offer subsidized services.

The survey includes various types of institutions that align with the definition of NPISHs. From an industrial classification perspective, the survey primarily focuses on NPISHs that fall under the "S" category of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (NSIC) Rev. 4, and more specifically, sub-industry "94" except "9411". The detailed breakdown of NSIC sub-industry "94" includes:

¹ System of National Accounts (2008), page no. 84

Table 1. NPISHs from the NSIC

NSIC Code	Category	Description
9411	Activities of Business and Employers Membership Organizations	Includes organizations that represent and promote the collective interests of businesses and employers. These typically include chambers of commerce, industrial and trade federations (e.g., Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry - FNCCI). Their primary roles involve policy advocacy, networking, training, and business promotion.
9412	Activities of Professional Membership Organizations	Covers associations of individuals in specific professional fields, such as medicine, law, engineering, or education (e.g., Nepal Medical Association). These organizations support professional development, set standards, and advocate for the rights and interests of their members.
9420	Activities of Trade Unions	Encompasses labor unions and employee organizations that work to protect workers' rights and improve working conditions. Their functions include collective bargaining, labor dispute resolution, and labor rights advocacy (e.g., General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions - GEFONT).
9491	Activities of Religious Organizations	Includes religious institutions such as temples, churches, mosques, Gumbas, and monasteries. These organizations are primarily engaged in spiritual teachings, religious services, rituals, and social support activities.
9492	Activities of Political Organizations	Refers to political parties and politically-oriented groups engaged in governance advocacy, election campaigns, policy debates, and political mobilization (e.g., Nepali Congress, CPN (UML)).
9499	Activities of Other Membership Organizations n.e.c.	Covers various other membership-based organizations not classified elsewhere. This includes consumer associations, youth and cultural clubs, sports and recreational groups, automobile associations (e.g., Nepal Automobile Dealers' Association - NADA), and local community groups focused on development and civic engagement.

1.4. Use of Classification of Non-Profit Institutions by Purpose (COPNI)

The survey distributes NPISHs across diverse purpose categories, including housing, health, recreation and culture, education, social protection, religion, political parties, labor and professional organizations, environmental protection, and others. By utilizing the COPNI framework, the survey identifies which purpose areas are most prevalent among NPISHs, such as religious activities, education, or social welfare. This information is crucial for gaining a comprehensive understanding of the non-profit sector's landscape and its specific contributions to community development and service delivery within Nepal.

1.5. Reference period of the Survey

The NPISHs Survey covers the Fiscal Year 2023/24 for all income, expenses, and financial transactions. For counting employees, the specific reference day used is January 15, 2024.

1.6. Limitations of the Study

Major limitations of the Survey are as follows:

- i. The sampling frame is based on the information obtained from the National Economic Census of Nepal 2015.
- ii. This Survey covers primarily Type 1 NPISHs as defined by SNA,
- iii. The survey focuses specifically on institutions classified under NSIC, 'Industry S', more specifically subgroup 94. Institutions outside this category are not included.

2. Methodology

2.1. Sampling Frame

National Economic Census 2018 is used for the sampling frame. Seven provinces are considered as analytical domains and NSIC based classifications NSIC 9411, 9412, 9420, 9491, 9492 and 9499 are considered as strata in such a way that there are altogether 42 sub-strata.

2.2. Sampling Design

The sampling design is structured in two primary dimensions:

2.2.1. Analytical Domains and Strata:

Data were collected and analyzed across 7 provinces, ensuring province-wise representation. Within each province, the population was further divided into 6 strata based on specific activity codes (NSIC): 9411, 9412, 9420, 9491, 9492, and 9499. The total population of entities relevant to this survey was identified and categorized by province and activity stratum. A critical aspect of this methodology was the application of a threshold:

2.2.2. Threshold Rule:

Any stratum within a province that contains 25 or fewer entities was subjected to full enumeration (100% coverage). This ensured that smaller, potentially critical, categories were completely included in the sample, preventing their underrepresentation in random sampling. Altogether 232 samples were selected from 16 strata. The actual number of entities covered in the sample, after applying this 25-unit threshold, is presented in Table 2. For strata where the population count exceeds the 25-unit threshold, a rigorous sample size calculation and adjustment process was employed to determine the required sample for each of two main groups of strata: NSIC '9411-9492' and NSIC '9499'.

2.2.3. Sample Size Determination

The steps for sample size determination are as follows:

a. Initial Sample Size Calculation:

An initial sample size is calculated by using the following formula,

$$\text{Sample size } (n) = Z^2 p(1-p)/E^2$$

Where,

$z = 1.96$ (z-score), $p = 0.5$ (population proportion) and $E = 0.05$ (margin of error)

- For both groups ('9411-9492' and '9499'), this initial calculation yielded a sample size of 384.

b. Finite Population Correction:

When the sample size represents a significant proportion of the total population, the initial sample size was adjusted downwards using the Finite Population Correction factor to avoid oversampling.

- For '9411-9492', sample size (n) was reduced from 384 to 345.
- For '9499', sample size was reduced from 384 to 369.

c. Non-Response Adjustment:

To account for an anticipated non-response rate (estimated below 10%), the sample size was inflated. This ensures that even with expected non-participation, the target number of completed responses was achieved.

- For '9411-9492', the sample size was increased from 345 to 384.
- For '9499', the sample size was increased from 369 to 411.

d. Design Effect Adjustment:

A design effect was applied to account for the increased variance that could arise from complex sampling designs (like stratification) as compared to simple random sampling. A design effect greater than 1 necessitates a larger sample size to achieve the same level of precision as simple random sampling.

- For '9411-9492' a design effect of 2.0 was applied, increasing the sample size to 768.
- For '9499', a design effect of 1.5 was applied, increasing the sample size to 617.
- Estimated total sample size is 1,619.

These final adjusted sample sizes (768 for 9411-9492 and 617 for 9499) are then proportionally allocated within their respective groups and provinces, considering the entities that were *not* covered by the 25-unit threshold.

Table 2. Sample Size Calculation and Adjustment

Description	NSIC (9411 -9492)	NSIC 9499
n (General Formula)	384	384
n (Finite population correction)	345	369
Non-Response Adjustment	384	411
Design Effect Adjustment	768	617
N (excluding threshold)	3438	9982

By combining a threshold-based full enumeration for small categories with a statistically adjusted stratified sampling for larger ones, this methodology aims to provide comprehensive and reliable data for all analytical domains and strata.

2.3. Sampling Distribution and Weight

Based on the threshold rule for the applicable range and the proportional allocation for the rest of the strata where the threshold rule is not applicable, full sample frame was derived. Following the threshold rule, weight '1' is used for the strata where full enumeration is done. For the rest other, strata wise weight is determined so as to represent population.

2.4. Survey Conduction

The "Survey on Non-profit Institutions Serving Households, 2025" involved a carefully planned and executed fieldwork process to ensure the collection of accurate and representative data across all provinces of Nepal. The entire survey was financed solely through government funds.

2.4.1. Field Work Organization

The data collection was carried out across Nepal by the Statistics Coordination Offices over a three-month period, from mid-January to mid-April 2025. The National Statistics Office (NSO) hired five new enumerators for data collection within Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Dhading, Rasuwa, and Nuwakot. These enumerators later transitioned to data entry roles. Interviews were conducted using paper questionnaires, following the Pen-and-Paper Personal Interview (PAPI) method.

Each member of the field team had clear roles:

- **Interviewers:** They were responsible for conducting face-to-face interviews using the paper questionnaires.
- **Supervisors:** Their role was to oversee and coordinate fieldwork activities, including reviewing completed questionnaires to ensure accuracy and completeness.
- **Data Entry Operators:** Four of the five outsourced enumerators were assigned an additional month to enter the collected data at the NSO.

2.4.2. Training

To ensure the quality and consistency of data collection, two rounds of training were conducted. The first round was for officers, and the second was for enumerators. Eighteen Statistics coordination offices received training on the basic understanding of NPISHs and the questionnaire. Following this, enumerators were trained on NPISHS concepts, scope, and how to accurately fill out the questionnaire.

Before deployment, a three-day training session was held for officers from the Statistics Coordination Offices. This training prepared them for effective supervision and coordination of field activities. Additionally, a separate three-day comprehensive training was provided to all 30 enumerators from coordination offices and newly hired enumerators. This training covered data collection procedures, effective interview techniques, and field protocols.

