

## APPENDIX 1: APPENDIX TABLES

**Table A1.1: Density of Population by Geographic and Development Regions**  
(Census Year 1991)  
(persons per sq km)

Geographic Region	On Total Land						On Cultivated Land
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-Western	Far-Western	Regional	
Mountain	34.4	75	3.4	12.2	42	27.9	572
Hill	133	227	132.2	89	99.2	137.3	568
Terai	365.3	325.2	252.9	127.2	139.5	253.5	699
<b>All Nepal</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>620</b>

Source: Population Census, 1991, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

**Table A1.2: Households with Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities**  
(in percent)

	Clean Water	Toilet
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	95.6	67.0
Rural	68.4	18.0
<b>Ecological Region</b>		
Mountain	47.1	NA
Hill	51.3	NA
Terai	83.6	NA
<b>Income Quintile</b>		
First	61.9	8.5
Second	66.7	11.2
Third	69.9	12.7
Fourth	71.8	19.2
Fifth	77.9	47.1
<b>NEPAL</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>

Source: Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS), 1996.

na = non availability of data

**Table A1.3 Infant Mortality Rate**  
(per 1000 live births)

Residence	Year	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>DSS 1976<sup>a</sup></b>	1974/75			
Urban		55.2	59.2	57.1
Rural		143.9	124.9	134.8
Total		141.2	123	132.5
<b>NFHS 1991<sup>b</sup></b>	1990/91			
Urban				60.4
Rural				100.2
Total		104.7	91	98
<b>NFHS 1996<sup>b</sup></b>	1995/96			
Urban				61.1
Rural				95.3
Total		101.9	83.7	78.5

<sup>a</sup> CBS, 1976, The Demographic Sample Survey of Nepal, 1974-75, Survey Method and Findings, Kathmandu.

<sup>b</sup> Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Survey (NFHS), 1991 Tables 10.3 and 10.4., 1996 Table 7.3 and 7.4.

**Table A1.4: Life Expectancy at Birth**

	<b>Year</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
DSS 1976	1974-75	40.0	42.5
	1976	43.4	41.1
CBS <sup>a</sup>	1971-81	46.3	44.3
CBS <sup>a</sup>	1981	50.9	48.1
MOH <sup>b</sup>	1990	55.4	52.6
CBS <sup>c</sup>	1993	55.0	53.5

Sources: <sup>a</sup> CBS 1986 - Estimated Life-Tables of Nepal, 1971-78 & 1981.

<sup>b</sup> Ministry of Health (MOH).

<sup>c</sup> CBS, 1995.

**Table A2.1: Proportion of Ever Married Population by Geographic Region, Age & Sex (1991)**  
(in percent to total Pop. in respective age/sex)

Age Group	Mountain		Hills		Terai		All Nepal	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 - 14	2.5	4.6	2.8	11.4	25.6	11.4	4.2	7.4
15 - 19	17.4	42.8	14.0	37.0	26.0	56.5	19.9	46.0
20 - 24	60.3	83.6	56.4	82.4	66.0	90.4	61.3	86.1
25 - 29	85.2	93.7	84.5	94.2	89.1	97.6	86.9	95.7
40 - 44	96.6	97.8	97.2	98.2	98.2	99.3	97.6	98.7
60 - 64	97.9	97.4	98.2	97.1	98.4	98.6	98.3	98.1
65 +	98.0	97.1	98.0	97.3	98.0	97.9	98.0	97.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>73.6</b>

Source: Population Census 1991 and Statistical Profile of Women, 1994.

**Table A2.2: Ever Married, Widowed and Divorced/ Separated Women by Region (1991)**  
(in percent)

Region	Ever Married	Widowed	Div./Sep.
<b>Development Region</b>			
Eastern	62.1	7.1	0.9
Central	67.9	7.1	0.6
Western	65.8	7.0	0.6
Mid-Western	65.5	7.0	0.8
Far-Western	67.4	8.4	0.5
<b>Ecological Belt</b>			
Mountain	63.7	8.2	0.9
Hill	62.2	7.2	0.8
Terai	69.8	7.0	0.5
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	61.3	6.2	0.7
Rural	66.2	7.3	0.7

Source: CBS, 1995.

**Table A2.3: Children's Health and Nutrition Status**  
(in percent)

Variable	Indicator			
	Fully Immunized	Chronic Malnutrition Stunted	Acute Malnutrition	Iodization of Salt in Shops
<b>SEX</b>	<b>Under 5 Years*</b>	<b>6-36 Months</b>		<b>(30PPM)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	37.6	63.0	6	-
Female	34.4	65.0	5	-
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	58.2	49.0	3	85
Rural	34.7	64.1	6	44
<b>Ecological Region</b>				
Mountain	24.8	69.0	3	48
Hill	40.1	66.0	4	31
Terai	34.5	61.0	9	57
<b>Nepal</b>		<b>63.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>

Source: Nepal Multiple Indicator Surveillance, Cycle 1, 1996.

**Table A2.4: Age-Specific Sex Ratios**  
(males per 100 females)

Age Group	1971	1981	1991
0-4	93.7	105.9	102.6
5-9	103.3	104.1	103.9
10-14	118.3	116.7	108.3
15-19	109.5	110.0	96.0
20-24	92.5	91.2	85.1
25-29	96.3	96.4	89.3
30-34	90.6	92.3	91.8
35-39	107.8	107.1	101.0
40-44	98.2	100.2	94.7
45-49	113.9	113.9	104.0
50-54	104.0	115.2	105.6
55-59	106.6	119.3	115.8
60-64	88.9	109.0	99.7
65-69	100.6	115.8	110.1
70-74	91.8	112.9	105.0
75-79	91.9	108.4	106.0
80+			88.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>

Source: Population Census 1971, 1981, 1991.

**Table A2.5: Sex Ratio by Geographic and Development Regions**  
(males per 100 females)

Geographic Region	Census Year	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-Western	Far-Western	Eco. Regional
		Mountain	1981	101.9	106.7	108.4	107.8
	1991	96.3	99.9	109.1	103.1	94.6	98.4
Hill	1981	101.5	106.9	99.9	100.2	98.9	102.1
	1991	96.7	101.6	88.6	96.3	91.6	95.3
Terai	1981	108.1	107.3	108.9	107.2	115.9	108.3
	1991	103.1	106.2	102.7	102.0	101.3	103.9
<b>All Nepal</b>	1981	105.3	107.1	102.6	103.5	104.9	105.0
	1991	100.5	103.7	93.5	99.2	96.0	99.5

Source: Population Census, 1971, 1981 and 1991, CBS.

**Table A2.6: Net Enrollment Rates by Level of Schooling and Gender, 1995/96**  
(in percent to respective age cohort)

	Primary Schools		Lower Secondary Schools		Secondary Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<b>Development Region</b>						
Eastern	99	88	52	39	25	13
Central	94	56	47	24	17	8
Western	110	98	49	40	22	2
Mid-Western	96	63	40	30	2	2
Far-Western	103	49	34	14	4	0
<b>Ecological Belt</b>						
Mountains	93	51	39	18	4	0
Hills	115	95	50	35	20	9
Terai	89	56	44	30	15	4
Urban	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>
Kathmandu	113	110	78	89	46	39
Other Urban	89	96	61	62	18	8
<b>Rural</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>NEPAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: Nepal Living Standards Survey, 1996.

Table A3.1: Economic Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	1981		1991	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-14	61.3	51.9	18.1	28.0
15-19	69.2	51.3	49.2	49.0
20-24	86.3	47.6	80.0	54.1
25-29	93.4	44.9	92.3	53.9
30-34	95.3	43.3	95.2	53.8
35-39	95.8	44.1	95.9	54.5
40-44	96.0	44.1	95.5	54.1
45-49	96.4	44.7	94.7	52.1
50-54	94.3	44.9	91.7	48.0
55-59	92.2	43.3	88.2	41.5
60-64	83.3	39.9	66.2	25.4
65+	68.7	35.0	40.0	12.8
All Ages	83.2	46.2	68.2	45.2
Urban	74.9	31.5	59.4	20.3
Rural	83.8	47.2	69.8	48.1

Source: Population Monograph, CBS, 1995.

