



SAMBAD

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It is indeed a great pleasure to bring out this 30th edition of Sambad after 6 months of previous edition. During these last six months, lots of changes have taken place.

A country has found a new Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai, a renowned politician to lead the current coalition government. During his tenure, major political parties have reached into the joint agreement for integrating the Maoist combatants into the Nepalese Army and the constitutional assembly has been extended for another six months. It looks like the country is heading towards right direction despite ups and downs in political arena. A lot of positive changes have been taking place both at political and economic level and lot more is anticipated in near future.

In November 14-16, 2011, IIDS and IPFRI jointly organized a Regional Technical Workshop on Food Security Strategies in Asia with the funding support of USAID. It was a huge success. The conference was successful in bringing together scientists, economists and policy makers from all over Asia and sharing the knowledge and experiences among them. The conference provided an opportunity to IIDS to renew its' contacts with national and international agencies as well as to raise its profile internationally.

The IIDS was established more than 3 decades ago with an objective to become Nepal's leading research institute and contribute to more informed public policy and action by conducting empirically based policy oriented research on country's economic and social development. During this period, IIDS has done a lot of research on cross cutting issues. However in recent years, there has been growing realization that IIDS would need to be more proactive, conduct more policy research studies and be more relevant to the policy makers in the country. Accordingly, IIDS is now preparing to work on Nepal Economic Report on a regular basis from next year onwards, with a vision to assist the economic planners and decision makers not only in the economic planning, but also in preparing annual budget of the country. As of now, IIDS has planned to bring out 1st edition of Nepal Economic Report around mid April 2012.

At the same time, IIDS has been working on a number of projects and more projects are in pipeline.

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Projects

IIDS has recently signed a contract with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to conduct a study on Nepal Food security and Livelihood Enhancement, funded by USAID and managed by World Bank.

The IIDS jointly with SAHAVAGI collaborated with the Australian National University (ANU) to conduct a study funded by the Asian Development Bank under a Regional Technical Assistance: Gender Responsive Decentralized Governance in Asia". The final report of the study has already submitted to ANU/ADB.

IIDS and Total Management Services (TMS) are jointly working on a project 'The Program for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN)' funded by World Bank (2010-2013).

IIDS Just completed a Study on Business Expectation Survey (BES) of Nepal, funded by the Confederation of Nepalese Industries (CNI). The findings will be disseminated in an open conference soon.

News and Events

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS) organized International Technical Workshop on Knowledge, Tools and Lessons for Informing the Design and Implementation of Food Security Strategies in Asia, November 14-16, 2011 in Hyatt Regency Hotel, Kathmandu, Nepal. The workshop, sponsored by the US Agency for International Development, brought a large number of country and regional stakeholders from the research, government, NGO, donor, and private sector communities together from all over Asia to review knowledge, share practical lessons, and identify information gaps in program interventions in agriculture and nutrition.

IIDS and SAHAVAGI collaborated with Australian National University and Asian Development Bank in organizing a regional Workshop on Gender Responsive Decentralized Governance in Asia from 8 - 9 December 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal. The purpose of the final workshop was to report on the implementation of the RETA in its entirety. The key outcome of the final workshop was to disseminate the findings and conclusion of the study to the stakeholders of the participating countries namely Cambodia, Indonesia and Nepal.

IIDS Staff Participations

Dr. Mohan Man Sainju, Chairman; Dr. Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, Founding Member, and Dr Bishnu Dev Pant, Executive Director of IIDS participated in the 11th SACEPS Board meeting held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 24 October, 2011.

Dr Bishnu Dev Pant participated in a Regional Workshop on "Social inclusiveness in Asia Middle Income countries" organized by ADB held in Jakarta, Indonesia on 13 september 2011.

Dr Bishnu Dev Pant participated in an ILO consultative workshop held in Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu in 8th December 2011.

Dr Bishnu Dev Pant, Dr Aruna Palikhe, Mr Nandakaji Budhathoki, Mr Ashwasthama Pokherel attended the FICCI-MEA Foreign Policy Conclave, organised in Kathmandu, Nepal on 3rd December 2011 in collaboration with FNCCI and CNI.

Dr Aruna Palikhe attended a Knowledge Forum Climate Change in the Himalayan Region and the Way Forward, 4 September, 2011, ICIMOD Head Quarters, Khumaltar, Lalitpur.

Dr Aruna Palikhe participated in a Workshop on Regional consultation with Parliamentarians and Policy Makers on Family Planning and Reproductive Health in South Asia-Addressing the Challenges organized by ICOMP in collaboration with SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu and

Population Association of Nepal (PAN) 27-28 July 2011, Hotel Yak and Yeti, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Dr Aruna Palikhe attended a “ Lunching Program on Interim Strategy Note for Nepal for fiscal year 2012-2013”, on 18 October, 2011, World Bank office, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Dr Aruna Palikhe attended the Stakeholder forum for the Nutrition Collaborative Research Support Program , Research in Nutrition, Health and Agriculture, November 21-22.2011, Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Mr Nandakaji Budhathoki participated in a Workshop on Aid Transparency organized by Centre for policy Research and Analysis (CPRA), Kathmandu, 2-3 August, 2011.

IIDS Staff Movements

Dr. Bhavani P. Dhungana, a renowned political economist, joined IIDS as Economic Advisor. Dr. Dhungana brings with him more than thirty-five years of work experience both at national and international levels. After completing his education at graduate and post graduate levels in Nepal, India, Philippines and the United States, Dr. Dhungana joined Centre for Economic Development and Administration (CEDA), a policy research and training institute under the Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He has also served as Advisor to Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal; Executive Director of the Industrial Services Centre- a public sector undertaking of the Government of Nepal.

Dr. Dhungana joined **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)** located in Bangkok Thailand in 1983 and worked in the areas of industrial and technological development, and investment and enterprise promotion in developing countries of Asia and the Pacific. His special focus had been in building national capabilities for economic growth and technological upgradation in least developed economies and countries in transition towards

market-oriented approach. During his 21 years of tenure at UNESCAP, Dr Dhungana assisted countries in formulation of SME policies, investment laws and codes and ways and means of attracting FDIs. He retired from UNESCAP in Nov 2003.

Currently Dr. Dhungana is involved in providing technical advices in training programmes and institution building and poverty reduction measures including achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) both for the public and private sector agencies. Dr Dhungana prepared several research reports of different aspects of Nepalese economy and the development perspectives.

Mr Manbar Singh Khadka joined IIDS as an Economist. Mr. Khadka received an M.S. in Agricultural & Resource Economics from the University of Maryland at College Park, USA and Bachelors in Economics from Wabash College in Indiana, USA. His areas of interest lies in development economics and environmental economics. His research articles on "The Relationship between Child Labor and Microfinance: Evidence from Rural Bangladesh", "Climate Change and Food Security in South Asia" have been published.