2.4.3. Field Work Implementation

After the training, the enumerators were deployed to collect data from selected NPISHs across Nepal. Throughout the survey period, the NSO and SCOs' continuously monitored the process to ensure data quality. Staff from both the NSO and the Statistics Coordination Offices conducted regular field visits. These visits aimed to supervise data collection, provide necessary guidance, and verify the accuracy and consistency of the information gathered.

2.4.4. Data Entry and Processing

Data entry was performed at the National Statistics Office using the CS-Pro software. Filled Questionnaires was gathered at the NSO, and data entry work was carried out. Four data entry operators were responsible for this task over one month. After data entry, the NSO further processed the data using STATA software. This processing included data cleaning, validation, and quality checks to ensure that the final dataset was accurate and ready for analysis.

3. Survey Results

3.1. Number of Institutions

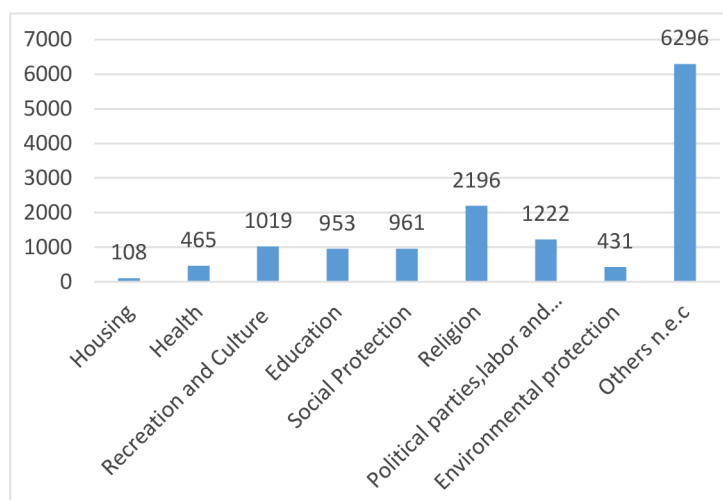
This section provides a general overview of the number of institutions categorized by the Nepal Standard NSIC and the Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions (COPNI), offering insight into the distribution and functional focus of non-profit entities in Nepal

Table 3. NSIC by Province

Province	Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	Professional membership organizations (9412)	Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	Religious institutions (9491)	Political organizations (9492)	Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)	Total
Koshi	115	23	17	751	60	2473	3439
Madhesh	22	4	8	151	325	434	944
Bagmati	121	56	25	674	165	2882	3923
Gandaki	55	7	8	191	61	1081	1403
Lumbini	98	24	14	251	155	1587	2129
Karnalai	23	10	6	55	23	563	680
Sudurpash-chim	32	6	12	90	32	962	1134
Total	466	130	90	2163	821	9982	13652

The table shows the percentage of different types of NPISHs in each province. Most institutions (73.1%) are other membership organizations (n.e.c). Koshi has 25.2 percent and Bagmati has 28.7 percent of the total institutions. Madhesh has the highest share of political organizations (39.6% of total in that category). Business and professional organizations are fewer, making up only about 3.4 percent of all institutions. This shows that most NPISHs focus on religion and community services.

Figure 2. Number of Institution by COPNI



The graph displays the number of institutions across various sectors, with exact counts labeled for each category. Housing has the highest number of institutions at 6,296, followed by Health with 6,000. Education ranks third with 5,000 institutions, while Social Protection has 4,000. This numerical data reveals that sectors like Housing and Health have the most institutional presence, indicating they are likely well-established or high-priority areas for service providers.

The remaining categories show significantly fewer institutions: Religion has 3,000, Policy has 2,000, and Ethics has just 1,000. The "Others" category has nearly no institutions listed. These lower numbers suggest that sectors like Ethics and Policy may be more specialized or less developed in terms of institutional infrastructure. The clear numerical labels make it easy to compare the institutional footprint of each sector directly.

3.2. Persons Engaged and Wages/Salaries

This section presents an overview of institutional workforce composition and financial engagement. Institutions involve a mix of paid and unpaid personnel, with managers and directors generally classified as paid employees due to their formal, salaried roles. In contrast, Board Members/Executive Committee members and volunteers are typically considered unpaid employees, reflecting their contributions without regular compensation. The section also highlights the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the workforce and outlines the variation in wage and salary expenditures across institutions, indicating differences in scale, purpose, and financial capacity.

Table 4. Number of Persons Engaged by Paid and Unpaid Types

NSIC	Unpaid			Paid		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	7797	1266	9064	1783	721	2504
Professional membership organizations (9412)	1868	465	2333	286	117	404
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	1968	806	2774	205	41	246
Religious institutions (9491)	19042	8595	27636	2416	833	3249
Political organizations (9492)	16254	7971	24224	408	133	541
Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)	68270	72594	140864	24493	23234	47727
Total	115199	91697	206895	29591	25079	54671

The data shows that unpaid workers make up a large majority of the workforce in membership-based organizations, with 79.1 percent of the total workforce being unpaid (206,895 out of 261,566). Among them, females account for 44.3 percent and males for 55.7 percent. The highest number of unpaid workers is found in organizations not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.), which alone contribute 68.1 percent of all unpaid workers.

Paid workers make up only 20.9 percent of the total, with 54.2 percent male and 45.8 percent female. Again, the majority of paid employees are in the n.e.c category (47,727), representing 87.4 percent of all paid employees. This shows that most institutions depend heavily on volunteer labor, especially in general-purpose community organizations, while only a small share of the workforce is formally paid.

3.2.1. Disability Persons' Engagement by NSIC

Out of a total of 262,003 people engaged in various membership-based organizations, only 1.47 percent are persons with disabilities. The highest proportion is in professional membership organizations, which accounts 3.40 percent of the workforce. This is followed by membership organizations not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) with 1.71 percent. Other categories, such as business, labor, religious, and political organizations have much lower representation, all below 1 percent. This shows that inclusion of persons with disabilities remains limited across most types of institutions, with only a few showing relatively better representation.

Table 5. Disability Persons' Engagement by NSIC

NSIC	Persons' with Disability			Total number of persons engaged	% of disability
	Male	Female	Total		
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	23	5	28	11584	0.24
Professional membership organizations (9412)	56	37	93	2737	3.40
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	10	5	15	3020	0.50
Religious institutions (9491)	181	97	278	30899	0.90
Political organizations (9492)	157	41	198	24770	0.80
Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)	1795	1444	3239	188993	1.71
Total	2222	1629	3851	262003	1.47

3.2.2. Average Engagement by Industrial Classification

The data shows that on average, each institution employs 19 individuals, with only 5 of them being paid. Labor organizations have the highest average number of employees per institution at 34, though only 3 are paid, indicating a heavy reliance on unpaid contributors. Political organizations also have a high average of 30 employees, but just 1 is paid, showing the strongest dependence on volunteer labor. Religious institutions operate with an average of 14 employees, the lowest among all categories, with 2 paid staff. In contrast, business and membership organizations n.e.c. maintain a balance, each employing an average of 25 and

19 people respectively, with 5 paid employees each. This pattern clearly reflects the widespread reliance on unpaid labor across institutional types in Nepal. The detailed information is placed in Annex 1.

Figure 3. Average engagement of People by NSIC



3.2.3. Annual Wages/Salary by Industrial Classification

This section shows salary and wage expenses, average expense per paid employee, and average expense per institution across different types of membership organizations. Membership organizations not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) have the highest total salary expenses, over NRS 10.9 billion, reflecting their large workforce. Business and employer membership organizations spend the most per paid employee (around NRS 313,000) and per institution. Religious and political organizations have lower salary expenses and per-employee costs, indicating smaller payrolls. Overall, institutions tend to operate with modest average expenses per institution despite employing many people.