Table A3.2 Involvement Hours in Livestock Production Activities (1992/93)

District	Feeding Management	Fodder Collection	Collection of Agri. Products	Animal Shed Management	Milking and Disposal	Total
<b>Morang</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,378</b>
Male	234	28	61	30	148	501
Female	108	470	91	188	20	877
Female %	31.58	94.38	59.87	86.24	11.9	63.64
<b>Bara</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,517</b>
Male	192	212	119	4	80	607
Female	101	526	115	151	17	910
Female %	43.89	62.44	72.29	89.97	36.68	59.32
<b>Makwanpur</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,470</b>
Male	294	77	23	40	164	598
Female	230	128	60	359	95	872
Female %	43.89	62.44	72.29	89.97	36.68	59.32
<b>Dhankuta</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2,464</b>
Male	343	194	20	120	140	817
Female	885	254	75	335	98	1,647
Female %	72.07	56.70	78.95	73.63	41.18	66.84
<b>Rasuwa</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,829</b>
Male	538	168	33	121	22	882
Female	520	160	64	140	63	947
Female %	49.15	48.78	65.98	53.64	74.12	51.78
<b>Dolakha</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>2,431</b>
Male	149	223	19	120	131	642
Female	607	387	50	675	70	1,789
Female %	80.29	63.44	72.46	84.91	34.83	73.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>11,089</b>
Female	2,451	2,925	455	1,848	363	7,042
Female %	58.34	68.09	62.33	80.95	34.64	63.50

Source: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), 1993c.

**Table A3.3: Structure of Female Employment—Manufacturing Survey**  
(1986/87, 1990/91 and 1993/94)

Industry	1986/87		1990/91		1993/94	
	Total	Female %	Total	Female %	Total	Female %
Food and Allied	18454	10.6	17789	12.7	31717	17
Drinks and Tobacco	8446	13.5	6945	8	10379	10
Textile and Wearing Apparel	35639	33.3	55649	39.7	96993	33
Wood, Paper and Printing	11829	5.8	7799	5.6	8882	10
Plastics, Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	7361	12.9	7445	14.4	11151	7
Nonmetallic Mineral Products	45757	14.4	58792	17.2	390	5
Metallic Products	5540	1.9	3259	3.3	1890	3
Electrical Machinery and Supplies	838	6.8	843	2.8	4962	3
Activities n.e.c	888	7.7	1089	6.3	62537	16
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>134758</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>159610</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>228901</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: Survey of Manufacturing Industries, CBS, 1986/87, 1990/91, 1993/94.

Note: n.e.c = not elsewhere classified.

**Table A3.4: Women in Tourism and Related Industries (1988)**  
(in percent)

Subsector	Overall
<b>Tourist</b>	<b>10.8</b>
1. Hotels	13.7
- 4 & 5 Star	11.8
- 1 to 3 Star	13.5
- Non-Star	17.3
2. Travel Agencies	8.5
3. Trekking Agencies	3.2
4. Airlines	8.4
<b>Related</b>	<b>48.6</b>
5. Restaurants	6.7
6. Cargo Agencies	5.3
7. Handicrafts	30.2
8. Carpets	66.4
9. Garments	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.6</b>

Source: NRB, 1989

**Table A3.5: Employment Status of Economically Active Population**  
(In percent)

Status	Male			Female			Both		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Employer	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Employee	11.7	11.8	27.8	3.6	3.8	12	9.3	9.1	21.4
Self-Employed	84.6	83.2	69.5	89	90	83.7	85.9	85.5	75.3
Family Worker	3.1	1.7	1.5	7.2	4	3.5	4.3	2.5	2.3
Not Stated		2.4	0.4		1.8	0.5		2.2	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Population Census: 1971, 1981 and 1991, CBS.

**Table A3.6: Average Landholdings by Sex of the Household Head**

	Land in hectares		Income in NRs	
	Own	Rented	Per H/H	Per capita
<b>Mountain</b>				
Male-Headed Household	0.90	0.36	25,953	4,382
Female-Headed Household	0.81	0.29	25,519	5,920
<b>Hill</b>				
Male-Headed Household	0.96	0.30	26,764	4,189
Female-Headed Household	0.76	0.34	19,554	4,351
<b>Terai</b>				
Male-Headed Household	1.10	0.77	26,537	4,134
Female-Headed Household	1.05	0.53	21,827	4,981

Source: Agricultural Projects Services Center (APROSC), December 1996.

**Table A3.7: Hours of Work by Sex and Residence**

Residence	15+ = Adults		10-14 Children		6-9 Children	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Rural</b>						
Mountain	8.69	11.23	4.41	7.67	2.88	4.47
Hill	7.89	10.61	4.06	6.06	1.85	3.40
Terai	7.84	9.40	3.27	5.89	1.66	2.60
<b>Urban</b>						
Hill	7.01	8.78	1.63	3.95	0.76	1.44
Terai	7.83	8.90	2.37	4.33	0.99	2.22

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 1988.

**Table A3.8: Selected Indicators on Performance of the Economy**

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Per-capita GDP US \$ <sup>1</sup>	170	180	170	190	200	200	230
Real GDP Annual Growth (%)	6.44	4.62	3.29	7.90	2.88	6.14	4.16
Share of Agri to GDP (%)	47.47	44.89	43.19	43.07	41.73	41.44	40.78
Inflation Rate (CPI change %)	9.8	21.0	8.9	8.9	7.6	8.1	7.8
Domestic Saving (GDP %)	9.57	12.13	13.52	14.67	12.36	11.01	na
Investment (GDP %)	20.83	22.44	23.14	22.41	23.46	24.34	na
Govt. Expenditure (GDP %)	19.56	17.67	18.13	16.86	17.74	18.68	18.33
Revenue (GDP %)	8.91	9.04	8.84	9.83	11.19	11.16	11.18
Govt. Deficit (excluding foreign grants, GDP %)	10.65	8.63	9.19	7.04	6.60	7.46	na
Export (GDP %)	6.15	9.18	10.09	9.70	8.05	7.95	8.05
Trade Deficit (GDP %)	-13.17	-12.22	-12.82	-16.22	-20.98	-22.79	26.37
Current A/C Deficit before Grant (GDP %)	-7.89	-6.74	-5.82	-4.03	-5.37	-9.53	10.34
BOP deficit (GDP %)	-3.43	-2.27	-4.36	-3.33	-0.22	0.42	3.3
Debt Service/Export (%)	13.63	11.20	12.41	9.64	11.14	12.10	12.26
Foreign Exchange Reserve (Monthly) <sup>2</sup>	11.25	12.29	11.82	11.94	9.58	7.59	6.16

Source: Calculated from Economic Survey 1996/97

<sup>1</sup> From WDR respective years except for 1996/97. Per capita for 1996/97 Economic Survey figures.

<sup>2</sup> FR to months of import = (Previous year's imports / 12) / Foreign exchange reserve

Per capita converted at NRs56.50 = US\$1

na= nonavailability of data

**Table A4.1: Political Representation of Women at Various Levels**

	1986/87 Panchayat	1991	1996/97 Position
<b>The House of Representatives</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Ward Chairpersons</b>	na.	na.	0.98
<b>VDCs</b>			
Chairpersons	0.30	0.28	0.34
Vice Chairpersons	0.17	0.45	0.46
Members	0.59	0.58	24.94
<b>DDCs</b>			
Chairpersons	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vice chairpersons	0.0	1.33	1.75
Members	0.74	0.65	0.86
<b>Municipalities</b>			
Mayors	0.0	0.0	na <sup>1</sup>
Vice Mayors	3.22	0.0	na
Members	0.91	0.38	na
<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>19.19</b> <sup>2</sup>

Source: Acharya, 1994.

<sup>1</sup> There are 521 women members.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics on the total member of members not available.