Ms. Priyanka Malla Joined IIDS as an young Economist. She completed her master degree in financial economics from State University of New York , Buffalo. Before joining IIDS, she worked as a Statistical Analyst at Envirosell, Newyork.

Mr. Anuj Bhandari Joined IIDS as a junior System Analyst . Mr Bhandari Completed his B.tech in information science and technology from K.L. University, Andra Pradesh, India. Before joining IIDS he was associated with World Link Palpa Branch.

Publication of Policy Brief:

IIDS has initiated publication of policy brief series from September 2011. The policy brief series is based on papers or notes prepared by IIDS staff and their resource persons. The series is designed to provide concise accounts of policy issues of

topical interest in the country. It is hoped that the policy makers at government, corporate and private sectors will find the policy briefs useful. The following policy briefs have been published so far:

Pant, B.D 'Soaring Food prices in Nepal: Causes and Consequences' IIDS Policy Brief, Issue 1, September, 2011.

Khanal, M. ' Easing the Nepali Liquidity Crisis' IIDS Policy Brief, Issue 2, November, 2011.

Pandey, Posh Raj "Articulating and Mainstreaming Agricultural Trade Policy" Study (FAO-IIDS) : Coffee Farming in Nepal' IIDS Police Brief, Issue 3, January, 2012.

Other publication:

Khanal, M.(newspaper article) 'Easing the Nepali liquidity crisis', Republica, Aug 07, 2011

Khanal, M.(newspaper article) 'Easing the Nepali liquidity crisis- II', Republica, Aug 15, 2011

Khanal , M. (newspaper article) 'Ditching the peg can do wonders', Republica, Aug 21, 2011

Khanal, M. and Budhathoki , N. (newspaper article) 'Economics of Federalism', Republica, August 30, 2011

Budhathoki , N. (newspaper article) 'Fiscal Issues for proposed federal states', Nepal News, <http://www.nepalnews.com>, Sep 8, 2011

Pant, B.D.(newspaper article) ' To- do list for PM Bhattarai' Republica, Sep11, 2011

Khanal, M. (newspaper article) 'Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth', Republica, sep 18, 2011

Budhathoki, N. (Journal article) ' Microcredit and Women Empowerment', Accepted for publication in the forthcoming issue of Economics Journal of Nepal.

Declining Agricultural production in Nepal

- Dr Aruna Palikhe*

Nepal used to be an agriculture country absorbing 78 percent of total labor force but only contributing 38 percent to the total GDP in 2001. According to the preliminary report of Living standard survey and the census 2010/11 the labor force contribution in agricultural sector has declined to 64 percent and GDP contribution to 30 percent. The contribution of agriculture in the household income has also shown sharp decline from 68 percent to 28 percent in the year 2011.

However, there is not much development in other sectors; especially the manufacturing sector is unable to make the required progress. The largest share on Nepalese agriculture is from service sector which is mainly geared up by the inflow of remittance in the country that is not sustainable in the long run. Country is receiving remittance amounting to nearly 23 percent of it's GDP. The dependency of the country's economy on remittance is no good in the long run unless it is used in the production and income generating activity. The progress in our Human Development Index has crawled along, from a value of 0.44 to 0.45 in the last eight year ears, while other South Asian countries are making remarkable achievement without remittance.

All the money received from remittance is disappearing through trade deficit. In the last decade both the remittance and trade deficit has increased alarmingly. The trade deficit was 47 percent of GDP in 2010/11 and Gross Consumption was 93 percent of GDP (Satyal, 2011). This indicates the spending of remittance on consumption of imported foods, clothing and luxury items. This is also playing the major roles in improving the living standard of the people reflected in the poverty head count declined to 25.4 percent in 2010/11 from 30.1 percent in the year 2003/4.

However, the questions rise, is this poverty reduction sustainable? What will happen if all those people who are currently working abroad return back to home? How will people cope with such high price of food commodities imported from neighboring countries?

The out-migration of economically active population is creating labor scarcity both in agriculture and non-agricultural sector of Nepal. Recently, it has been observed that due to the lack of labor some of the most fertile land was left fallow. The three major inputs in the agriculture are land, labor and capital. Without proper balance on these three inputs it is not possible to develop the agriculture sector. There is no scope for expanding cultivable land which has been declining in the face of urbanization, industrialization and high population growth. On the other hand lack of improved seed, fertilizer and the irrigation facility, the terrain geographical structure demanding more labor inputs, very less access to the technology and markets has always made our agriculture sector less productive and not attractive. Nepal totally depends on the fertilizer imported from India and some other countries. Only 28 percent of arable land is irrigated rest still depends on monsoon. For more than two decades the productivity is stagnant. The ever-growing population has been putting more pressure on the land, leading to fragmentation, ecological degradation and declining land productivity. Country is continuously suffering from food deficit problem, and the poor are mostly affected.

Therefore, there is nothing to be contented on reading the data that agriculture has decline in Nepal and Nepalese household economy no more rely on agricultural incomes.

Instead, the government should make more efforts to improve our agricultural productivity and incomes. Agriculture should be the priority sector while planning the budget and in the implementation of policy and projects. Although the importance of agriculture has been recognized since the establishment of Agriculture Perspective Plan in 1997, it could never achieve the targets. The implementation has always been weak part of our policy and programs. The sector, which absorbs nearly one third of the total labor force, the budget allocated was hardly 3-4 percent of the total expenditure of the country. This trend of negligence has been continuing nearly for 20 years.

Most welfare programs are driven by aid-agencies and external funding. NFC's role and coverage need to be evaluated comparing to other alternative mechanism in terms of efficiency. There are numerous programs run by aid- agencies for more than a decade but the government is unable to solve the problem of food deficiency.

Nepal, which is rich in bio-diversity and natural resources, proper management in this sector, can contribute to the development of the country and welfare of the people. The strategies and policy constructed should be made to adopt at the farm level. Despite mass departure of labor from the country around 13 percent of youths between 15 and 24 years of age today still find themselves unemployed. These young entrepreneurs need to be provided with finance and other resources so that they can grow small businesses and build communities they want to live in. Programs should be designed and implemented to attract unemployed labor or stop the outflow of our productive and young labor abroad. People, especially the young should be made aware of the importance of agriculture for the welfare of our Nation by educating them in the schools and colleges.

Until and unless the agriculture sector develops country can never experience the economics progress and the poverty reduction in the sustainable manner. Country can experience the economic growth only if our agricultural sector performs in the best way. This fact is true universally. Therefore, there should be no delay to prioritize this sector in practice but not only in the papers of policy and plan.

Reference

V. Satyal 2010. www.myrepublica.com/portal/index.php?action=news_details...

**Dr Palikhe is a Senior Economist at IIDS*

- Mr. Manbar Singh Khadka*

Given the geographical topology and high incidence of poverty, Nepal faces maximum impact of climate change. *Maplecroft*, a global risk advisory firm, ranks Nepal 4th in terms of vulnerability to climate change. And this is evident with ongoing climate change phenomena that have severely devastated rural lives and livelihoods across the country. Unprecedented droughts and heavy floods have become recurrent phenomena. Not only their frequencies but also intensities have increased over the years. While winter seasons have become drier than ever before, rainy seasons have become more intense with ever-increasing records of precipitation.