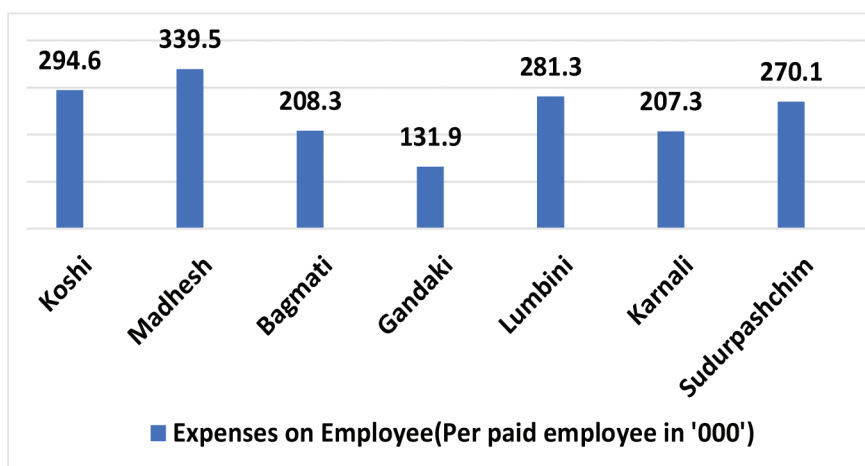
Table 6. Annual Wages/Salaries by NSIC

Industrial classification	Salary/Wages	Expenses on Employee (Per paid employee)	Expenses on Employee (Per institution)
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	786,227,055	313,988	1,687,183
Professional membership organizations (9412)	89,093,647	220,529	685,336
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	23,761,658	96,592	264,018
Religious institutions (9491)	462,749,640	142,428	213,939
Political organizations (9492)	64,748,813	119,684	78,866
Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)	10,966,197,557	229,769	1,098,597
Total	12,392,778,370	226,679	907,763

3.2.4. Information on Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, and Wages/Salaries by Provinces

This section presents data on institutions and employees across the provinces of Nepal, showing both paid and unpaid staff, as well as their associated expenses.

Figure 4. Expenses on Employee by Province



Bagmati has the highest number of institutions (3,923), paid employees (27,454), and unpaid employees (54,350), followed by Koshi and Lumbini. In contrast, provinces like Karnali and Madhesh have fewer institutions and fewer employees. Overall, unpaid workers (206,896) far exceed the number of paid employees (54,670), highlighting the strong presence of voluntary work in institutional activities. The total number of institutions listed is 13,652.

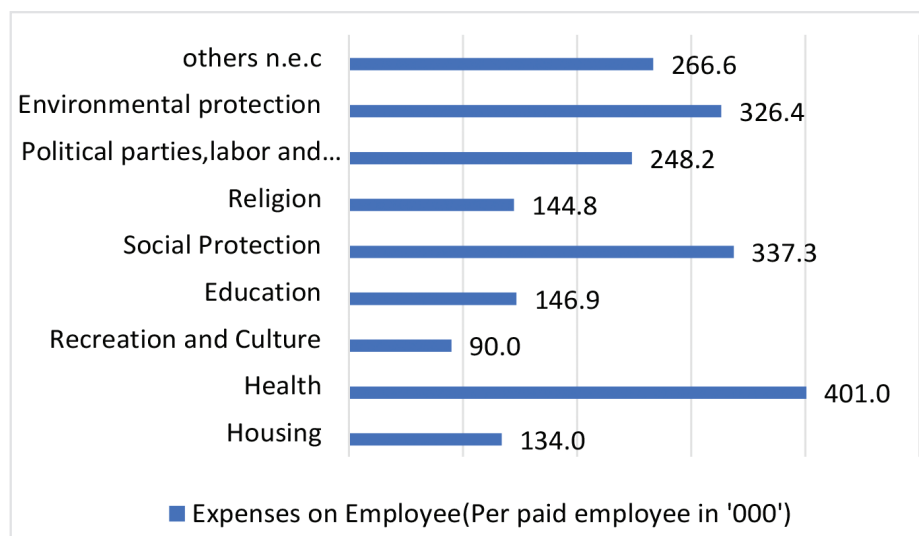
In terms of expenses, the total wages/salary paid to employees across all provinces is over NRS 12.3 billion. The average expense per paid employee varies by province, with Madhesh having the highest at NRS 339,458, and Gandaki the lowest at NRS 131,914. Similarly, the expense per institution is highest in Karnali (over NRS 2.7 million) and lowest in Koshi (around NRS 108,000). This suggests that while some provinces have fewer institutions, they may incur higher costs per institution, possibly due to geographical challenges or operational scale. The detailed information is placed in Annex 11.

3.2.5. Information on Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, and Wages/Salaries by COPNI

This section presents different types of institutions in Nepal based on their purpose, such as education, health, religion, social work, and more. It includes how many people work in each type of institution both paid and unpaid and

how much money is spent on them. The highest number of paid employees is in the education and other (n.e.c.) categories, while religious and political/labor organizations have more unpaid workers, showing that many of these institutions depend on volunteers.

Figure 5. Expenses on Employee by COPNI



When looking at average expenses per paid employee, the health sector spends the most (over NRS 400,000 per person), followed by environmental protection and political/labor organizations. In contrast, recreation and culture have the lowest average expense per paid worker (about NRs 90,000). The education and social protection sectors also have high total salary costs because they hire many people. This shows that institutions with technical or professional work (like health or education) spend more on each employee, while those relying more on volunteers (like religion or culture) spend less.

This data reflects the wide variation in size, funding, and inclusiveness across different non-profit purposes. The detailed information is placed in Annex 12.

3.2.6. Distribution of Institutions by Size of Person Engaged

The results depict that most institutions (about 60 %) do not have any paid employees, showing that a large number of organizations work without salaried staff. Around 32 **percent** of institutions have 1 to 10 paid workers, while only a small number have more than 10. Just 568 institutions have more than 20 paid employees, which is only 4 **percent** of the total. This shows that paid employment is limited in most non-profit institutions

Table 7. Distribution of Paid Institutions by Size of Persons Engaged

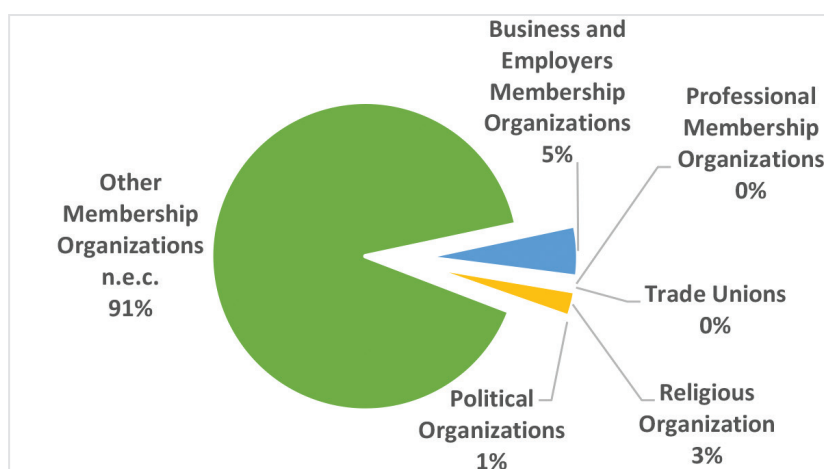
Persons engaged	Number of institutions
No engagement	8226
1 to 10	4319
11 to 20	539
More than 20	568
Total	13652

3.3. Operating Expenses

3.3.1. Operating Expenses by NSIC and COPNI

This section presents the total expenditure of institutions classified by NSIC and province. The majority of spending is concentrated in membership organizations n.e.c., which alone account for over 90 percent of the total expenditure, mainly in Bagmati Province. Religious institutions also show significant spending, especially in Gandaki and Sudurpashchim.

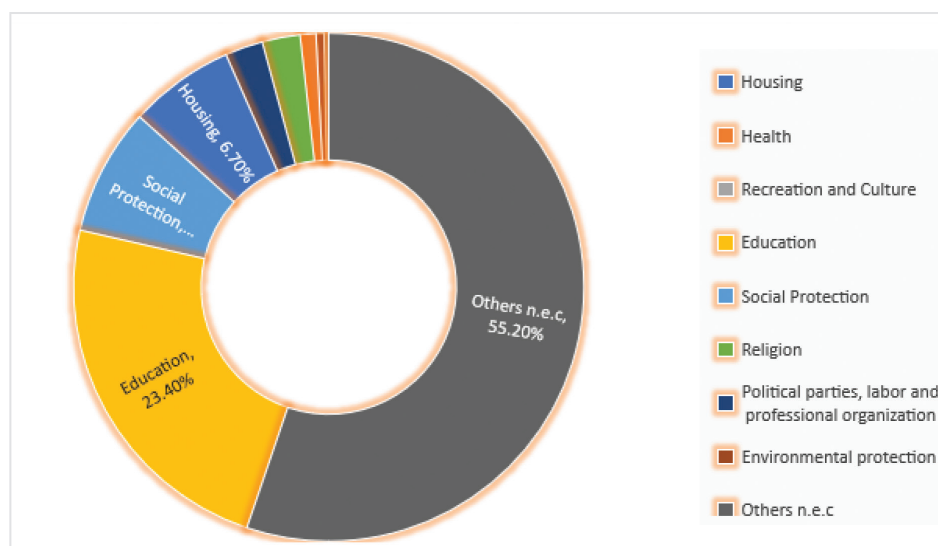
Figure 6. Operating expenses by NSIC



In contrast, labor, political, and professional organizations reflect much lower financial activity. This pattern highlights the financial dominance of community and multi-purpose organizations, with strong regional variations in expenditure levels.