**Table A4.2: Proportion of Women in the Government Administration**  
(July 1978 - July 1997)

	1978			1993			1997		
	Number		Percent of Woman in Total	Number		Percent of Woman in Total	Number		Percent of Woman in Total
	Total	Female		Total	Female		Total	Female	
<b>Gazetted</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>10,648</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>5.26</b>
Special	45	0	0	41	0	0	79	3	3.8
First Class	353	4	1.13	650	16	2.46	604	32	5.3
Second Class	1,326	33	2.49	3,103	139	4.48	2,767	133	4.81
Third Class	4,375	160	3.66	7,438	338	4.54	7,198	392	5.45
<b>Non-Gazetted</b>	<b>34,530</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>56,162</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>6.22</b>
<b>Lower Support Staff</b>	<b>16,104</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>32,720</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>3.51</b>

Source: Nijamati Kitabkhana, Special Data Sheet, April 1998.

na= not available

**Table A5.1: Development Plans and Women  
(1980/81—1996/97)**

The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980/81—1984/85)	The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—1989/90)	The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992/93—1996/97)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Attempt to involve women directly in agricultural training because overwhelming majority of women were involved in agriculture.</li> <li>2. Encourage women in cottage and small industrial activities by providing them training, capital and marketing facilities because of extensive unemployment during agricultural off-seasons and carry out programs to raise women's income opportunities and status.</li> <li>3. Involve women in population control activities so as to increase efficiency of population programs.</li> <li>4. Increase the role of women in formal and informal education as also training on health and nutrition education.</li> <li>5. Provide increased employment opportunities to educated women so as to make better use of their knowledge and skills.</li> <li>6. Reform laws and regulations that inhibit women's participation in development (HMGN 1981).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enable women to participate in the development process by providing appropriate opportunities to foster self-reliance among women by increasing their productive capacity, and to raise their social and economic status by this all-round development.</li> <li>2. There will be additional programs in agriculture for women in the field of agricultural extension. Quotas will be fixed in various training programs.</li> <li>3. Training on basic health needs and maternal and child care programs will be conducted.</li> <li>4. Literacy among women will be increased. In the education sector, quotas and special incentives will be used to increase female participation in education and various training programs.</li> <li>5. More emphasis will be given to the development of cottage industries for providing work for women during the off-seasons. Special provision will be made for women in the provision of training facilities, credit and other resources. Marketing facilities will also be developed.</li> <li>6. Women will be encouraged to get involved in forest protection and preservation.</li> <li>7. Facilities will be provided for participation in government and nongovernment organizations.</li> <li>8. Nepal Women's Organization will be facilitated to conduct development activities for women.</li> <li>9. Legal reforms will be effected to remove provisions hindering women's participation in national development.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government is committed to equal and meaningful participation of women in the development process.</li> <li>2. Programs designed to enhance women's participation will be included in economic and social sectors (agriculture, forestry, industry, health &amp; education).</li> <li>3. Policies will also be enunciated to raise employment opportunities for women in these areas.</li> <li>4. Credit, technical know-how, entrepreneurship training, and market services will be extended.</li> <li>5. Policies will be adopted to encourage the appointment of women in government, semi-government and nongovernment sectors and to provide them opportunities for career development.</li> <li>6. Laws and by-laws that hinder the development of women will be reformed.</li> <li>7. Information on gender discrimination at work will be monitored and documented.</li> <li>8. A suitable organizational structure will be formed for coordination and monitoring activities relating to women.</li> </ol>

Source: Respective Five-Year Plans.

**Table A5.2: Resources Allocated to Women's Programs through HMGN Budget  
(1995/96—1997/98)**

(NRs in '000)

Sector	1995/96 (052/53)			1996/97 (053/54)			1997/98 (054/55)		
	Total Budget	Women's Programs		Total Budget	Women's Programs		Total Budget	Women's Programs	
		Total Amount	%		Total Amount	%		Total Budget	%
<b>Education</b>	2,222,404	628,093	28.0	2,487,968	136,9625	55.00	2,320,328	1,387,574	60.00
<b>Health</b>	1,143,499	258,429	23.0	2,102,191	690,001	33.0	3,459,699	65,716	2.5
<b>Local Dev.</b>	6,990,064	84,018	12.0	1,037,353	110,337	11.00		107,738	10.5
<b>Labor</b>	1,300	1,300	100.0				1,200	1,200	100
<b>Pop. &amp; Env.</b>	2,222	2,222	100.0				13,105	13,105	100
<b>Industry</b>	293,207	2,325	1.0	14,111	1,411	100	87,250	3,395	4.00
<b>ADB/Nepal</b>	11,600	11,600	100	60,464	2,331	4.00	15,000	15,000	100

Source: Ministry of Forest (MOF) Annual Programs.

Table A5.3: Basic Health Care Package for Modern and Traditional Systems of Medicine

Modern System of Medicine	
Main Intervention	Health Problem Addressed
Appropriate Treatment of Common Diseases	Common Diseases
Safe Motherhood and Family Planning	Maternal and Perinatal-related Diseases
EPI+Hepatitis B Vaccine	Diphtheria, Pertussis, TB, Measles, Polio, Neonatal Tetanus, Hepatitis B
Condom Promotion and Distribution	STD, HIV, Hepatitis B, Cervical Cancer
Leprosy Control Program	Leprosy
Directly Observed Therapy	Tuberculosis
Integrated Management of the Sick Child	Diarrheal Disease, ARI, Protein-Energy Malnutrition (PEM)
Nutritional Supplementation, Enrichment and Nutrition Education	PEM, IDD, Vitamin A, Anemia, Cardiovascular Disease Prevention, Diabetes, Rickets, Perinatal Mortality, Maternal Morbidity, Diarrheal Disease
Prevention and Control of Blindness	Cataracts, Glaucoma, Pterygium, Refractive Error, Preventable Eye Infections
Environmental Sanitation	Diarrheal Disease, Acute Respiratory Infection, Intestinal Helminths, Vector-Borne Diseases, Malnutrition.
School Health Program	Diarrheal Disease, Helminths, Oral Health, HIV, STDs, Malaria, Eye and Hearing Problems, Substance Abuse, Basic Trauma Care
Vector-Borne Disease Control Program	Malaria, Leishmaniasis, Japanese Encephalitis
Nutrition Rehabilitation	Protein-Energy Malnutrition, Acute Respiratory Infection, Intestinal Helminths, Vector-Borne Diseases, Malnutrition,
Oral Health Program	Oral Health
Prevention of Deafness Program	Hearing Problems
Substance Abuse including Tobacco and Alcohol Control	Cancers, Chronic Respiratory Disease, Traffic Accidents
Mental Health Program	Mental Health Problems
Accident Prevention and Rehabilitation	Post-Trauma Disabilities
Community-Based Rehabilitation	Leprosy, Congenital Disabilities, Post -Trauma Disabilities, Blindness
Occupational Health	Chronic Respiratory Disease, Accidents, Cancers, Eye and Skin Diseases, Hearing Loss
Emergency Preparedness and Management	Natural and Man-Made Disasters

  

Traditional Systems of Medicine	
Comprehensive services of "eight branches" of Ayurveda including <i>pancha karma</i> and <i>kshara sutra</i>	Management of common ailments and diseases
Herbarium and Herbal Gardens (cultivation, collection and preservation of medicinal plants)	Simple Ayurvedic formulations and medicines prepared from locally available medicinal herb and plants
Homeopathic Hospital	Acute and Chronic Respiratory Disease, Diarrheal Disease, Jaundice, Warts (Laryngeal Papilloma), Diabetes Mellitus, Chronic Skin Diseases, STDs, Cataract, Diseases of the Digestive System, Gall Bladder and Kidney Stones
Unani Dispensary	Diseases of Digestive System, Jaundice, Asthma, Insomnia, Allergy, Piles, Neurological Disorder, Menstrual Disorder, Skin, Fever, Gastric

**Table A5.4: Number of Facilities and Population by Health Facility and Region<sup>1</sup>**

Health Facility	Nepal	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Central Hospitals	8	1	6	0	1	0
Population/Hospital	2,640,829	5,051,287	1,184,228	-	2,756,992	-
Reg. & Zonal Hospitals	26	6	7	5	4	4
Population/Hospital	812,563	841,881	1,015,053	856,767	689,248	481,659
District Hospitals	215	41	52	60	35	27
Population/Hospital	98,263	123,202	136,642	71,397	78,771	71,357
Primary Health Care Centers + Health Care Centers	78	16	23	15	15	9
Population/Center	270,854	315,705	308,929	285,589	183,799	214,071
Health Posts + Sub Health Posts	2,765	632	781	585	467	300
Population/Health Post	7,641	7,993	9,098	7,323	5,904	6,422
Population (1996)	21,126,635	5,051,287	7,105,370	4,283,836	2,756,992	1,926,635

Source: MOH (1995), Health Information Bulletin, Vol. 9.  
CBS (1994), Sub National Population Projections Nepal 1991-2011.  
<sup>1</sup> Include Ayurvedic and Unani Facilities.