Such climatic phenomena destabilize food security by disproportionately affecting poor communities across the country. Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world. More than 50 percent of the population lives in remote parts of the country, where agricultural development is still at a nascent stage. Vast majority of poor rural communities heavily rely on natural vegetation for subsistence. They live along the floodplains of tributaries that are susceptible to flash-floods. They live in mountainous terrains that are susceptible to landslides. And, they suffer further for lack of coping strategies in the face of climate change.

Furthermore, food security is in great peril from potential Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF). With increasing temperatures in the Himalayas, the Himalayan glaciers are melting at an alarming rate. The retreat of glaciers has resulted in the formation of glacial lakes over the years. These lakes have bursted in the past and will continue to burst in the future. For example, *Dig Cho* GLOF in 1985 not only washed away *Namche* Hydropower Plant, but also destroyed livelihood assets and development infrastructure. It swiped away the fertile lands along the river banks, thus weakening agricultural output of the country.

Hence, climate change has severely affected agriculture, which is one of the mainstays of Nepal's economy. Agriculture accounts for approximately 33 percent of the country's GDP. More than 60 percent of Nepalese rely on agriculture for earning their livelihoods. But, weather patterns have changed drastically over the past several decades. With increased temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns, crop productivity has been severely affected.

Amid climate change, what roles have the Nepalese government played so far in addressing food security? Surprisingly, the efforts have been dismal. The food security scenario in Nepal is worrisome and this has been made worse by climate change. Much of Nepal's agricultural produce has failed to reach a nationally and internationally competitive market. Due to lack of proper infrastructure, apples from *Jumla* barely get transported to major cities of Nepal. Thus, rural farmers are disadvantaged due to inaccessibility to market and lack of market information. Moreover, the existing poor infrastructures are on the verge of further devastation from climate change.

In order to minimize the effects of climate change upon food security, the country needs climate resilience agriculture suitable to different agro-ecological zones. To enhance resilience of our agriculture to climate change, there is a greater need to invest in agricultural development. For example, the country can focus on seed technology. Drought resistant seeds can be developed to ease cultivation in drought prone areas. Furthermore, there is a need to select crop genotypes and livestock breed that can bear extreme temperatures. There is a need to practice intercropping substitutes that will provide resilience to climate variability. There is a greater need to limit our reliance on rain-fed agriculture,

but practice irrigation farming on a large scale.

At the local level, farmers need to intensify practice of both climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies. Adaptation strategies such as switching from wheat cultivation to less water intensive crops like millet can be practiced. They need to implement rainwater harvesting mechanisms. Methane emissions from rice fields contribute to global greenhouse gas emissions. To curb such emissions, mitigation strategies such as intermittent irrigation can be practiced. Farmers need to enhance their livelihood assets through better livestock management. And to ensure fuel-wood and pastureland availability, farmers need to conserve local forests through self-initiation.

At the national-level, the Government of Nepal must focus on infrastructure development and formulation of pro-poor policies. The government must invest in infrastructure development for enhancing market accessibility of poor rural farmers. The country needs a well-functioning 'public distribution system'. The government must ensure the maintenance of buffer stocks of commodities like paddy rice, wheat, salt, and sugar to ease food security during economic and climatic crises. Similarly, there is a greater need to focus on pro-poor policies. The government must resolve land entitlement issues. Microfinance programs can be promoted as one of the mechanisms to empower women and alleviate rural poverty. The government needs to introduce several packages like crop insurance, subsidization of seeds and fertilizers to protect the vulnerable farmers from climate change.

At the regional level, Nepal along with other South Asian countries must play an active role in implementing the SAARC Food Bank. The establishment of SAARC Food Bank was endorsed in 2004 by the Twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad, Pakistan. But even after years of endorsement, the SAARC Food

Bank has not been materialized. Thus, Nepal can actively push toward implementation of a much-needed South Asian Food Reserve System to tackle food security crisis in the region. Moreover, Nepal along with other South Asian countries can play a vital role in creating a basin-wide information system for mitigating climate change.

Hence, there is much to be done on issues of food security amid climate change in Nepal. Mere transportation of subsidized rice to mid-western and far-western development regions of Nepal is not sufficient to address food security in the country. Reliance on foreign food assistance from the World Food Program (WFP) is not a sustainable solution to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in the country. Today, Nepal heavily relies on food imports from India. And this reliance has far greater implications upon national economy and food security. Nepal's economy has suffered from years-long agricultural trade deficit with India. With food prices volatility in international market, the poor at home have suffered more from soaring food prices. It is therefore imperative for the Government of Nepal to formulate policies that ensure food security in the country. It is high time for the government to bring about greater awareness on climate change among poor rural farmers across the country.

**Mr Khadka is an Economist at IIDS*

Nepali Economy: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

- *Mukesh Khanal*

For the past decade, economic growth rate in Nepal has been 3-5 percent. But, our friends in the region—India, China and Bangladesh—grew at an average rate of 8 percent. So, compared to our neighbors, our own growth rate has been poor. In addition, whatever growth we have achieved has been on the backs of private sector investments and not public investments. The political and governmental instability in the last decade has meant that public investments that were to be carried out by our government were too low, too inadequate and too ineffective.

As a result, in today's Nepal, we have people struggling for two meals a day; highways and roads need repairs and expansion; whatever basic developmental infrastructures we have are crumbling; and lack of electricity has all but destroyed our manufacturing industry.

However, even amidst all this gloom surrounding our economy, we can find some silver linings. One such is the growth of the Nepali woman. Yes, we still have quite some way to go, but, if the success that we have made in female health and education so far is any indication, Nepali women have a bright future ahead.

Until late 1970s, a Nepali woman was giving birth to 6.2 children on average. Today, she gives birth to 2.6 children on average. This fertility rate—children per woman—is comparable to the developed countries today. Fertility rate in Norway today is 1.9 and it is 2.2 in the United States. However, they took 75 years to achieve the same level of progress that we have achieved in the last 40 years. This is an achievement that every Nepali woman should be proud of.

Nepali female youths—those between 15 and 24 years of age—have led the way for this progress. In 1981, the literacy rate among female youths was 15 percent compared to 45 percent among male youths. Today, almost 80 percent of female youths are literate compared to almost 90 percent of male youths. Thus, the gender gap in education between the youths has reduced significantly from a difference of 30 percent in 1981 to only 10 percent in 2011. There are very few countries that have achieved such growth so fast.