From the purpose side of the institution, the results show that the largest share of expenses (55.2 percent) went to activities under "Others n.e.c.," indicating institutions served multiple or unspecified purposes. A major focus was on Education (23.4 percent), showing strong involvement in learning and skill development.

Figure 7. Operating expenses by COPNI



Expenses on Social Protection (8.1 percent) and Housing (6.7 percent) reflect efforts to support vulnerable groups and provide basic shelter.

3.3.2. Number of Institutions by Expenditure Categories

This section presents the distribution of institutions by their total expenditure levels across NSIC classifications. Most institutions fall into the lower expenditure brackets, with nearly 60 percent spending less than NRS 1 million (1,000 thousand). The membership organizations n.e.c. dominates all categories, especially in the lower and mid-expenditure ranges. Religious institutions also show significant numbers, especially in the 10 to 1,000 range. Only a small proportion of institutions (1,297 out of 13,651) spend more than NRs 2 million, indicating that high expenditure is limited to relatively few, likely larger, institutions. The detailed information is placed in Annex 4.

3.3.3. Total Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

This table shows how much institutions spend, grouped by amount and type of organization. Most of the money, more than 94 percent of the total, is spent by a small number of large institutions, especially those under membership organizations n.e.c. Many institutions, like religious and political ones, spend smaller amounts, mostly below NRs 2 million. This means that while most organizations have low to medium spending, a few very large ones use most of the total funds. The detailed information is placed in Annex 5.

3.3.4. Average Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

This part shows the average amount of money (in thousands) spent by different types of organizations, grouped by spending ranges. These ranges go from less than 10 thousand to more than 2 million. In the highest spending group (“Above 2000 thousand”), some organizations spend a lot more than others. For example, membership organizations classified as “n.e.c.” spend the most on average, about 37,894 thousand. Labor organizations and business membership groups also spend a lot, with averages of around 20,770 thousand and 18,908 thousand, respectively. On the other hand, organizations in the lower spending groups spend much less money on average. This shows that the amount of money organizations spend varies a lot depending on their type and size. The detailed information is placed in Annex 6.

3.4. Income Sources by NSIC

3.4.1. Income Received by Industrial Classification and Province

The financial distribution of membership organizations across provinces in Nepal reveals a strong concentration of income in Bagmati Province. With a total of NRs 56.6 billion, Bagmati alone contributes nearly two-thirds of the national income generated by such institutions. This dominance is largely driven by the presence of “Other Membership Organizations n.e.c.”, which account for over NRs 52 billion in the province. Sudurpashchim and Lumbini provinces follow, contributing NRs 9.2 billion and NRs 6.6 billion respectively, with a similar income structure largely reliant on miscellaneous membership organizations and religious institutions. These figures highlight Bagmati’s position as the central financial hub for membership-based institutions in Nepal. In contrast, the remaining provinces Madhesh, Gandaki, Koshi, and Karnali contribute significantly smaller shares of total income, ranging from NRS 2.6 billion in Madhesh to just NRs 8.29 billion in Karnali. Although these provinces also show similar income patterns with a reliance on “Other Membership Organizations n.e.c.”, the volume of income is considerably lower, suggesting fewer high-income institutions or less external funding. This regional disparity may reflect the concentration of administrative, donor-funded, or NGO-related activities in central Nepal, particularly in and around Kathmandu Valley. The detailed information is placed in Annex 7.

3.4.2. Number of Institutions by Income Groups

This part presents the distribution of institutions by income categories across different types of membership organizations in Nepal. Most institutions (over 6,000) have annual incomes below NRS 100,000, indicating limited financial resources. Religious, political, and other membership organizations are the largest groups in the lower-income brackets. “Other Members

Organizations” consistently appear in every income range and dominate in higher categories as well. Only 386 institutions report income above NRS 50 million, mostly from the “Other Membership Organizations” category. Business and employer organizations are more concentrated in the mid-income ranges (NRS 100,000 to NRs 5 million). Trade unions and professional organizations are mostly in lower and mid-income ranges with minimal representation at the top. The overall trend shows significant income disparity, with a small portion of institutions holding substantial financial power. The detailed information is placed in Annex 3.

3.4.3. Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

This reveals that out of the total income of NRs 86.6 billion, over NRS 60.5 billion (70 percent) comes from institutions earning above NRs 50 million mostly from Other Membership Organizations (NRs 56.2 billion). Religious institutions and business organizations also contribute significantly in the NRs 1–50 million range. In contrast, trade unions and professional organizations account for just around NRs 640 million combined. This shows a sharp concentration of income among a few large institutions, with others operating on much smaller budgets. The detailed information is placed in Annex 8.

3.4.4. Average Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

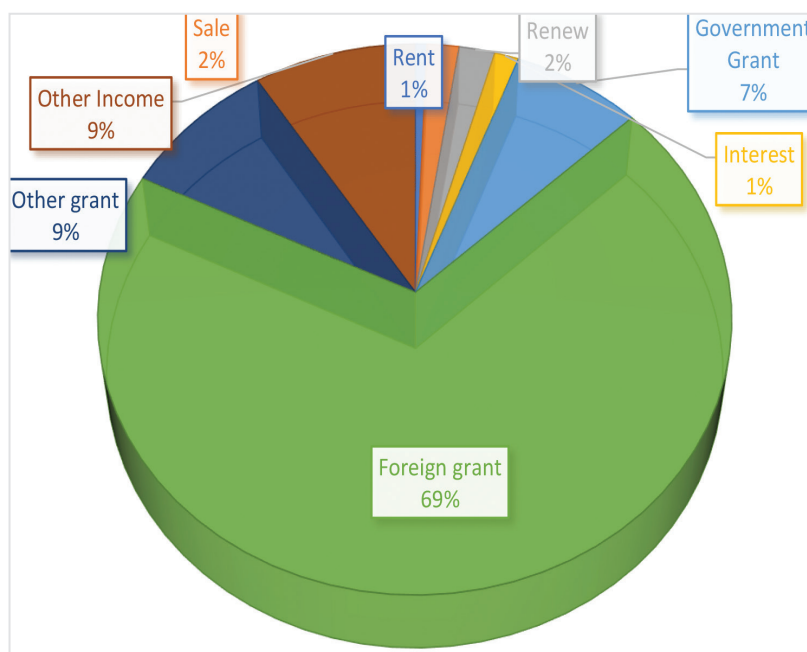
The average income of institutions increases significantly across all categories as we move to higher income brackets. Business and Professional Membership Organizations report the highest average income above 50,000, at 225,287 and 233,405, respectively. Trade Unions and Religious Organizations also show substantial incomes, especially in the 5,000–50,000 range. Political Organizations peak in the 1,000–5,000 categories but lack data above 50,000. Other Membership Organizations have a large number of institutions in the higher income brackets, especially in the 5,000–50,000 and above 50,000 categories. This means many of these organizations earn relatively high incomes. Overall, the table shows that most institutions are not in the lower income groups but rather in the higher ones, especially above 50,000. This suggests that while there may be fewer institutions in total in the highest category, they hold a large share of the income, indicating that income is concentrated among wealthier institutions. The detailed information is placed in Annex 9.