**Table A5.5: Regional and Area-Wise Distribution of Students, Schools, and Teachers**

Region	No. of Schools	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	No. of Female Teacher	Female Teachers' Proportion (%)	Student/Teacher Ratio
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>21,692</b>	<b>4,279,493</b>	<b>114,051</b>	<b>19,418</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>
EDR	4,912	1,065,884	28,104	4,188	15	38
CDR	6,280	1,332,413	37,161	9,003	24	36
WDR	5,220	1,065,976	26,590	3,787	14	40
MWDR	3,130	474,150	13,197	1,639	12	36
FWDR	2,150	341,070	8,999	801	9	38
Mountain	2,842	317,487	11,640	1,183	10	27
Hill	11,843	1,995,474	51,064	6,256	12	39
Terai	5,874	1,617,862	37,468	5,725	15	43
Kathmandu Valley	1,133	348,670	13,879	6,227	45	25
Urban	1,509	510,265	18,066	7,810	43	28
Rural	20,183	3,769,228	95,985	11,608	12	39

Source: Ministry of Education (MOE) (1997). Educational Statistics of Nepal, 1995.  
EDR=Eastern Development Region, CDR=Central Development Region, WDR=Western Development Region, MWDR=Mid-Western Development Region, FWDR=Far-Western Development Region.

**Table A6.1: List of NGOs with Major Programs for Women**

S.N.	NGO/Year of Establishment	Objective	Gender-Related Activity
1)	Association of Craft Producers (ACP)	- Promote handicraft training and production	- Production and sale of handicrafts
2)	Agro Forestry Basic Health and Cooperative/Nepal (ABC) - 1987, Kathmandu	- Promote agro forestry - Provide basic health facilities. - Provide income-generating activities by forming local women's cooperatives.	- Adult literacy classes, group formation, training, credit equipment, AIDS education, family life education and trafficking and advocacy programs
3)	All Nepal Women's Organization, UML, 1990, Kathmandu	- Promote advocacy for women's rights within and outside the party.	- Training for women workers on women's rights and empowerment - Organization of conference and discussions for party workers, preparation of gender-related documents for Party central committee meetings - Organization of demonstrations for legal reforms against rape cases, promotion of cooperation with other women's groups, and formation of the Women's Security Pressure Group (WSPC) – across party alliance-
4)	Center for Women, Child and Community Development (CWCD), 1993	- Undertake research work and training for women, children and community development. - Conduct gender training.	- Surveys on children at risk and child labor and evaluation study of integrated rural development, Lalitpur
5)	Center for Women and Development (CWD), 1980	- Develop research capabilities on women. - Conduct research activities on women and provide training.	- Organize gender training, skill training and professional development training; integrated rural development project for shoemakers in Bhaktapur
6)	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Center (CWIN), 1986, Kathmandu	- Protect children living and working in most difficult circumstances, such as street children, household servants, trafficking of girls and other children at risk. - Strengthen and empower the child. - Promote advocacy for child rights. - Provide a resource and information center for children at risk.	- Organization of educational programs - Housing Center for children - Advocacy for child rights - Undertake research on children at risk - Organize training for street children
7)	Didi Bahini, 1992, Kathmandu	- Facilitate women's groups for women's empowerment. - Strengthen NGOs for leadership development. - Promote advocacy for women.	- Organization of gender-related training - Advocacy - Conduct research on women issues - Facilitate curriculum development to include women's perspective for primary and nonformal education
8)	Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN), Pulchok, Lalitpur	- Support the national population and basic health need programs of HMGN.	- Promotion of innovative and cost-effective approaches for greater degree of self-reliance - Community development activities mainly focusing on children and women
9)	Forum for Women Law and Development (FWLD), Kathmandu	- Enable women to use the law as an instrument of social change for equality and to encourage women to participate in development.	- Research, advocacy, legal aid to women - Organization of training, workshops and seminars for creating awareness on legal rights
10)	Gender Watch Professional Interest Groups (GWPIG), 1994	- Encourage networking among professionals and NGOs related to women. - Promote advocacy	- Works as a coalition of WID/NGO - Country Report, NGO for Beijing - Conference, seminar and workshops for Beijing & post-Beijing
11)	Human Resource Development Center, (HURDEC), 1989	- Promote human resource development.	- Training and management support

12)	Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS), 1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research on public policy issues and institutions</li> <li>- Advocacy for necessary related changes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluation of various policies, programs, and projects including those on women</li> <li>- Organization of seminars and workshops</li> <li>- Action research on participatory development including those on women's empowerment</li> </ul>
13)	Human Rights Educational Development in Nepal (INHURED), 1987, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advancement of human and people's right, genuine and participatory democracy, environmental conservation and people-centered development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissemination of information on human and women's rights, e.g., organization of mini-Beijing conference</li> <li>- Research on women in special circumstances such as women in prison, girls involved in trafficking, etc.</li> </ul>
14)	Manushi, 1992, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the status of women through employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender training, skill training on sewing, knitting, and management of forests</li> </ul>
13)	Mother's Club, 1975, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and promote personality of mothers</li> <li>- Promote women's self-reliance through income-generating activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of various projects in family planning, tourism, and forestry</li> <li>- Organization of mothers' group for community action, leadership development, and skills training</li> <li>- Legal service to needy and poor women</li> </ul>
14)	New ERA, 1980, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy research and consultancy services</li> <li>- Technical assistance to ministries for project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy research on education, health, nutrition, etc.,</li> <li>- Consultancy on health, family planning, agriculture, environment, water and sanitation</li> <li>- Action research for development and advocacy</li> </ul>
15)	Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH), 1992, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Better health through better hygiene and safe drinking water</li> <li>- Facilitate local NGOs for group organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys and preparation and hydraulic and structural designs</li> <li>- Technical and managerial guidance to the beneficiaries during construction and technical training</li> </ul>
15)	Service for Under Privileged Section of the Society (SUSS), 1982, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal services to women to defend their rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literacy campaigns, training, and research</li> <li>- Free legal counseling and help to indigenous women, radio broadcasts</li> <li>- Books and booklets on legal issues</li> </ul>
16)	Women Awareness Center Nepal (WACN), 1991, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy for women's rights and a change in social norms and values which limit women's choices</li> <li>- Develop skills in women for self-reliance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender training at local level and community-based development projects</li> </ul>
17)	Women Acting Together for Change (WATCH), 1992, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public awareness against HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Assist HIV-positive women and AIDS victims, particularly commercial sex workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of resource center for HIV-positive women</li> <li>- Mother and child health program</li> <li>- Community resource management through women's groups</li> <li>- Nonformal education and skill development for women</li> </ul>
18)	Women's Rehabilitation Center, (WOREC), 1991, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitate HIV positive women and commercial sex workers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitative Center for district HIV/AIDS patients' development programs</li> <li>- Community based AID/HIV preventive programs</li> <li>- Literacy, empowerment, and skill</li> </ul>
19)	Center for Self-help Development (CSD), 1991, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socioeconomic development of the rural poor</li> <li>- Empowerment of women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising and institution building at the local level</li> <li>- Mobilization of local savings and credit</li> <li>- Micro financing</li> </ul>
20)	NIRDHAN, Rupandehi, Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Microcredit provision to women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organizing women's groups</li> <li>- Providing training and credit to women</li> </ul>
21)	King Mahendra Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce gender concern in conservation activities to mobilize local women's groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annapurna Conservation Area Project -ACAP</li> <li>- Organization of local women's groups</li> <li>- Training, workshops</li> <li>- Grant for group-managed activities</li> </ul>
22)	Red Cross, Tahachal,		

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	Kathmandu		
23)	Women Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (WEAN), 1987, Kathmandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Assist Nepalese women entrepreneurs to come to the forefront of economic activities</li><li>- Formation of network of women entrepreneurs from all parts of the country</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Assist women to establish and promote new industries</li><li>- Skill development training, technical know-how, entrepreneurship development, and marketing strategy</li><li>- Technical, industrial, financial, and legal assistance pertaining to business.</li></ul>