The main factor that led this progress has been private and foreign investments. Nepali government allowed foreign I/NGOs to enter Nepal during the 1970s to work and invest in health and education. Even in 1980, the immunization rate among Nepalese children—between 12 and 23 months old—was around 2 percent for Measles and 8 percent for DPT (Diphtheria, Polio and Tetanus). The tireless work and effort put forth by numerous agencies and donors has brought those numbers to over 80 percent for both Measles and DPT. Soon, all newborns in Nepal will be vaccinated against Measles and DPT.

Although many children still die from a variety of treatable diseases, there is no doubt that foreign aid in health, and availability of vaccines, have saved lots of children. Once the women in the 1980s noticed that vaccines were saving their kids, they started having fewer kids. Therefore, the fertility rates in Nepal today are comparable to those in developed countries.

The worrying fact, however, is that out of total spending on health, government's share has always stayed below 30 percent for the last three decades. The remaining 70 percent has been covered by foreign donors and private investments. Also, government expenditure on education today is a meager 3.5 percent of GDP compared to 2.8 percent of GDP in 1996. The democratic movement promised us many things including higher spending on health and education. But, our governments

in the last 15 years have been disappointing in this regard. This just goes to show that whatever progress we have experienced in female health and education have been through foreign aid and private investments.

Until we started spending on women's health and education, the labor market had to worry only about providing jobs to the males. However, as more women became educated, and as their fertility rate started dropping, they started entering the job market seeking opportunities. In addition, the overall population has also increased each year at an average rate of 2-3 percent since 1980s.

And, that brings us to the bad news. All these youths—with or without education and skills—have difficulty finding a job in Nepal. Past and present governments have shown no conscious effort and no concrete plans to create jobs for our growing labor force. Lack of training and skills has meant that sectors that are growing cannot accommodate the growing working population. The fastest growing sectors like banking, finance, and information technology require skilled and educated labor force. On top of that, these are sectors that do not generally require large manpower.

Inclusive economic growth is not possible until agriculture, the sector that uses our most abundant resource—labor, develops faster. However, agriculture, which contributed 72 percent to the GDP in 1975, has been in a perpetual decline. It contributes only 31 percent to the GDP today.

Even among urban youths, who have the best chance of getting jobs due to their high level of education and skill compared to the rest of the population, the unemployment rate is now 30 percent. Ten years ago, it was 17 percent. If urban youths in this country have no job opportunities, there is no hope for someone from the rural areas.

All this leads us to the ugly truth about the current state of Nepali labor force and the economy. Our youths are leaving the country in droves. Recent statistics show that 65 percent of those who go overseas for work are between 15 and 29 years of age, while the rest are between 30 and 44 years. Enough has been written in Nepali media about the effects that such migration have on our economy. Despite short-term relief provided by remittance income, it is not desirable in the long run. All we do today is just sit and watch as the best, the brightest, and the ablest of our labor force leaves the country.

* Mr. Khanal, an Economist of IIDS, has recently joined Asia Foundation as a Program Officer.

- Mr Madhu Ram Maharjan*

Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS) has been working in Poverty Alleviation Program in partnership with Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) since last six years in Kapilvastu district. The IIDS Field Office has been facilitating the program in ten VDCs comprising Bithuwa, Labani, Patariya, Patana and Phulika in eastern part and Purushottampur, Shivanagar, Vilmi, Patherdeiya and Khurhuriya in western part. About 15 partner organizations has been working for the last couple of years, in all 77 VDCs and one municipality for alleviating poverty and misery of downtrodden community of Dalits, Janjati, Muslims and women of Kapilvastu district. This district occupies the 55th position in overall composite index and ranks among the worst districts in terms of gender empowerment index, physical infrastructure facilities, access to health, sanitation, education, budget allocation and utilization of local resources. This program is supported and funded by World Bank.

The main objective of this program is to enable the poor and vulnerable groups of people of Kapilvastu to gain access to resources for their productive self-employment, to encourage them to undertake income-generating activities, to develop a participatory program planning and review mechanism at the grass roots level, to improve the quality of life of the most needy groups through increasing access to small infrastructure for improving their livelihoods, and building capacity of participating communities to mobilize and coordinate internal and external resources to finance their poverty alleviation program, strengthen the VDC level networks as well as institutionalize the community organization as specified by the Poverty Alleviation Fund on a sustainable basis.

The program basically works in four pillars like Income generation, small infrastructure development, capacity building and social mobilization. It is demand driven and works in a group approach. The community members are empowered and independently transact in bank

for economic welfare and maintaining their individual saving as well as revolving fund themselves. In VDC level, they have registered cooperatives as well as networks. This program emphasizes on transparency, direct funding and demand driven of community people, the members involved from marginalized and disadvantaged community. The members representing from Dalits, Janjati and Poor women are in the vital post like chair-person, secretary and treasurer. Later, all the COs within the VDC will be federated at the VDC level and developed as local institutions, which ultimately will be made responsible for taking over the overall program responsibilities during the post phase-out period.

Following the participatory approach, a series of different process and methodologies of the program have been executed for ensuring of involvement of targeted community people as well as acquiring higher participation from the marginalized sections of the society. Furthermore, with a view to developing the feeling of ownership among the participating members towards the program, necessary efforts have made to acquire community contributions to share the cost of the project. Equity approach has been followed in the case of acquiring contributions from the beneficiaries. The contribution should be 10 percent cash out of total investment of the member in the case of income generation activities and 20 percent in kind in small infrastructure development activities. For the execution of infrastructure development activities, the community has to mobilize for voluntary labour contribution. Similarly, the community will gather locally available materials for the construction activities. In this context, the role of COs and POs will be clarified, in consultation with the participating members. To ensure proper maintenance and operation of the completed schemes, the participating community are encouraged to set up and operate the maintenance fund.

The program also emphasizes the building of social capital through capacity building, social integration and coordination in order to plan, implement and monitor the community development programs that are need based. Following the process of social mobilization, IIDS has undertaken the program activities in an integrated and holistic approach that includes capacity building, income generation and infrastructure development. To make the program sustainable, participating group members are encouraged to participate in designing, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and continuation of the program.

Learning points

- It is imperative to have more and active participation from the community itself, for the effective program implementation in the community.
- The program execution is more effective when it clearly expresses the messages of the program to the community members.
- The banking transaction by the community members should be maintained with transparently through providing minutes and decisions to the partner organization.
- More participation of community members in social welfare activities.
- The more community members participated in the infrastructure activities like making of culverts, agriculture road and retaining wall etc.

Measures to be taken for effective implementation

- The seasonal calendar should be followed by PAF while conducting any training program to the community members. Otherwise, it is difficult to conduct the regular meeting by the social mobilizers.

- The slow release of first installment after the completion of agreement of community organization, the community members become passive so as to implement the program.
- The major technical problem of not reaching the installments in the bank on time.
- The decisions made by the community members repeatedly changed the same process tends the community members irritated and harassed.
- It is good to have facility of liaison office in respective district of PAF program for effective program implementation.
- The recruited human resources for the program should have knowledge of program as well as have dedication and strong will power.
- The program activities will be monitored regularly in quarterly basis.
- Funds provided for exposure is not sufficient for building the capacity of Partner Organization.