3.4.5. Source of Income by NSIC

This section shows the different sources of income received by various types of membership organizations. The total income across all organizations is about 86.6 billion. The main source of income is foreign grants, which contribute 69.1

percent of the total, especially for “Other Membership Organizations n.e.c.”. The second-largest income source is other income (like donations, services, etc.), making up 9.1 percent, followed by other grants at 8.7 percent. Government grants make up 7.2 percent of the total income. Smaller contributions come from renewals (2%), sales (1.8%), interest (1.3%), and rent (0.6%). Overall, the data shows that many organizations heavily rely on grants and donations rather than commercial or recurring revenue. The detailed information is placed in Annex 10.

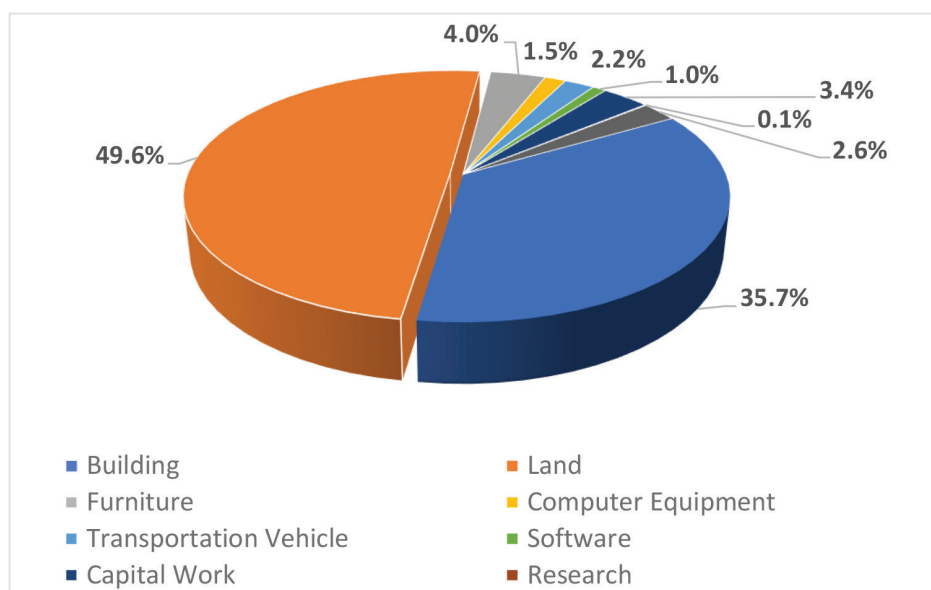
Figure 8. Sources of Income



3.5. Assets Concentration

Within the reference year, the composition of closing stock reveals a predominant investment in fixed assets, with land accounting for 49.6 percent and buildings for 35.7 percent of the total asset value. This indicates a continued institutional focus on securing immovable property and physical infrastructure. Other assets such as furniture (4.0%), transportation vehicles (2.2%), and computer equipment (1.5%) held relatively smaller shares, reflecting limited allocation toward operational tools and technology. Software represented just 1.0 percent, suggesting minimal capitalized investment in digital systems. Meanwhile, capital work in progress stood at 3.4 percent, pointing to ongoing development activities, and research was notably low at 0.1 percent, indicating a minimal emphasis on innovation or knowledge creation. The remaining 2.6 percent categorized under "others" includes various miscellaneous assets held by institutions during the year.

Figure 9.Assets Concentration



Similarly, the asset values (in thousands of rupees) show big differences between types of organizations. The average asset is NRs 9,013,000. Religious institutions had the highest assets at NRs 25,616,000, almost three times more than average. This shows they have strong support, probably from donations and land. Business and employer organizations had NRs 18,057,000, also much higher than average, which may be due to their regular income and offices. Professional organizations were close to average with NRs 9,315,000. But labor organizations (NRs 1,700,000), political organizations (NRs 1,730,000), and other membership groups (NRs 5,654,000) were all below average. This means they may have fewer members, lower income, or limited activities.

Table 8. Average Fixed Assets by NSIC.

NSIC	Amount (in 000)
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	18057
Professional membership organizations (9412)	9315
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	1700
Religious institutions (9491)	25616
Political organizations (9492)	1730
Membership organizations n.e.c(9499)	5654
Average	9013

3.6. Environment-Related Information

This section presents institutional involvement in environmental activities, including forest and water conservation, pollution control, climate change adaptation, renewable energy, organic farming, waste management, and public awareness, categorized by COPNI classifications.

3.6.1. Management of Biodegradable and Non-degradable Waste

The table shows how 13,652 establishments manage biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. For both types, the most common method is collection by municipal or other entities. Burning is widely used for non-degradable waste (34.9%) but less for biodegradable waste (8.3%). Burying and composting are mainly applied to biodegradable waste (29.9%). Recycling is very limited, especially for biodegradable waste (0.0%). These figures highlight the need for improved waste separation and recycling practices.

Table 9. Management of Biodegradable and Non-Biodegradable Waste

Methods of waste management	Management of non-degradable waste (%)	Management of biodegradable waste (%)
Collection by municipal bodies or other entities	44.1	42.1
Burning	34.9	8.3
Burying, composting	3.8	29.9
Dumping in designated nearby places	13.6	14.5
Used in animal feed	0.0	1.8
Recycling and Reuse	0.7	0.0
Others	3.0	3.4
Number of establishments (N)	13652	13652

3.6.2. Working Area in the Environment Sector

The data shows the working areas of 13,652 institutions involved in environmental activities. Waste management (28%) and public awareness programs (27%) are the most common focus areas, showing that many institutions are engaged in practical waste handling and educating the public. Forest conservation (21%) and disaster management (16%) also have a large number of institutions, highlighting efforts to protect natural resources and respond to environmental risks. Water source conservation (18%) and pollution control (12%) are key areas too, reflecting concerns about clean water and environmental cleanliness. Fewer institutions work in biodiversity conservation (11 %), organic farming (9%), and climate change adaptation (7%), while only a small number focus on

renewable energy (2%) and others (5%), suggesting these areas may need more attention and support. At the same time, 40 percent institutions are not liable to work in the environment sector as mentioned. The detail of the working area in the environment sector by industrial classification is placed in Annex 13.

Table 10. Working area in the Environment sector

Working area	No of institutions	In percentage (%)
Forest Conservation	2809	21
Water source conservation	2409	18
Biodiversity Conservation	1453	11
Pollution control	1595	12
Disaster management	2169	16
Climate change adaptation	1001	7
Renewable energy	208	2
Organic Farming	1236	9
Waste management	3797	28
Public awareness program	3703	27
Others	671	5
Not engaged in environment-related activities	5413	40
Total Number	13652	

3.6.3. Major problem faced by the Institutions

The table shows the types of problems faced by different membership organizations. Economic problems were the most common across all types, especially for religious institutions (76.8%) and membership organizations not elsewhere classified (74.6 %), showing that lack of funds or financial pressure is a major issue. Business and employer membership organizations and Professional membership organizations also faced high economic challenges (53.8% and 57.7 %). Legal and policy issues were the second most reported, highest among business (24.7%) and professional organizations (20.1%), possibly due to complex rules and regulations. Internal/institutional issues affected about 9–10 percent of most organizations. Only a small percentage said they had no problems, with the highest being labor organizations (10.8%). Administrative problems were less common, but political organizations reported them at 8.4 percent, likely due to management or coordination issues. Overall, most organizations are struggling mainly with economic and policy-related challenges.

Table 11. Major Problem Faced by the Institutions

NSIC						
Main problem (in %)	Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	Professional membership organizations (9412)	Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	Religious institutions (9491)	Political organizations (9492)	Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)
Having no problem	10.2	9.3	10.8	5.9	7.1	6.9
Internal/Institutional	10.6	9.7	8.9	3.2	7.0	6.7
legal/Policy	24.7	20.1	18.9	10.1	14.6	6.5
Economic	53.8	57.7	54.5	76.8	61.3	74.6
Administrative	0.7	1.5	3.9	2.3	8.4	2.4
Others	0.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.7	2.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

4. Key Findings and Conclusion

The 2025 survey of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) in Nepal identified a total of 13,652 organizations operating across all seven provinces, representing a diverse range of sectors including business and employer membership organizations, professional associations, labor unions, religious institutions, political organizations, and various other community-based groups. From a carefully selected representative sample of 1,619 institutions, it was found that these organizations collectively engaged 262,001 individuals. Notably, a significant majority about 70 percent or 206,895 persons were unpaid workers, reflecting the strong volunteer culture within the sector. Paid employment accounted for 54,671 individuals, supplemented by 435 institutionally hired staff, showing that while many workers are unpaid, NPISHs also provide important paid job opportunities. The inclusion of 3,851 persons with disabilities (about 1.5% of total engagement) highlights the sector's role in promoting inclusivity.