**Table A6.2: Women's Information Network**

Name	Description
<b>Women 's Pressure Group (WPG)</b>	WPG is a forum for bringing together political women's organizations, NGOs, and professionals to work for exchange of information and advocacy.
<b>Asmita Group</b>	Asmita Group has an information center with documents and materials related to women; it publishes regular feminist journal and prepares posters, information and teaching materials for gender sensitization.
<b>Gender Watch Professional Interest Group (GWPIG)</b>	GWPIG is a group of professionals and NGOs for bringing together women and NGOs working in various fields and for advocacy.
<b>Group of Professionals Working on Gender in Donors and INGOs</b>	This group meets regularly for exchange of information on gender.
<b>Sancharika Samuha</b>	Sancharika Samuha is an organization of women working in media which meets occasionally to discuss various women's issues and its media coverage.
<b>Edwin</b>	Edwin is an alliance of NGOs working against trafficking and violence against women.
<b>NGO Federation</b>	NGO Federation with 1,100 members from all over the country which meets for various information exchange and advocacy meetings besides their annual meetings.
<b>SAFE Motherhood</b>	SAFE Motherhood is the Family and Community Support Network with 62 members.
<b>Women and Environment Network</b>	It is a conglomerate of nine organizations.
<b>National Network Against Girl Trafficking (NNAGT)</b>	NNAGT established in 1990 has both individual as well as organizational membership.
<b>Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN)</b>	AATWIN established in 1997 is a federation of 20 organizations.
<b>Networking Against AIDS</b>	This organization is a confederation of 40 organizations.
<b>Joint Advocacy Campaign (Committee for Equality)</b>	Joint Advocacy Campaign (Committee for Equality) is a federation of 46 nongovernment organizations.

Table A7.1: Donor Assistance to Nepal, 1996

Multilateral	US\$ in '000	%	Bilateral	US\$ in '000	%
<b>United Nations System</b>					
International Development Association	61,829	59.80	Australia	5,001	2.60
International Fund for Agri. Dev.	1,913	1.85	Canada	4,187	2.17
UN Capital Development Fund	2,158	2.09	Denmark	25,412	13.20
United Nations Development Programme	5,414	5.24	Finland	5,057	2.63
UN Population Fund	3,540	3.42	France	1,697	0.88
Office of the UN High Commission for Refugees	04,298	4.16	Germany	17,551	9.11
			Italy	411	0.21
UN Children's Fund	8,681	8.40	Japan	63,966	33.21
World Food Program	10,136	9.80	Korea, Rep. of	1,214	0.63
UN Dev. Fund for Women	72	0.07	Netherlands	7,615	3.95
World Health Organization	3,978	3.85	Norway	1,970	1.02
<b>Others</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1.40</b>			
<b>UN Total</b>	<b>103,389</b>	<b>100</b>	Sweden	194	0.10
<b>Non-United Nations System</b>			Switzerland	13,329	6.92
Asian Development Bank	<b>72,103</b>	<b>95.67</b>	United Kingdom	25,363	13.17
European Economic Community	<b>3,261</b>	<b>4.33</b>	United States	19,620	10.19
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>75,364</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>192,587</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: UNDP *Development Cooperation*, Nepal, 1996.

**Table A7.2: Ongoing Lending Programs**  
(as of 31 December 1998)

Project Title	Amount (\$ million)	Project Period
<b>Agriculture &amp; Natural Resources</b>	<b>211.313</b>	
867 East Rapti Irrigation	10.418	Sept. 88-May 98
1113 Rajapur Irrigation Rehabilitation	17.056	Apr. 92- Dec. 00
1114 Upper Sagarmatha Agricultural Development	13.765	May. 92- Jun. 00
1237 Microcredit for Women	3.801	Dec. 93- Jun. 00
1311 Irrigation Management Transfer	12.598	Jun. 95- Jun. 02
1437 Second Irrigation Sector	23.894	Sep. 96- Dec. 02
1450 Rural Infrastructure Development	11.838	Sep. 96- Jun. 03
1461 Third Livestock Development	16.871	Mar. 97- Jul. 03
1604 Second Agriculture Program	50.238	Mar. 98 - Dec. 00
1609 Community Groundwater Irrigation Sector	30.839	Mar. 99 - Jul. 05
1650 Rural Microfinance	19.995	May 99 - Jun. 05
<b>Energy</b>	<b>212.314</b>	
1011 Seventh. Power	57.714	Sep.90- Dec.98
1452 Kali Gandaki "A"	154.60	Dec. 96- Jul. 01
<b>Social Infrastructure</b>	<b>76.222</b>	
1141 Primary Education Development	16.546	May 92-Jun. 99
1196 Secondary Education Development	9.904	Aug. 93- Jun. 99
1240 Kathmandu Urban Development	8.862	Feb. 94- Dec. 98
1451 Second Tourism Development	16.711	Dec. 96- Dec. 01
1464 Fourth Rural Water W. S. & S. Sector	19.065	Jan 97- Jun. 02
1640 Melamchi Water Supply (Engineering)	5.134	Apr. 99 - Dec. 00
<b>Transport and Communications</b>	<b>61.647</b>	
1377 Third Road	35.717	Jan. 96- Jun. 01
1512 Tribhuvan International Airport Development	25.93	Jul.97- Dec. 01
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>561.496</b>	

Source: ADB, Country Assistance Plan (CAP), Nepal 2000-2002.

**Table A7.3 ADB Documents Reviewed**

1. Post-Evaluation Information System : Lessons Learned from Each Completed Project/TA for Projects in Nepal with PPAR (Report ID: PER948)
2. Project Performance Audit Report: Hill Irrigation Project (Western Region) (Nepal), (Loan No. 490-NEP (SF), 13 July 1993
3. Project Performance Audit Report: Science Education Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 599-NEP (SF), 22 June 1994
4. Project Completion Report: Rural Water Supply Sector Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 719-NEP (SF), 13 Dec. 1993
5. Project Performance Audit Report: Rural Water Supply Sector Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 719-NEP (SF), 24 Dec. 1997
6. Project Completion Report: Second Livestock Development Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 745-NP (SF), 20 Dec. 1995
7. Project Performance Audit Report: Sagarnath Forestry Development Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 334-NEP (SF), 7 Dec. 1987
8. Project Performance Audit Report: Third Forestry Development Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 749-NEP (SF), Dec. 1993
9. Project Performance Audit Report: Hill Agriculture Development Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 721-NEP (SF), 15 Sep. 1997
10. Project Completion Report: Seti Zone Rural Development Project (Nepal), (Loan No. 748-NEP (SF), Dec. 1997
11. Project Performance Audit Report: Agricultural Program Loan (Nepal), (Loan No. 924-NEP (SF), 24 August, 1993.

**Table A7.4: Selected Donor-Funded Projects with Major Women's Components**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Project/ Executing Agency</b>	<b>Women's Component</b>	<b>Donor Involved</b>
1	a) Basic and Primary Education/ MOE	- Provision of various scholarships to girls - Female teachers recruitment and training	World Bank
	b) Population and Family Health/ MOH	- Support for female auxiliary nurse-midwives at health posts	
	c) Hill Community Forestry/ MOF	- Involvement of women in Community Forestry Groups - Management and improved access to forest products.	
2	Annapurna Conservation Area Project -ACAP	- Introduce gender concerns in conservation activities - Mobilize local women's groups for income generation, conservation, and tourism management	CARE, Helvetas, UNICEF, SCF/UK, SNV SDC
3	Dolakha-Ramechhap Community Forestry Development, CFDP- MOF	- Participation of disadvantaged groups - Formation of women's groups in forestry	
4	Nepal-UK Community Forest, 1993- 1998, Ministry of Forest (NUKCFP) / MOF	- Popular participation in decision-making and the sharing of benefits, for women and the poor	UK
5	Micro-Credit Project for Women, MLD	- Savings and credit - NGO capacity enhancement - Technical assistance and business consultancy for women entrepreneurs	ADB/N
6	a) Strengthening Reproductive Health Service, 1997- 2001/MOH (National)	- Technical support for health system management and improvement in quality - Increased access to reproductive health services as per the International Conference on Population and Development goals - Health system research studies - Training of MCH & FCHVs	UNFPA
	b) Information Education and Communication Campaign for Reproductive Health		
	b) Population and Development Strategies/MOH (National)	- Develop comprehensive integrated and multi-sectoral national population policy - Assists in implementation, coordination, and monitoring	
	c) Advocacy/MOH/NGO/ UNICEF(National)	- Sensitize political leaders and public at large on population problems through multiple channels	
7	a) Health/ MOH/NGO/UNICEF	- To complete a sustainable Delivery System on Immunization (National) - Control of Diarrheal Disease and Acute Respiratory Infection (National) - Safe Motherhood Plan of Action in 30 districts - Augmenting availability of drugs in SHPS, HPS, PHCS and establish drug cost sharing schemes in six Districts	UNICEF
	b) Nutrition and Child Care/MOH/ UNICEF	- Reduce severe PEM by 30 % and moderate PEM by 20 % in children aged 0-4 years in 20 selected districts	