Some visible changes after implementation of the program

- Decrease the intensity of taking loan with landlords as well as merchandise.
- The community members are able to write their own minute.
- They are able to collect their monthly savings independently.
- The intensity of participation is increased in infrastructure development activities.
- There is significant increase in the ownership development of the community members in terms of group work.

- The community members those who involve in different income generating activities are capable to earn their income.
- The women community members are able to transact their economic activities themselves and able to visit headquarters without the help of male members.
- The community members are aware of maintaining their operation and maintenance fund in implementing infrastructure development activities.
- Showing of completed infrastructure activities, the members of adjoining VDCs are quite encouraged and interested in demanding in PAF program.
- The proper management of revolving fund becomes easier for the community members to involve in different enterprises for raising income.
- The most of the community members are well known of the importance of organized groups within the community for accessing the VDC funds.

Problems, drawbacks and limitations from PAF

- The members become inactive in their community organization because of late agreement with PAF. Most of the group members dispersed in community for seeking other jobs.
- The compulsion of 10 percent contribution of community side, which is mandatory of PAF is difficult for very poor community so as to become a group member.
- No proper exit strategy for program phase out so far.
- Accounting procedures are lengthy and time taking.
- No efficient MIS systems operated in the program.
- Not consider a seasonal calendar by PAF.
- Tedious as well as expensive monitoring process.
- Late release of agreement budget and it takes much time.

* Mr Mahajan is a program officer at IIDS

Is Foreign Aid Panacea for Economic Development of Nepal?

- Nanda Kaji Budhathoki*

Billions of US dollars have been flowing to the developing world each year from the developed world in the form of foreign aids. Nepal is one of the recipients, receiving millions of US\$ each year. That consists of major portion of yearly budget and periodic plan. Foreign aid started to flow in Nepal since the beginnings of 1950. During that time most of the aid money was received in the form of grants. Later on, significant amount of loan component is received by Nepal. Grants commitment and disbursement ratios were higher than loan commitment and disbursement ratio until 1982/83, but the composition of grants and loans to the total foreign aid changed afterwards. The loan disbursement and commitment ratios remained higher compared with grants from 1982/83 till 2001/02. From 2002 onwards, grant covers larger share of foreign aid.

Foreign Aid is a necessity for the poor, resources lacked country in order to move ahead in the path of economic development. In FY 2008/2009, foreign aid was about 81% of total development expenditure contributed to more than 6% of the total GDP of Nepal. In these scenarios, if we do not have aid money, government sources of revenue alone would not be sufficient to finance development projects for the betterment of poor citizens. Is the foreign aid working? To what extent, the poor ordinary citizens have benefitted from the aid money? It is a matter of concern to all Nepalese people, because everyone including the newly born babies has to bear burden of debt of more than 250\$ per person.

However the reality is different, aid money has been unnecessarily wasted on projects, which have no concerns with the lives of common people. In most of the cases, ordinary people are forced to use overpriced goods and services by the donors when it comes to implementation of big projects. Big donor funded projects in Nepal, specially hydropower, drinking water etc often charge higher service fees with recipients in return of the fund they invested on it. On the other hand, inputs from ordinary people are not taken into account while implementing projects. The politicians and foreign experts are in the center of the big projects rather than the ordinary people of the projects area.

Despite substantial amount of foreign aid both from bilateral and multilateral organizations for nearly for 5 decades, economic status of average Nepalese people has remained as it is. No noticeable changes can be observed as compared with the countries, which were uplifted from similar economic situation in 1950, such as South Korea, Singapore etc. Economic and social backwardness is prevalent in the country. Gaps between haves and have not are still huge. According to recent NLSS report 2011, on average, richest 20 % average nominal earning is more than 6 times higher than the poorest 20% in 2010". Still one fourth of total population are living below the poverty line and earning less than RS 53, which is not sufficient to buy minimum daily calorie intake.

If we observe the recent trends of foreign aid to recipient countries, we find the donors often imposing bundles of conditions to fulfill their illicit and vested interest, without focusing on recipients' actual interest. Corruption is widespread, both donors and staffs are found to be less accountable to the targeted people. In the absence of good governance, transparency can't be imagined. Without having transparency, aid effectiveness objective can't be achieved.

Actually it would be a panacea for the remedies of all economic ills, if we can utilize foreign aid effectively for the betterment of the targeted poor people of society. Government is the mean leading institution to deal with all those malpractices existing in the donor funding projects with its effective monitoring and implementation policies. Otherwise, foreign aid will not be panacea; rather it will further make government handicapped and more dependent on foreigners to fulfill their minimum basic needs.

Lastly, aid should be given or accepted on the actual interest of the recipients. The motive of the aid need to be clearly identified before accepting loans and grants, otherwise it will lead to adverse impacts on the economy. Unwanted aid money especially loans lead to increase debt burden to the citizens.

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कार्यक्रम संचालनको वर्तमान अवस्था :

यस केन्द्रद्वारा गरिबी निवारण कोषको साभेदारीमा २०६१ फागुन १८ देखि गरिबी निवारण कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्दै आएको छ । दलित, जनजाती र महिला वर्गहरूको अन्तर्निहित सामर्थ्यको बोध गराई सामाजिक परिचालनको प्रक्रियाद्वारा उनीहरूको आवश्यकताको पहिचान गरी स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा लगायत सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकासमा सघाउने यस कार्यक्रमका मूलभूत उद्देश्य हो । दलित, जनजाती र महिला यस कार्यक्रमको मुख्य लक्षित वर्ग हुन् । जिल्लामा यस केन्द्र समेत १५ वटा संस्थाहरू कोषको साभेदारको रूपमा गरिबी निवारण कार्यक्रममा संचालन गर्दै आएका छन् । सबै संस्थाले गरेर जम्मा ७७ वटा गा.वि.सहरू र कपिलवस्तु न.पा.मा कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन भईरहेका छन् । ती मध्ये यस केन्द्रको कार्यक्षेत्र पूर्वमा पटना, लवनी, पतरिया, फुलिका, विठुवा र पश्चिममा पुरषोत्तमपुर, शिवानगर, भिल्मी, खुरूहरिया र पत्थरदेईया गरी जम्मा १० गा.वि.स.हरू पर्दछन् । कपिलवस्तु जिल्लामा कार्यक्रम सुरुहुनु अगावै यस केन्द्रले विभिन्न गा.वि.स.हरूमा सर्वेक्षण गर्न जादा १५ वटा गा.वि.स.हरूबाट गरिबी निवारण कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनका लागि समुदायबाट माग भएकोमा पछि गा.वि.स. र जि.वि.स. को सिफारिसका आधारमा माथि उल्लेखित १० गा.वि.स.मा गरीबी निवारण कोषबाट स्वीकृति प्राप्त भए बमोजिम कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनका लागि सम्झौता भएको थियो । कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन क्रममा विश्व बैंक एवं गरिबी निवारण कोषबाट आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान हुँदै आएको छ । मानव सुचकाङ्कका आधारमा यस जिल्ला ५५ औं स्थानमा पर्दछ ।