Financially, the NPISH sector manages substantial economic resources. Total income across all organizations accounted to NRS 86.58 billion, with operating expenses totaling around NRS 45.52 billion. Employee compensation amounted to NRS 12.39 billion, averaging NRS 226,679 per paid employee and NRS 907,763 per institution. These figures reveal that while individual remuneration is modest, the sector functions on a considerable scale with significant financial flows. Environmental engagement is another important dimension of NPISH activities, with around 60% involved in various environmental initiatives. The most common activities included waste management (28%), raising public awareness (27%), and forest conservation (21%). Other areas of focus were water source conservation, disaster management, pollution control, biodiversity conservation, organic farming, climate change adaptation, and renewable energy. The survey also detailed waste disposal practices, showing that non-degradable waste is mainly collected or burned, while biodegradable waste is often collected or composted, reflecting environmentally conscious practices within the sector.

The findings clearly demonstrate that Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households play a critical role in Nepal's social and economic fabric. These organizations not only deliver essential services in key sectors such as education, health, religion, and community development but also fill important gaps where government services may be insufficient or absent. The predominance of unpaid workers underlines the strong community commitment and volunteer spirit that sustain many NPISH activities. Financially, the sector manages large volumes of income and expenses, signifying its scale and operational capacity despite the modest pay levels for employees.

Additionally, the significant involvement of NPISHs in environmental conservation and awareness initiatives highlights their expanding role beyond traditional social services. By actively engaging in waste management, forest and water conservation, disaster response, and pollution control, these organizations contribute to sustainable development goals and community resilience. Overall, the comprehensive data collected from this survey provides a strong evidence base for recognizing the value of NPISHs in Nepal's development.

Annexes

Annex 1. Institutional People's engagement by NSIC

NSIC	Number of Institutions	Persons engaged	Paid Employee	Average paid employee (per institution)	Average employee (per institution)
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	466	11584	2504	5	25
Professional membership organizations (9412)	130	2737	404	3	21
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	90	3020	246	3	34
Religious institutions (9491)	2163	30899	3249	2	14
Political organizations (9492)	821	24770	541	1	30
Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)	9982	188993	47727	5	19
Total	13652	262003	54671		

Annex 2. Operating Expenses of Institutions by Province and NSIC Activities

NSIC	Total Institution	In NRs '000							Total
		Karnali	Koshi	Gandaki	Bagmati	Madhesh	Lumbini	Sudur-pashchim	
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	466	29494	108860	172166	1722820	8160	348888	51137	2441525
Professional membership organizations (9412)	130	4556	6488	14920	88036	17150	28716	790	160656
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	90	929	2508	3391	31159	85195	2919	1190	127291
Religious institutions (9491)	2163	8665	153181	182003	654345	71855	75903	76216	1222168
Political organizations (9492)	821	8843	42946	18367	25171	18940	68113	36473	218853
Membership organizations n.e.c(9499)	9982	4622264	253213	390013	30722258	421833	1082560	3865826	41357967
Total	13652	4674751	567196	780860	33243789	623133	1607099	4031632	45528460

Annex 3. Income Received of Institutions by Province and NSIC Activities

NSIC	Total institution	In NRs '000							Total
		Karnali	Koshi	Gandaki	Bagmati	Madhesh	Lumbini	Sudur-pashchim	
Business and Employers Membership Organizations	466	43590	220621	237309	2092416	15054	997493	71970	3678919
Professional Membership Organizations	130	6665	8842	48719	106729	20103	263009	1435	455632
Trade Unions	90	1475	3017	4165	75144	87484	4881	10222	186478
Religious Organization	2163	116116	407685	601284	2256874	145185	214062	119343	3862712
Political Organizations	821	24866	49157	61897	34554	20462	97623	35891	325271
Other Membership Organizations n.e.c.	9982	8099327	581348	946059	52040478	2388461	5039401	8984723	78089779
Total	13652	8292039	1270670	1899433	56606195	2676749	6616469	9223584	86598791

Annex 4. Sources of Income by NSIC

Income details	Business and Employers Membership Organizations	Professional Membership Organizations	Trade Unions	Religious Organizations	Political Organizations	Other Membership Organizations n.e.c.	In NRs '000	
							Total	Percentage
Rent	184268	7121	1536	111907	17414	223084	545330	0.6
Sale	69996	128914	3140	30008	6662	1311045	1549765	1.8
Renew	1036274	63791	75614	24979	123889	421927	1746474	2.0
Interest	108996	8658	724	144248	6856	898873	1168355	1.3
Government Grant	66481	9040	9795	930890	48685	5208934	6273825	7.2
Foreign grant	78757	23003	13822	353540	52606	59332828	59854556	69.1
Other grant	1558727	9652	6246	1578354	10906	4404172	7568057	8.7
Other Income	574953	205323	75511	686620	57431	6278933	7878771	9.1
Total Income	3678453	455502	186388	3860548	324450	78079796	86585133	100.0

Annex 5. Number of institutions by expenditure categories

NSIC	Expenditure Categories (in NRs '000)						Total
	Less than 10	10 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 1000	1000 to 2000	Above 2000	
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	17	29	32	184	86	118	466
Professional membership organizations (9412)	11	11	18	65	11	14	130
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	9	14	11	47	5	5	91
Religious institutions (9491)	241	600	363	779	87	92	2162
Political organizations (9492)	54	342	164	215	20	26	821
Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)	2184	2262	1215	2790	488	1042	9981
Total	2516	3258	1803	4080	697	1297	13651

Annex 6. Total Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

NSIC	Expenditure Categories (in NRs '000)						Total
	Less than 10	10 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 1000	1000 to 2000	Above 2000	
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	124	755	2342	83003	124104	2231195	2441523
Professional membership organizations (9412)	37	267	1425	21364	16161	121401	160655
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	39	466	742	16458	5738	103849	127292
Religious institutions (9491)	1160	18389	30450	226738	112818	832614	1222169
Political organizations (9492)	194	10775	11836	61910	29041	105098	218854
Membership organizations n.e.c (9499)	8387	59193	86564	1049484	669294	39485044	41357966
Total	9941	89845	133359	1458957	957156	42879201	45528459

Annex 7. Average Expenditure of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

NSIC	Expenditure Categories (in NRs '000)					
	Less than 10	10 to 50	50 to 100	100 to 1000	1000 to 2000	Above 2000
Business and employer membership organizations (9411)	7	26	73	451	1443	18908
Professional membership organizations (9412)	3	24	79	329	1469	8672
Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)	4	33	67	350	1148	20770
Religious institutions (9491)	5	31	84	291	1297	9050
Political organizations (9492)	4	32	72	288	1452	4042
Membership organizations n.e.c. (9499)	4	26	71	376	1372	37894

Annex 8. Number of Institutions by Income Categories

NSIC	Income Categories (in NRs '000)						Total
	less than 20	20 to 100	100 to 1000	1000 to 5000	5000 to 50000	Above 50000	
Business and Employers Membership Organizations	28	9	178	165	76	10	466
Professional Membership Organizations	12	17	68	20	12	1	130
Trade Unions	14	16	46	8	5	1	90
Religious Organization	236	469	992	340	106	19	2162
Political Organizations	139	403	210	59	10		821
Other Membership Organizations	2016	2509	3324	907	871	355	9982
Total	2445	3423	4818	1499	1080	386	13651

Annex 9. Total Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

Income Categories (in NRs ‘000)							
NSIC	less than 20	20 to 100	100-1000	1000- 5000	5000- 50000	Above 50000	Total
Business and Employers Membership Organizations	257	677	86771	409609	928274	2252866	3678454
Professional Membership Organizations	108	957	25308	36081	159642	233405	455501
Trade Unions	102	937	21767	12486	68545	82550	186387
Religious Organization	2176	28000	357996	649348	1102009	1721019	3860548
Political Organizations	1310	20657	65108	140575	96801		324451
Other Membership Organizations	14822	133997	1230423	1943930	18521568	56235058	78079798
Total	18775	185225	1787373	3192029	20876839	60524898	86585139