8	<p>c) Education / MOE/NGO (30 districts)</p> <p>d) Child Environment /MOH/ UNICEF (National)</p> <p>e) Intensive Hygiene and Sanitation Water Supply Sustainability</p> <p>a) Safe Motherhood (SMP)/MOH (National)</p> <p>b) Infant Young Child and Maternal Nutrition/ MOH (National)</p> <p>c) AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases/MOH</p> <p>d) Support for Water Supply and Sanitation Service /MOHPP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure adequate vitamin supplements to 80 percent of children aged 5-9 months</li> <li>- Eliminate Iodine Deficiency by Salt Iodization Program</li> <li>- Creation of organized and informal child-care groups to care for 30% of children aged 3-5 years</li> <li>- Provide quality basic education</li> <li>- Reduce underage enrollment in primary schools from current 14 % to less than 5 %</li> <li>- Public health campaigns based on integrated public participation</li> <li>- Reduce incidence of diarrheal disease among children from 25% to 12% in 10 districts.</li> <li>- Increase sanitary facilities, and basic hygiene practice to 80% of the population.</li> <li>- Strengthen the health impact of 300 existing water supply sites to reduce diarrhea incidence in the 10 districts.</li> <li>- Assisting to achieve its health goals regarding women and children by technical assistance</li> <li>- Implementing SMP in 15 districts</li> <li>- Integrating PHC services focusing on MCH/FP/Reproductive health throughout the country</li> <li>- Enhance nutrition status of young child and mothers</li> <li>- Reduce iodine deficiency to 3% by 1999,</li> <li>- Universalize salt iodization, reduce Bitot, PEM and iron deficiency anemia.</li> <li>- Counseling to 50% HIV positive cases and provide home care to 50% AIDS cases.</li> <li>- Support for integrated water supply and sanitation for quality service</li> </ul>	WHO
9	<p>Reduced Fertility and Improved Child Health, 1996-2002/ MOH/Private Sector/NGOs (National)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase quality of voluntary family planning services (assistance to CRF)</li> <li>- Training to FCHVs for safe pregnancy, women's nutrition and family planning</li> <li>- Training to health personnel on DD, ARI and Vitamin 'A' deficiency and supply of Vitamin "A"</li> <li>- Reduce sexually transmitted diseases</li> </ul>	USAID

10	Women's Empowerment (24 Districts)		
11	Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW), 1982 (ongoing) MLD - selected VDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Credit delivery to women</li> <li>- Technical assistance</li> <li>- Social mobilization and awareness raising</li> <li>- Capacity building for increased decision-making roles</li> <li>- Community services</li> <li>- Advocacy for gender issues in DDC/VDC level planning</li> <li>- Awareness Generating about CEDAW and CRC</li> </ul>	UNICEF, IFAD, USAID, GTZ, UNFPA, UNIFEM, FAO, ADB
12	Police Project - 1993/ Ministry of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve gender-sensitive cadre of women police officers,</li> </ul>	UK
13	Secondary Education Project, 1991- 1996/MOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physical structures</li> <li>- Teachers training</li> <li>- Curriculum revision with gender perspective included</li> </ul>	ODA, ADB
14	Self- Reliant Drinking Water Support Project, 1992 (ongoing)/ MOHPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mobilization</li> <li>- Support to community-managed drinking water projects</li> <li>- Encouragement to women's participation in the planning and implementation of projects</li> </ul>	SDC

Source: Consultant's assessment.

**Table A7.5: Sectoral Assistance from INGOs**

<b>INGO</b>	<b>Type of Assistance</b>	<b>US\$ in '000</b>
Action Aid	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	216
	Investment Project Assistance	951
	Inv.- Related Technical Cooperation	124
The Asia Foundation	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	266
CARE	Investment Project Assistance	1,219
	Inv.- Related Technical Cooperation	1,208
Danish Association for International Cooperation	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	303
	Inv.- Related Technical Cooperation	6
Friedrich Naumann Foundation	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	385
Foster Parents Plan (PLAN)	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	4,900
HELVETAS	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	392
	Investment Project Assistance	1,266
	Inv.- Related Technical Cooperation	122
International Nepal Fellowship	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	1,639
Lutheran World Federation	Emergency & Relief Assistance	443
	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	588
	Inv.- Related Technical Cooperation	181
Norwegian Heart & Lung Association	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	150
Norwegian Save the Children	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	227
	Investment Project Assistance	764
Save the Children Fund - UK	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	635
Save the Children Fund - USA	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	4
Terre Des Hommes - Lausanne	Investment Project Assistance	400
	Inv.- Related Technical Cooperation	322
Trans Himalayan Aid Society	Program Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	15
United Mission to Nepal	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	278
	Investment Project Assistance	3,208
World Neighbors, INC.	Free Standing Technical Cooperation	166
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,378</b>

Source: UNDP, *Development Cooperation*, Nepal, 1996.

**Table A8.1: Lending and Technical Assistance Pipeline, 2000-2002**

(\$ in million)

Sector	Project Title	Amount (Bank)	Development Objective <sup>a</sup>	
		TOTAL	Primary	Secondary
	<b>2000 LOAN PIPELINE TOTAL</b>	<b>115</b>		
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1. Crop Diversification	15	POV	GAD
Social Infrastructure	2. Melamchi Water Supply (Investment Project)	50	HD	ENV
	3. Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation	30	POV	GAD
Others	4. Civil Service Sector Program	20	ECO	HD
	<b>2001 LOAN PIPELINE TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>		
Finance and Industry	1. Corporate & Financial Governance Sector Development Program	30	ECO	
Transport and Communications	2. Fourth Road Improvement	60	ECO	POV
Social Infrastructure	3. Basic Education	20	HD	GAD
	4. Ecotourism	15	HD	ENV
	<b>2002 LOAN PIPELINE TOTAL</b>	<b>110</b>		
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1. Rural Infrastructure Sector Development	30	POV	ENV
Social Infrastructure	2. Urban Environment Improvement	30	HD	ENV
	3. Melamchi Water Supply Distribution	50	HD	ENV
	<b>TA 2000 TOTAL</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>Type of TA</b>	
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1. Rural Infrastructure Sector Development	600	PP	
	2. Skills Training for Women Beneficiaries	200	AD	
	3. Agriculture Sector Review	800	AD	
	4. Institution Building for Crop Diversification	600	AD	
Social Infrastructure	5. Fifth Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Sector	500	PP	
	6. Ecotourism	500	PP	
Others	7. Support in the Preparation of the Tenth Plan	500	AD	
	8. Strengthening National Statistical System	800	AD	
	9. Capacity Building for Environmental Management	1,000	AD	
	<b>TA 2001 TOTAL</b>	<b>5,150</b>		
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1. Third Irrigation	600	PP	
Energy	2. Rural Renewable Energy	600	PP	
Finance	3. Institutional Support for Corporate and Financial Governance	800	AD	
Transport and Communications	4. Institutional Strengthening of Department of Roads	600	AD	
Social Infrastructure	5. Secondary Education II	600	PP	
	6. Melamchi Water Supply Distribution	150	PP	
Others	7. Regional Trade Facilitation (Growth Quadrangle)	1,000	AD	
	8. Strengthening National Planning Commission's Capacity on Economic Planning and Management	800	AD	
	<b>TA 2002 TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000</b>		
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1. Capacity Building in the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation	600	AD	
	2. Inst'l Strengthening of Ministry of Local Dev.	600	AD	
Transport and Communications	3. Subregional Roads Connection	600	PP	
Social Infrastructure	4. Health Sector Institutional and System Reforms	800	AD	
	5. Strengthening Urban Infrastructure Improvement	800	AD	
Others	6. Agriculture Census	600	AD	
	7. Establishment of Training Capability	1,000	AD	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15,650</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Indicate : ECO for economic growth, POV for poverty reduction, HD for human development; GAD for gender and development.