कार्यक्रमका उद्देश्यहरू

दीर्घकालिन उद्देश्यहरू :

विपन्न र जोखीमपूर्ण अवस्थामा रहेका व्यक्तिहरू (विपन्न महिला, दलित र जनजाती) को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्यको अवस्थामा सुधार गर्नुका साथै उनीहरूको आयस्तर बढाउने र स-शक्तिकरण गर्ने ।

- विभिन्न भौतिक पूर्वाधार उपर पहुँच वढाई लक्षित वर्गको जीविकोपार्जनमा सुधार ल्याउने ।
- लक्षित वर्ग र उनीहरूको समूहको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गराई आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य स्रोतको परिचालन गरी उनीहरूद्वारा सञ्चालित गरिबी निवारण कार्यक्रमलाई निरन्तरता दिने ।
- स्थानीय स्तरमा सहभागितात्मक योजना तर्जुमा तथा समीक्षा गर्ने परिपाटीको विकास गर्ने ।
- कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन प्रक्रिया र प्राप्त अनुभव तथा ज्ञानको अभिलेख राख्ने ।
- कार्यक्रम दिगो रूपमा संचालन गर्नका लागी स्थानिय सामाजिक परिचालकहरूको परिचालन गरी कानुनी मान्यता प्राप्त संस्थाहरूको विकास गर्ने ।

तत्कालिन उद्देश्यहरु :

- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.सहरुका सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुको व्यवसाय तथा चाहाना अनुसारको पकेट क्षेत्र तयार गर्ने ।
- गठित सामुदायिक संस्थाहरुको स्तरउन्नती गदै लैजाने ।
- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.सहरुमा सदस्यहरुको चाहाना अनुरूपको सहकारी संस्था स्थापना गर्ने ।
- नेटवर्क हरुलाई सवलीकरण गदै लैजाने ।
- विभिन्न भौतिक पूर्वाधार उपर पहुँच बढाई लक्षित वर्गको जीविकोपार्जनमा सुधार ल्याउने ।
- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.सहरुमा संचालित कार्यक्रमको vision plan बनाउने ।

सम्भावना :-

- स्थानिय स्तरवाटै कार्यक्रम संचालन (स्थानिय सामाजिक परिचालक)
- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.सहरुमा सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुको चाहाना अनुरूपको सहकारी संस्थाको स्थापना ।
- नेटवर्क थप सक्रिय भई सामुदायिक संस्थाहरुको रेखदेख गर्ने संस्थाको रुपमा विकास हुने ।
- सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुले संचालन गर्न सक्ने भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकासका कार्यहरु संचालन हुने ।
- सदस्यहरुले संचालन गरिरहेको व्यवसाय तथा चाहाना अनुसार विभिन्न उद्देश्यका पकेट क्षेत्रको विकास ।
- वचत तथा घुम्तिकोष परिचालन गरि सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुको जिवन स्तरमा सुधार ।
- विभिन्न सहयोगि निकाय संगको समन्वय र सर्म्पर्क तथा सहयोगको आधारमा कार्यक्रम संचालन ।

अवसर :-

- वचत तथा घुम्तिकोष परिचालन गरि सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुले विभिन्न व्यवसाय संचालन गरी जिवन स्तरमा सुधार आउने छ ।
- सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुले संचालन गर्न सक्ने भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकासका कार्यक्रम संचालन भई आय आर्जन कार्यमा थप मद्दत पुग्ने छ ।

- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.सहरुमा सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुको चाहाना अनुरूपको सहकारी संस्थाको स्थापना गरी सहकारी संस्था वाट प्राप्त हुने सेवा लिन सक्ने छन ।
- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.स का युवा युवतीहरुलाई रोजगारीको अवसर ।
- विभिन्न सहयोगि निकायसंगको समन्वय तथा सर्म्पर्क बढाई संस्थाका सदस्यहरुले आफ्नो आवश्यकता पुरा गर्न संक्षम हुने छन ।
- सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुले उत्पादन गरेका उत्पादित वस्तुहरुको विक्रीका लागि बजार व्यपस्थापन गर्न सक्ने छन ।

चुनौती : -

- यस कार्यक्रमवाट गठित सामुदायिक संस्थाहरु ग.नि.कोषमा मात्र दर्ता भएकाले कार्यक्रम हस्तान्तरण पश्चात आवश्यक पर्ने कानुनी मान्यताको अभाव हुन सक्ने ।
- कार्यक्रम हस्तान्त्रण पश्चात गाउका धनिमानी र बोलवालाहरु सामुदायिक संस्थाहरुमा प्रवेश गरी लक्षित वर्गहरुलाई प्रभावित पार्न सक्ने ।
- स्थानिय स्तरमा रहेका विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलहरुवाट अनावश्यक रुपमा सा.संस्थालाई दवाव दिई राजनैतिक खिचातानी हुन सक्ने ।

कार्यक्रमको भावी सोच :-

- दिगो विकासका लागि स्थानिय सामाजिक परिचालकहरुवाट कार्यक्रम संचालन गराउने ।
- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.स हरुमा सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुको चाहाना अनुरूपको सहकारी संस्था स्थापना गराउने ।
- नेटवर्क थप सक्रिय भई सामुदायिक संस्थाहरुको रेखदेख गर्ने संस्थाको रुपमा विकास गर्ने ।
- वचत तथा घुम्तिकोष परिचालन गरि सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुको जिवन स्तरमा सुधार गर्ने ।
- कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.सहरुमा संचालित कार्यक्रमको vision plan बनाउने ।
- सदस्यहरुले संचालन गरिरहेको व्यवसाय तथा चाहाना अनुसार विभिन्न उद्देश्यका पकेट क्षेत्रको विकास गर्ने ।
- सामुदायिक संस्थाका सदस्यहरुले संचालन गर्न सक्ने भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकासका कार्यहरु संचालन गर्न मद्दत पुर्याउने ।
- विभिन्न सहयोगि निकाय संगको समन्वय र सर्म्पर्क तथा सहयोगको आधारमा कार्यक्रम संचालन गराउने ।

कार्यक्रम संचालित गा.वि.स, घरधुरी संख्या तथा सामुदायिक संस्था सदस्य विवरण :