Annex 10. Average Income of Institutions by NSIC and Expenditure Categories

Income Categories (in NRs ‘000)							
NSIC	less than 20	20 to 100	100- 1000	1000- 5000	5000- 50000	Above 50000	
Business and Employers Membership Organizations		9	75	487	2482	12214	225287
Professional Membership Organizations		9	56	372	1804	13304	233405
Trade Unions		7	59	473	1561	13709	82550
Religious Organization		9	60	361	1910	10396	90580
Political Organizations		9	51	310	2383	9680	-
Other Membership Organizations		7	53	370	2143	21265	158409

Annex 11. Information on Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, Wages/Salary by Province

Province	No of institutions	No of paid employees	No of Unpaid Employees	No of Institutionally hired	No of Disabled	Total	Wages/ Salary	Expenses on Employee (Per paid employee)
Koshi	3,439	1,264	41,856	5	906	43,125	372,392,094	294,614
Madhesh	944	1,603	13,889	-	368	15,492	544,151,640	339,458
Bagmati	3,923	27,454	54,350	252	769	82,056	5,717,296,347	208,250
Gandaki	1,403	2,256	22,518	103	117	24,877	297,596,923	131,914
Lumbini	2,129	5,669	32,113	-	454	37,782	1,594,753,846	281,311
Karnali	680	9,068	18,275	-	427	27,343	1,879,498,302	207,267
Sudur-pashchim	1,134	7,356	23,895	75	810	31,326	1,987,089,218	270,132
Total	13,652	54,670	206,896	435	3,851	262,001	12,392,778,370	226,683

Annex 12. Information of Paid, Unpaid, Disabled, Wages/Salary by COPNI

COPNI	No of institutions	No of Paid employees	No of Unpaid Employees	No of Institutionally hired	No of Disabled	Total	Wages/ Salary	Expenses on Employee (Per paid employee)
Housing	108	1,365	1,102	-	-	2,467	182,865,595	133,967
Health	465	1,214	6,385	66	17	7,665	486,857,449	401,036
Recreation and Culture	1,019	435	11,623	-	308	12,058	39,165,147	90,035
Education	953	18,924	18,680	-	1,141	37,604	2,779,522,792	146,878
Social Protection	960	7,394	13,753	63	273	21,210	2,494,165,074	337,323
Religion	2,196	2,960	27,269	14	260	30,243	428,550,945	144,781
Political parties, labor, and professional organizations	1,222	2,005	32,039	20	238	34,064	497,544,199	248,152
Environmental protection	432	863	5,156	-	104	6,019	281,641,118	326,351
others n.e.c	6,297	19,511	90,889	272	1,511	110,672	5,202,466,051	266,643
Total	13,652	54,671	206,896	435	3,852	262,002	12,392,778,370	226,679

Annex 13. Working Area in the Field of Environment

Working area	Business and employer membership organizations (9411)		Professional membership organizations (9412)		Labor organizations or trade unions (9420)		Religious institutions (9491)		Political organizations (9492)		Membership organizations n.e.c.(9499)	
	Institution involved	%	Institution involved	%	Institution involved	%	Institution involved	%	Institution involved	%	Institution involved	%
Forest Conservation	71	15.2	30	23.0	17	19.4	335	15.5	111	13.5	2245	22.5
Water source conservation	34	7.2	19	15.0	8	8.9	324	15.0	52	6.4	1972	19.8
Biodiversity Conservation	29	6.3	15	11.2	8	9.1	154	7.1	34	4.1	1213	12.2
Pollution control	47	10.2	33	25.1	14	15.6	270	12.5	51	6.3	1179	11.8
Disaster management	115	24.7	27	20.9	16	17.8	131	6.1	166	20.3	1713	17.2
Climate change adaptation	23	4.9	11	8.5	5	5.8	61	2.8	31	3.8	869	8.7
Renewable energy	27	5.9	1	0.8	0	0.0	14	0.7	0	0.0	165	1.7
Organic Farming	12	2.5	11	8.6	0	0.0	42	1.9	13	1.6	1158	11.6
Waste management	97	20.9	27	20.8	20	22.7	635	29.4	247	30.1	2770	27.7
Public awareness program	102	21.9	35	26.8	24	27.2	348	16.1	370	45.0	2824	28.3
Others	26	5.5	9	7.0	3	3.6	70	3.2	22	2.7	541	5.4
Not engaged in environment-related activities	227	48.6	54	41.4	37	40.6	1102	51.0	271	33.0	3723	37.3
Total number of institutions by NSIC		466		130		90		2163		821		9982

Survey on Non-profit Institution Serving Household, 2081

(Reference Period: From July 17, 2023 to July 16, 2024)

Questionnaire

The main objective of this survey is to estimate the contribution of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We kindly request you to provide accurate information in response to the questions included in this survey. As per Section 5, Sub-section (4) of the Statistics Act, 2079, it is the duty of all concerned to provide the required data. The information collected through this questionnaire will be kept confidential in accordance with Section 10 of the Statistics Act, 2079. These statistics will not be submitted as evidence to any institution for purposes other than statistical use.

Name of Institution:.....

A) Main Economic Activity: Please circle one code.		B) Classification by purpose of non -profit institution-COPNI : Please circle one code.	
NSIC code	Economic Activity	COPNI code	Organization's Objective/Area of Work
9411	Activities of business and employers membership organizations	1	Housing
9412	Activities of professional membership organizations	2	Health
9420	Activities of trade unions	3	Recreation and Culture
9491	Activities of religious organization	4	Education
9492	Activities of political organizations	5	Social Protection
9499	Activities of other membership organizations n.e.c.	6	Religion
		7	Political parties, labour and professional organisation
		8	Enviromnmental protection
		9	Others n.e.c.



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister
National Statistics Office
Phone no. 01-5345948, Website: www.nsonepal.gov.np

Things to Keep in Mind While Filling Out a Questionnaire

1. For the purpose of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs), the reference period is defined from July 17, 2023 to July 16, 2024 (Fiscal Year 2080/81). Only the details of the selected institutions that were operational during this period should be filled out in this questionnaire. Enumerators will be provided with a list of institutions from which they are required to collect information; therefore, data should not be collected from institutions not included in the list.
2. Generally, while reporting employment-related information, the number of employees should be based on the attendance record of the institution as of Magh 1, 2080. If that day was a holiday, the number should be taken from the next working day the institution was open. However, in the case of salaries/wages, the total amount for the entire reference period must be reported. Employees on short-term leave, sick leave, home leave, maternity leave, etc., should also be included in the employee count.
3. The questionnaire should be filled out using the audited financial report of the reference period. If the audit has not been completed at the time of filling out the questionnaire and the financial details are not yet available, the information must be provided based on unaudited accounts. Enumerators and supervisors must ensure that the enumeration process is not halted simply because the audit has not yet been completed.
4. Except for the sections specifically marked for office use only, no other fields in this questionnaire should be left blank. If a particular item is not applicable or irrelevant to the institution, it should be marked with a “–” symbol. If the value, quantity, or number is zero, then “0” must be entered.
5. While filling out the questionnaire, all entries must be written in Devanagari script unless specifically instructed to use English. For example: क, ख, ग, घ, ङ..... etc. All numbers, however, must be written in English numerals, such as: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9... Amounts in rupees must be written in the following format: for example, two thousand three hundred fifteen should be written as 2,315. Additionally, for amounts of one lakh (100,000) or more, the number must be followed by its corresponding value in words. For instance, 11,00,00,000 should be written as “11,00,00,000 (एघार करोड)”

1. Introduction

1.1	Name of Institution:				
1.2	Address				
1.2.1	Province:		Code:		
1.2.2	District:		Code:		
1.2.3	Local level:		Code:		
1.2.4	Ward no.			1.2.5 Tole	
1.2.6	Contact Mobile no./Phone no.				
1.2.7	Email address:				
1.2.8	Registration year of Institution:				
1.2.9	Operation year of Institution:				

2. Personnel Involved in the Organization

S.N.	Categories of Employees	Number of Employee			Salary/Wages/ Benefits (in Rs.)
		Total no.	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.1	Board Members / Executive Committee				
2.2	Manager / Director				
2.3	Director and Manager				
2.4	Regular Employees (excluding Directors and Managers)				
2.5	Volunteer Employees				
2.6	Employees Contracted from Other Organizations				
2.7	Total Number of Personnel Involved (Sum of 2.1 to 2.6)				
2.8	Persons with Different Abilities (Disabilities)				