Source: ADB, Country Assistance Plan (CAP), Nepal 2000-2002.

**Table A8.2: Lending Pipeline by Type and Sector, 2000-2002**

Classification	2000 (Firm)		2001-2002	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>By Type</b>				
Economic Growth	0	0.0	1	14.3
Projects Directly Aimed at Social Concerns	3	75.0	5	71.4
Projects Directly Aimed at Environmental Concerns	0	0.0	0	0.0
Economic Growth-oriented Projects with Social and/or Environmental Concerns	1	25.0	1	14.3
Total	4	100.0	7	100.0
<b>By Sector</b>				
Agriculture and Natural Resources	1	25.0	1	14.3
Energy	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance	0	0.0	1	14.3
Transport and Communications	0	0.0	1	14.3
Social Infrastructure	2	50.0	4	57.1
Others/Multisector	1	25.0	0	0.0
Total	4	100.0	7	100.0

Source: ADB Country Assistance Plan , Nepal (2000-2002).

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## APPENDIX 2: MANDATES OF WOMEN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS<sup>1</sup>

### A. National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS)

#### 1. Health, Women & Social Welfare Section

NPC plays a central role in policy planning, monitoring, and evaluation of planning. The Health, Women & Social Welfare Section works under the Social Service and Human Resource Division with the following responsibilities:

##### a. Planning

- To render advice to the Government in formulating policies for economic and social development in women's development;
- To develop a long-term perspective for women to incorporate women in national development plans and, based on it, to prepare periodic plans with necessary prioritization of development activities;
- To prepare annual plans based on the periodic plans and to recommend to the Government the necessary budgetary provisions;
- To issue directives to the ministries concerned, including the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare, departments and corporations on activities necessary to be performed by the Government towards formulating these plans;
- To assist the Planning Division in the ministries concerned to improve its skills and knowledge in plan formulation; and
- To undertake research work and data collection necessary for planning.

##### b. Plan Implementation and Evaluation

- To monitor the implementation of development activities continuously according to approved programs and budgets, and to take steps, as necessary, to remedy mistakes, delays, or other obstructions;
- To evaluate, annually and every four months, achievements of physical and other targets according to approved programs and budgets, and to submit to the Council of Ministers its observations on the consistency between plan provisions and actual activities and policies, and recommendations for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in implementation. In addition, based on the four-monthly evaluations, the Commission should take action against those

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Consultant assessment.

responsible for negligence, delay, dishonesty or other causes of obstruction, and submit an annual report to the Government; and

- To undertake on-site supervision and investigations to make independent assessments of progress of development projects with a gender perspective.

**c. Miscellaneous**

- To prepare estimates of internal and external resources consistent with the requirements of the periodic plans, and to submit, as necessary, recommendations for augmenting resource mobilization efforts;
- To make the required manpower estimates for the plans; and
- To disseminate information about national plan objectives, development activities, and achievements to raise popular awareness about planning and development on gender development.

**B. Ministry of Women and Social Welfare (MWSW)**

MWSW was established in September 1995 with the goal of mainstreaming women into national development through encouraging gender equality and the empowerment of women. MWSW, as a governmental lead agency for women and development, will:

- Formulate a national women's development policy and ensure its integration into national development policy;
- Advocate women's empowerment and gender equality;
- Undertake measures to remove the structural obstacles that hinder women's full participation in national development; and
- Promote positive/affirmative discrimination in favor of women.

In addition, MWSW will:

- Coordinate all women-related programs and activities carried out by government organizations (GOs), NGOs, and INGOs;
- Review and monitor all women-related activities;
- Screen all programs/projects proposed by GOs and NGOs before implementation;
- Collect and disseminate all women's development-related research reports prepared by GOs, NGOs, and academic institutions;
- Collect gender-disaggregated data;

- Conduct women-related research;
- Conduct gender sensitization/awareness training and programs;
- Assign economic value to women's unpaid work;
- Establish a national documentation center on women;
- Follow up and take necessary actions to fulfill Nepal's commitment to all UN Conventions and Declarations related to women to which Nepal is a party; and
- Recommend persons to represent Nepal in national and international conferences related to women.

MWSW will work as the national focal point for national and international women's concerns and development activities.

### **C. Ministry of Local Development**

#### **1. The Women and Target Group Development Division will**

- Work as a facilitator to link rural women with the services, inputs, and nongovernment agencies associated with different activities;
- Provide assistance to rural women to move towards self-reliance to enhance their status through implementing self-employment and income-generating programs;
- Organize social and community development programs to eliminate women's backwardness, illiteracy, and superstition and conservative values and thereby create a society based on respect and equality;
- Facilitate the adoption of appropriate technologies to save time and labor that will allow women to engage in gainful productive activities;
- Promote NGOs in women's development programs;
- Increase awareness of women to organize groups for generating demand and increasing absorptive capacity;
- Maintain coordination of women's development programs under GOs and NGOs; and
- Help women to generate confidence and capacity for their own development and for the development of the area in which they live.

#### **2. The Women Development Training Center, Local Development Training Academy will**

- Support the production of the trained manpower necessary for mainstreaming gender considerations into national development;

- Organize women's development training and workshops by using the participatory approach at national, district, and local levels;
- Develop training modules, packages, and materials for various training programs for all levels of personnel/volunteers in GOs/NGOs;
- Provide specific training programs to support production credit for the Rural Women Program of the Ministry of Local Development;
- Conduct evaluations of training programs on gender development; and
- Conduct research and provide consultancy services on subjects related to gender and development.

#### **D. Ministry of Agriculture**

##### **The Women Farmers' Development Division will**

- Mainstream gender issues in agricultural policies, programs, and projects to increase women farmers' involvement in all subsectors;
- Develop strategic policies and plans for women farmers;
- Increase gender awareness in agriculture at grass-roots level by organizing workshops and consultation;
- Organize training programs for women farmers to equip them with modern agricultural farming techniques;
- Launch women-friendly agriculture programs for credit and marketing, especially for the landless women farmer; and
- Monitor and evaluate the gender sensitivity of agricultural development.

#### **E. Ministry of Education**

##### **The Women's Education Unit, Ministry of Education will**

- Coordinate girls' education program activities under basic and primary education, secondary Education and nonformal education including adult education;
- Implement MOE program to girls enrollment at all levels of education;
- Implement education-awareness programs to introduce socio-cultural awareness into girls' education; and
- Conduct research on education with gender sensitivity.

**F. Ministry of Health**

**The Focal Point for WID will**

- Coordinate and analyze health programs with gender sensitivity;
- Develop advocacy and network of all health activities in GO/NGO, banks, and medical facilities to introduce gender concerns in health sector development;
- Conduct research and develop data bank for women health; and
- Develop a national package for women health.

**G. Water and Energy Commission Secretariat**

**The WID Division will**

- Integrate gender issues into the water and energy sectors by developing a network with line agencies;
- Study socioeconomic indicators affecting WID;
- Develop women's professionalism and expertise in the water and energy sectors;
- Conduct research and workshops to increase women's participation in the water and energy sectors; and
- Develop monitoring and evaluation systems to improve competence in WID and water resource development.

**H. Other Ministries**

**The Industry, Forest, Labor, Tourism, Population and Environment, and Law ministries will**

- Launch women's development programs in the respective ministries in line with the women-in-development policy of the plans and commitments of HMGN.

### APPENDIX 3: RECOMMENDED NATIONAL STRATEGY ON WOMEN

#### Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Recommended National Strategy<sup>1</sup> (Unofficial Summary)

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase women's participation at all decision-making levels</li> <li>- Ensure mainstreaming of women in government</li> <li>- Ensure gender equity and women's empowerment</li> <li>- Ensure women's equality in all sectors including access to property and economic resources</li> <li>- Include gender perspective in planning process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institute 20 percent quota for women at all decision-making levels</li> <li>- Increase women's participation in poverty reduction programs</li> <li>- Provision of training and credit to women</li> <li>- Simplification in credit disbursement procedures</li> <li>- Review of all unequal laws, and institute necessary legal reforms</li> <li>- Launch gender-sensitization programs in all sectors and at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of 20 percent women representation in the Upper House in the coming national election</li> <li>- Establishment of women's cells in all ministries concerned from 1997/98</li> <li>- Study on women and poverty</li> <li>- Representation of 25 percent women at all decision-making levels</li> <li>- Institutional reforms for training and credit</li> <li>- Inclusion of materials on women and poverty in school textbooks and training</li> <li>- Inclusion of subjects like savings and credit, income generation, etc. in NFE classes</li> <li>- Rehabilitation programs for <i>Badi &amp; Deauki</i></li> <li>- Programs on NFE, health, and legal education to rural women</li> <li>- Development of income-generating training and marketing channels in agriculture</li> <li>- Appointment of 20 percent women (qualified) staff in all GO, NGO, corporation and UN recruitment from 1997/98</li> <li>- Gender-sensitization training for integrating gender perspective at all levels of planning, programming, implementation and evaluation starting in one development region each year</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare, December 1997.