क्र.स	गा.वि.स.नाम	जम्मा घर धुरी संख्या	सामुदायिक संस्था संख्या	सामुदायिक संस्थामा आलाप्य जम्मा घर धुरी संख्या						वैफिवत
				दलित	जनजाती	मुसलमान	अन्य	महिला	पुरुष	
१	बिटुवा	५७०	१४	१२४	१०५	१९	६६	२२३	११३	
२	लवनी	७३४	१६	१९९	९१	२२	६१	३०५	६६	
३	फूलिका	७५५	१५	१२७	१३०	६९	५१	१३१	१३६	
४	पतरीया	१०३१	१६	७१	१३२	६७	३६	२२९	७७	
५	पटना	१२१४	२५	६७	५६४	३०	५३	५५७	१७७	
६	परथरदेईया	१३६५	२२	१४४	१४६	५५	६६	२९	१५१	
७	खुरदुरिया	१३१६	२४	१६२	१३६	५५	१३६	३६५	१४४	
८	शिवातगर	६७९	१०	१२९	७१	१३	५३	१४७	११९	
९	पुरुषोत्तमपुर	४६३	१०	७५	७९	४५	२६	१४२	६५	
१०	भिल्मी	६४०	११	६४	६७	४९	५४	१६	६४	
	जम्मा	६२३७	१६३	१०५६	१४३६	४०५	५३६	१९२१	१०२१	

गरिवी निवारण कोष बाट प्राप्त सहयोग / सामुदायिक संस्थाबाट संकलित बचत तथा व्याज विवरण :

क्र.स	गा.वि.स.नाम	आय आर्जन रकम	श्रीतिक पूर्वाधार रकम	पुस्तिकोष रकम	बचत तथा व्याज विवरण	वैफिवत
१	बिटुवा	६४३१६४१	५५१४४१	५०५१४००	४१२९६३	
२	लवनी	५१६६६२४	०	३६९६६०२	७६३३०६	
३	फूलिका	६६१२२२७	१७१३४६१	३६१३३६३	३५६४२६	
४	पतरीया	४५०६३९०	१६६३१९६	७१११६९६	९१६४११	
५	पटना	९०११४५०	०	४१४०१६०	५०१९९६	
६	परथरदेईया	३२५५३११	१७९१६३७	२७१६०३९	२४२५६९	
७	खुरदुरिया	६९१६०९९	१२४१५२४	५६११२३३	४६०७२२	
८	शिवातगर	३६२२१३७	९९५०९६	३३७१६५५	३६७५६१	
९	पुरुषोत्तमपुर	२५२७४६९	१९६६६१०	२२५६६२३	२६५०९५	
१०	भिल्मी	४५१३११९	२०२०६१७	३०५४४६५	२४१३४९	
	जम्मा	५२७६२६६७	११९६५७६२	४०६२५२७६	५५७२४२०	

भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकास

यस कार्यक्रम अर्न्तगत कार्यक्रम संचालित १० गा.वि.स.हरुमा तपशिल बमोजिमका भौतिक पूर्वाधार विकासका कार्यहरु संचालन भईरहेका छन् । जसमा ग.नि.कोषबाट रु ११९८५७८२ विभिन्न सामुदायिक संस्थाहरु लाई प्राप्त भईसकेको छ । सो को विस्तृत विवरण तपशिल बमोजिम रहेको छ ।

नयाँ भौतिक विकासका लागि अघिल्लो अवधिमा नै विभिन्न गाविसहरुमा पनि सिचाई बाँध, बोरिङ तथा ह्याण्ड पम्पका लागि माग भए बमोजिम सभै भईसकेको छ ।

क्र.सं.	गा.वि.स.	गत		यस		जम्मा		कैफियत
		क्रियाकलाप	परिमाण	क्रियाकलाप	परिमाण	क्रियाकलाप	परिमाण	
१	विठुवा	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प वाटो बोरीङ 	८ २२ १३५० १	- - - -	- - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प वाटो बोरीङ 	८ २२ १३५० १	
२	लवनी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प 	११ ११	- -	- -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प 	११ ११	
३	फुलिका	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प कल्भर्ट वाटो 	१२ १३ १ १३ मि.	- - - -	- - - -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प कल्भर्ट वाटो 	१२ १३ १ १३ मि.	
४	पतरिया	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प वाटो 	६ ३ १३५०	- - ● वाटोनिर्माण	- - १६८०मी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प वाटो 	६ ३ ३०३० मी.	निर्माणधिन
५	षटना	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प 	१२ १२	- -	- -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प 	१२ १२	
६	पत्थरदेईया	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प विधालय पुल निर्माण 	८ ९ ४ कोठा ०	- - - ● पुलनिर्माण	० ० ० ८ मी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प विधालय पुलनिर्माण 	८ ९ ४ कोठा ० ८ मी.	निर्माणधिन
७	खुरुहरिया	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> रिट्टेनीडवाल पोखरी मर्मत 	०	● रिट्टेनीड वालपोखरीमर्मत	१२० म	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> रिट्टेनीड वालपोखरीमर्मत 	१२० मी	निर्माणधिन
८	शिवानगर	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प बोरीङ 	१० १ ०	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी - बोरीङ 	२३ ० ८	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प बोरीङ 	२३ १ ८	निर्माणधिन निर्माणधिन
९	पुरषोत्तमपुर	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प बोरीङ वाटो पुल निर्माण 	११ २ १ १ कि.मी १	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी - बोरीङ - - 	६ ० २ ० ० ०	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> खाने पानी ढिक्की पम्प बोरीङ वाटो पुलनिर्माण 	१७ २ ३ १ कि.मी १	निर्माणधिन निर्माणधिन

१०	भिल्मी	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● खाने पानी ● ढिकी पम्प ● बोरीड ● वाटो इटा सोलिड ● विद्यालय फर्निचर ● वाटो निर्माण 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> २६ ९ १ ३००मी ५० वटा ३ कि.मी 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● खाने पानी - ● बोरीड - - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ५ ० ३ ० ० ० 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● खाने पानी ● ढिकी पम्प ● बोरीड ● वाटो इटा सोलिड ● विद्यालय फर्निचर ● वाटो निर्माण 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ३१ ९ ४ ३००मी ५० वटा ३ कि.मी 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> निर्माणधिन निर्माणधिन
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त्यसैगरि यस केन्द्र र ग.नि.कोषको साभेदारीमा संचालित गरिवी निवारण कार्यक्रम अर्न्तगत यसै जिल्लाका १० वटा गा.वि.स मा हाल सम्म १६३ वटा सामुदायिक संस्था गठन गरी सकेकोमा ति मध्ये १४० वटा सामुदायिक संस्थामा गरिवी निवारण कोषमा दर्ता भै विभिन्न क्रियाकलापका लागी रकम प्राप्त गरिसकेका छन भने बाकी २३ वटा सा.संस्था मध्ये १७ वटा सा.संस्था Appraisal भैइसकेका र बाकी ६ वटा सा.सं २०६७ आषाढ मसान्त सम्ममा गठन भई सकेका छन ।