3. Operating Expenses of the Institution

S.N.	Operational Expense Categories	Annual Amount (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
3.1	Expenses for Rent of House, Warehouse, Equipment, etc.	
3.2	Expenses for Rental of Transportation Vehicles	
3.3	Expenses for Land Rent	

S.N.	Operational Expense Categories	Annual Amount (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
3.4	Expenses for Stationery, Printing, and Office Supplies	
3.5	Water Charges (including Jar Water)	
3.6	Expenses on Electricity Bills	
3.7	Communication Charges (Telephone, Mobile Phone, Internet, etc.)	
3.8	Fuel Expenses	
3.9	Guest Reception Expenses	
3.10	Training, Meetings, Workshops, and Package Expenses	
3.11	Transportation Expenses of Goods (including Carriage and Porters)	
3.12	Expenses Incurred on Raw Material Purchases	
3.13	Expenses on Goods Purchased for Sale and Grant	
3.14	Security Expenses	
3.15	Expenses for Newspapers and Magazines	
3.16	Travel Expenses	
3.17	General Maintenance Expenses	
3.18	Daily Wage Expenses	
3.19	Legal Consultancy and Audit Expenses	
3.20	Institutional Service Contract Expenses	
3.21	Board Meeting and General Assembly Expenses	
3.22	Federation/Association Membership Expenses	
3.23	Tax Expenses	
3.24	Interest Paid Expenses	
3.25	Organization Registration and Renewal Fees	
3.26	Life Insurance Premium Expenses	
3.27	Compensation Expenses	
3.28	Donations, Gifts, and Contributions	
3.29	Other Expenses	
3	Total	

4. Income details of the organization

S.N.	Income details	Annual Income (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
4.1	Grant (Government)	
4.2	Grant (Foreign donors agencies/organizations/individuals)	
4.3	Other Grant	
4.4	Income from the sale of produced goods	
4.5	Income from membership distribution/renewal	
4.6	Income from the sale of goods purchased for resale	
4.7	Income from work done for others on a contract or commission basis	
4.8	Income from the sale of scrap materials	
4.9	Income from renting out houses, warehouses, and machinery/equipment	
4.10	Income from leasing/renting out land	
4.11	Income from renting out vehicles	
4.12	Income from interest	
4.13	Income from non-life insurance	
4.14	Other income	
4	Total	

5. Details of the institutions fixed assets

S. N.	Details of fixed assets	Opening Inventory Value Rs. (in thousands)	Purchase Amount Rs. (in thousands)	Sales Amount Rs. (in thousands)	Capital Repair Expenditure Amount Rs. (in thousands)	Loss Amount Due to Disasters and Other Causes Rs. (in thousands)	Annual Depreciation Deduction Amount Rs. (in thousands)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5.1	Building						
5.2	Land						
5.3	Furniture and Fixtures"						
5.4	Computers/ Machines and Other Equipment						
5.5	Transportation Vehicles						

S. N.	Details of fixed assets	Opening Inventory Value Rs. (in thousands)	Purchase Amount Rs. (in thousands)	Sales Amount Rs. (in thousands)	Capital Repair Expenditure Amount Rs. (in thousands)	Loss Amount Due to Disasters and Other Causes Rs. (in thousands)	Annual Depreciation Deduction Amount Rs. (in thousands)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5.6	Computer Software and Database						
5.7	Capital Work in Progress						
5.8	Research and Development						
5.9	Other Assets (Valuable Decorative Items, etc.)						
5	Total						

6. Inventory Details

S.N	Inventory Details	Opening Inventory Amount for the Reference Year Rs.	Closing Inventory Amount for the Reference Year Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.1	Stationery		
6.2	Fuel		
6.3	Goods Purchased for Sale and Grant		
6.4	Other		
6	Total		

7. Details Related to Environment

7.1 How was the management of biodegradable waste mainly done in this organization? (Please circle one)

- Collected by Municipality/Gaunpalika or other authority
- Incineration (Burning)
- Burial/Composting
- Disposed at nearby designated place
- Used as animal feed
- Others (please specify)

7.2 How was the management of non-biodegradable waste mainly done in this organization? (Please circle one)

1. Collected by Municipality/Gaunpalika or other authority
2. Incineration (Burning)
3. Burial
4. Disposed at nearby designated place
5. Reprocessing or Reuse (Recycle)
6. Others (please specify)

7.3 Did this organization spend any amount for environmental protection activities?

Yes1

No2 *Go to Question No. 7.5*

7.4 How much amount did this organization spend on environmental protection activities in the fiscal year 2080/81?

Rs.

7.5 In the fiscal year 2080/81, in which of the following environmental areas did this organization work? (Multiple answers possible)

1. Forest Conservation
2. Water Resource Conservation
3. Biodiversity Conservation
4. Pollution Control
5. Disaster Management
6. Climate Change Adaptation
7. Renewable Energy
8. Organic Farming
9. Waste Management
10. Public Awareness Programs
11. Others (please specify)
12. Did not work in any area

7.6 Did this organization actively involve the local community in environmental protection activities?

Yes1

No2

7.7 What kinds of challenges exist regarding environmental protection? (Multiple answers possible)

1. Air Pollution Control
2. Water Resource Conservation
3. Forest and Biodiversity Conservation
4. Land and Soil Pollution Control
5. Waste Management

8. Main problem of the organization

Main Problems	Code No.
1. Internal Institutional Issues	
2. Policy and Legal Issues	
3. Financial Constraints	
4. Administrative Issues	
5. Others	

9. Major Suggestions

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Respondent's Name:

Organization's Seal:

Position:

Enumerator's Name:

Supervisor's Name:

Signature:

Signature:

Date:

Date:

Survey on Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) - 2025, Technical Committee

1.	Deputy Chief Statistician, National Accounts Statistics Division (NSO)	Chairperson
2.	Under Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children, and Senior Citizens	Member
3.	Under Secretary, District Administration Office, Kathmandu	Member
4.	Under Secretary, Social Welfare Council	Member
5.	Representative, NGO Federation, Nepal	Member
6.	Director, Environment Statistics Section	Member
7.	Director, Survey Clearance and Sample Design Section	Member
8.	Director, National Accounts Statistics Section	Member
9.	Director, Household Survey Section	Member
10.	Statistics Officer, Environment Statistics Section	Member
11.	Statistics Officer, Environment Statistics Section	Member Secretary

Persons who contributed to the preparation of this report

1.	Mr. Maddhu Sudan Burlakoti	Chief Statistician
2.	Mrs. Munni Kumari Chaudhary	Deputy Chief Statistician
3.	Dr. Sharad Kumar Sharma	Deputy Chief Statistician
4.	Mr. Dhundi Raj Lamichhane	Deputy Chief Statistician
5.	Mr. Gangaram Bhattarai	Director, NSO
6.	Mr. Kul Prakash Neupane	Statistics Officer, NSO
7.	Mr. Bhim Bahadur Shakha	Statistics Officer, NSO
8.	Mrs. Kamala Nath	Statistics Assistant, NSO
9.	Mr. Arun Gautam	Director, NSO
10.	Mr. Lok Bahadur Khatri	Director, NSO
11.	Mr. Padam Raj Pandey	Director, MoCT
12.	Mr. Bed Prasad Dhakal	Director, NSO
13.	Mr. Shiva Shrestha	Director, NSO
14.	Mr. Kapil Dev Joshi	Director, NSO
15.	Mr. Rajesh Dhital	Former Director, NSO
16.	Mr. Jeevan Paudel	Statistics Officer, NSO
17.	Mr. Kishor K.C.	Statistics Officer, NSO
18.	Mr. Ana Raj Tiwari	Statistics Officer, NSO
19.	Mr. Kamal Raj Joshi	Statistics Officer, NSO
20.	Mr. Kamal Raj Gautam	Statistics Officer, MoALD
21.	Mr. Dhruba Adhikari	Statistics Officer, OPMCM



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council Of Ministers
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

Thapathali, Kathmandu

Tel: +977-1-5328406, 5345913, 5345946, 5345947, 5345948

Fax : +977-1-5327720, P.O. Box No. : 11031

E-mail : info@nsonepal.gov.np, Website : www.nsonepal.gov.np