गठित १६३ सामुदायिक संस्था मध्ये ३८ वटा सा.सं अन्तिम चरणको अवस्थामा आएको देखिन्छ । (जसमा सा.संस्थाहरुको मासिक बैठक तथा नियमित बचत, घुम्तिकोष नियमित लगानी असुली, सामाजिक परिचालकको उपस्थिती विना पनि बैठक संचालन , आर्थिक कारोवारमा पारदर्शिता) जस्ता क्रियाकलापहरु आफै संचालन गर्न सक्ने अवस्थामा रहेका छन । संचालित १० गा.वि.सहरु मध्ये ८ वटा गा.वि.समा बहुउद्देशिय खालको कृषि सहकारी संस्था स्थापना भैसकेका छन भने बाकी २ गा.वि.सहरुमा पनि दर्ताको लागी आवश्यक प्रक्रियाको चरणमा रहेका छन ।

कार्यक्रम संयोजक
हेमराज पोख्रेल
तौलिहवा, कपिलवस्तु
२०६८ पौष १२ गते

Fact Sheet

Socio economic indicators											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Life expectancy at birth, female(years)	62	62.9	63.65	64.4	65.11	65.77	66.37	66.9	67.38	67.8	
Life expectancy at birth, male(years)	61.3	62	62.74	63.42	64.07	64.66	65.18	65.64	66.03	66.36	
Labor participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)	59.9	60.7	60.8	61	61.3	61.7	62.1	62.6	63.2	63.3	
Labor participation rate, male (% of male population ages 15+)	81.4	81.1	81	80.9	80.7	80.6	80.5	80.3	80.1	80.3	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	121	119	116.71	114.11	111.28	108.4	105.62	102.8	98.51	91.034	
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)		10.7									
Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)		7.4									
Rural population growth (annual %)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	
Rural population (% of total population)	86.6	86.1	85.64	85.16	84.68	84.2	83.72	83.24	82.76	82.28	
Urban population growth (annual %)	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	
Public spending on education, total (% of government expenditure)	13.2	13	13.9	14.8					19	19.4	
Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.1					3.7	4.6	
Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)		34.8								46.8	
Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above)		62.7								72.04	
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)		48.6								59.1	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	85.4					62.2	58.3	54.7	51.4	48.2	
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	62.9					48.1	45.6	43.1	40.8	38.6	
Population growth (annual %)	2.35	2.29	2.23	2.16	2.09	2.02	1.95	1.88	1.83	1.79	1.76
Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)	5	5	5.7	5.35	6.17	5.9	5.64	5.95	5.96	5.81	

Source: World Bank

GDP Growth and Inflation											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	2.4	2.6	3	5.7	2.8	6.8	7.5	6	10.9	11.6	
GDP per capita (current US\$)	224	223	236	242	272	298	326	363	436	439	525
GDP growth (annual %)	6.2	4.8	0.1	3.9	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	6.1	4.4	4.5
Growth of output, Annual change(%)	6	5.4	0.1	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	6.1	4.4	4.6
Agriculture	4.8	5.5	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.5	1.9	1	5.8	3	1.3
Industry	8.6	4.1	0.9	3.1	1.4	3	4.4	4	1.6	-1.4	3.3
Services	5.9	4.5	-1.8	3.7	6.8	3.3	5.6	4.5	7.3	6	6

Source: ADB, Key indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011

Money and Banking										
	Mid July									2011(Mid Jan)
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Borrowing(Rs millions)	11650.9	13102.9	16217.6	21830.3	26703.7	31391.5	35387.8	38047.1		58302
Deposits(Rs millions)	228736.4	258742.3	284115.2	327925.3	391152.6	508905.7	674584.3	794328.3		799127.7
Deposit/GDP(%)	41.42	43.56	42.82	44.53	46.91	51.91	58.71	46.88		46.6
Credit/GDP(%)	25.3	26.09	27.78	27.3	32.22	36.9	41.47	34.71		37.91
Total Gross Loan(RS million)	111904	127065.4	148366.4	194360.8	229363.9	306638.4	384315.1	469160.8		515309.39
Non performing loan to gross loan(%)	28.68	22.7	18.79	13.86	10.56	6.08	5.53	2.39		3.16

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank

Direction of foreign Trade

Direction Of Total Trade										
Share In Total Import(%)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
India	55.67	59.58	70.46	72	71.75	79.06	67.54	71.35	65.32	59.62
China	7.73	5.82	4.73	4.97	6.68	4.89	19.13	15.66	18.84	27.89
Other countries	36.6	34.6	24.81	23.03	21.57	16.04	13.33	12.99	15.84	12.49

Share In Total Export(%)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
India	50.3	63.13	57.43	63.47	73.07	73.62	69.17	64.71	66.13	65.99
China	0	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.09	1.96	1.86	0.68	0.82	1.63
Other countries	49.7	36.84	42.5	36.29	26.84	24.42	28.97	34.61	33.05	32.38

Share In Total Trade(%)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
India	53.58	60.9	66.37	69.38	72.15	77.48	67.94	69.81	65.47967	60.78
China	4.72	3.66	3.27	3.52	4.7	4.05	14.9	12.17	15.28296	23.14
Other Countries	41.7	35.44	30.36	27.1	23.15	18.47	17.16	18.02	19.23737	16.08

Source : Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Foreign Direct Investment(Millions of US\$)											
FY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
FDI(US \$ millions)	0.4	0	5.9	14.7	4.1	2.4	6.6	5.7	0.9	38.9	

Remittances (% of GDP)											
Fiscal Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Remittances (% of GDP)	10.7	10.3	11	10.9	11.1	14.9	13.8	17.4	21.8		

Source: World Bank

Foreign Aid Disbursement by Major Sources (RS)										
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Bilateral(10 millions)	277.12	467.53	1004.44	901.32	923.08	765.84	1640.64	1020.77	933.31	2290.15
Grant(%)	78.82	98.13	93.45	99.37	98.62	99.46	45.11	93.8	93.43	80.12
Loan(%)	21.18	1.87	6.55	0.63	1.38	0.54	54.89	6.2	6.57	19.88
Multilateral(10 million)	1602.62	970.95	584.11	989.92	1442.65	1438.34	944.79	1909.29	2701.86	2686.79
Grant(%)	28.5	21.6	33.41	23.6	36.54	43.17	88.89	56.27	65.37	75.16
Loan(%)	71.5	78.4	66.59	76.4	63.46	56.83	11.11	43.73	34.63	24.84
Total(10 million)	1879.74	1438.48	1588.55	1891.24	2365.73	2204.18	2585.43	2930.06	3635.17	4976.94
Grant(%)	35.92	46.48	71.38	59.66	60.83	62.73	61.11	69.35	72.57	77.44
Loan(%)	64.08	53.52	28.62	40.34	39.17	37.27	38.89	30.65	27.43	22.56

Source: Economic Survey 2010/2011

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