### Education Sector

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make primary education compulsory within Ninth Plan period</li> <li>- Eradicate illiteracy among women</li> <li>- Ensure equal access of women in education</li> <li>- Increase women's access to technical and vocational education</li> <li>- Emphasize quality education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct and active participation of local institutions in the implementation of compulsory primary education</li> <li>- Increase female literacy to 50 percent by the end of Ninth Plan</li> <li>- Emphasis on NFE</li> <li>- Free distribution of lower secondary school books to girls</li> <li>- Appointment of female teachers in all development regions — even with provision of inter-region recruitment</li> <li>- Special facilities and quota for girls in technical and vocational education</li> <li>- Reform in educational system to eliminate gender bias</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow-up by all-party committee at the ward/community level for compulsory primary education (CPE)</li> <li>- Provision of a 50 percent rebate on fees for girls until graduation in all higher educational institutions funded by HMGN, with preference given to girls from poor families</li> <li>- Link NFE with income generation and credit programs from the FY1998/99</li> <li>- Award certificate of recognition at the district, ecological region, and regional levels to VDCs, districts, and municipalities from 1998/99</li> <li>- Spend at least 10% of the VDC fund for women and girls' education from FY1997/98</li> <li>- Paternal education programs for fathers on the importance of sending girls to school</li> <li>- Increase the recruitment of female teachers to 10-25 percent depending on the availability in the eco-development regions</li> <li>- Review and reform educational materials to eliminate gender bias</li> <li>- Publicity about gender equality</li> <li>- Entry of mothers' names in academic certificates and other educational forms from the coming FY.</li> <li>- Establishment of at least one polytechnic institute in each of the five development regions within the Ninth Plan period.</li> <li>- Selection of 50 percent women teachers and girls in such institutions</li> <li>- Formation of all-party monitoring committee in all schools from this fiscal year</li> <li>- Increase in teachers' training facilities</li> <li>- Increase in educational budget every year by 1 percent during the Ninth Plan period</li> </ul>

### Health Sector

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Life cycle approach in women health services</li> <li>- Promotive and preventive health services</li> <li>- Gender awareness on HIV/AIDS and women's reproductive health</li> <li>- Formulation of policy on right to treatment</li> <li>- Provision of adequate budget in health services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inclusion of gender perspective in the present health policy</li> <li>- Service charge and quality care</li> <li>- Emphasis on reproductive health policies</li> <li>- Gender sensitization</li> <li>- Ensure women's right to health information</li> <li>- Research, monitoring, and evaluation on health services</li> <li>- Inclusion of women's reproductive health information in both formal and informal education materials</li> <li>- Participation of victimized women at the planning and policy-making levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study of service delivery system in health sector within FY 1998/99</li> <li>- Campaigns against HIV/AIDS, STDs</li> <li>- Programs to ensure health education at factories and workplaces.</li> <li>- Sensitization on women's reproductive health at household level and workplaces</li> <li>- Discussion and formulation of necessary laws against negligence by the health workers and proper provision of medicine within 1997/98</li> <li>- Work towards promulgation of Pregnancy Protection Law (abortion law) within 1997/98</li> <li>- Improving monitoring and evaluation system</li> <li>- Training programs on indigenous technology and medicine</li> <li>- Participation of males in family planning, health education, and training, as well as publicity campaigns</li> <li>- Publicity campaign at national, DDC, and VDC levels</li> <li>- Inclusion of reproductive health education in formal and nonformal education materials within 1998/99</li> <li>- Establishment of a rehabilitation center for women HIV/AIDS patients within Ninth Plan period</li> <li>- Establishment of adolescent care centers in all development regions</li> <li>- Maintain records of HIV/AIDS victims</li> <li>- Study on women's reproductive health and their reproductive rights in the FY 1998/99</li> <li>- Gender-sensitization training to bureaucrats, doctors, nurses, and health workers</li> <li>- Community participation in gender-sensitization programs</li> <li>- Monitoring and evaluation of all health programs within the FY1997/98</li> </ul>

### Violence Including Trafficking

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal reforms to stop violence against women</li> <li>- Study on the causes of violence</li> <li>- Abolition of trafficking in women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review of all related laws and their amendment</li> <li>- Raise public awareness on violence against women</li> <li>- Provide accessible and cheap legal advice to the victims of violence</li> <li>- Ensure sensitivity of media to violence against women</li> <li>- Negotiation and agreement at inter-country, regional, and international levels to stop trafficking in women</li> <li>- Adequate rehabilitation arrangements for the victims of violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness-raising campaigns from village to central levels on violence and wrong use of religious texts</li> <li>- Assistance to self-help movements against alcoholism and violence and other social ills such as dowry,</li> <li>- Establishment of family courts in all five development regions within five years</li> <li>- Establishment of separate institution for registration of complaints against violence and adequate compensation for treatment</li> <li>- Training to all related institutions—e.g., police, radio/TV, NGOs, etc.—on dealing with violence against women</li> <li>- Better implementation of laws</li> <li>- Provide income-generating activities for the victims of violence</li> <li>- Prohibition of advertisements and other audio-visuals and written materials derogatory to women</li> <li>- Introduction of positive images of women in the media</li> <li>- Collection of information on the violence against women from FY 1997/98</li> <li>- Initiation of dialogue at the state level to stop women trafficking</li> <li>- Establishment of integrated rehabilitation center for women victims</li> </ul>

### Women in Armed Conflict

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Program</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active involvement of women in the management of conflict</li> <li>- Protection of women at times of war or foreign dominion</li> <li>- Reduction in army expenditure and control in arms purchase</li> <li>- Priority awarded to the management of unarmed conflict and ensuring human rights at times of conflict</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide women police and women lawyers in the legal hearing of women victims</li> <li>- Include women in the relief committees formed for refugee camps and other conflict areas</li> <li>- Assistance to the victims of political insurrections and conflict</li> <li>- Legal provision for the protection of women victims at times of insurgencies and armed conflict</li> <li>- Formulation of laws to control social anarchy</li> <li>- Provide a budget for the welfare of the victims of war and insurgencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation and introduction of bill in Parliament for the inclusion of women police and lawyers in the hearings of women victims</li> <li>- Organization of workshops in 1997/98 for including women in the planning of rehabilitation programs</li> <li>- Maintenance of records on victims and their families</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of victim families</li> <li>- Preparation and introduction of bill against social disorder in Parliament</li> <li>- Conduct research on the women victims of occasional internal conflicts and formulate and implement welfare programs within 1998/99</li> </ul>

## Women and Economy

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase women's access to employment, economic resources, and commerce</li> <li>- Reform in the current GDP accounts to reflect women's contribution</li>   <li>- Establishment of commercial network for development of women's economic capabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide quota for women in the Ninth Development Plan</li>   <li>- Establishment of National Credit Fund (NCF) for poor women and women in difficult positions</li>   <li>- Legal reform to increase women's property rights</li> <li>- Increase in training for skill and entrepreneurship for women's self-employment</li> <li>- Increasing women's access to institutional credit</li> <li>- Review of the existing GDP recording system</li> <li>- Development of infrastructural and technical framework for commercial network</li>   <li>- Priority to research on women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing women's participation to 20-25 percent in all training and employment programs</li>   <li>- Establishment of NCF in the first year of the Ninth Plan</li> <li>- A study to gear incentive to enterprises for women's employment and implementation of the findings</li> <li>- Coordination between various agencies involved in women's employment in consultation with MWSW</li> <li>- Best woman entrepreneurship award</li>   <li>- Establishment of child-care centers at suitable places for working women</li> <li>- Enter women's contribution in the national accounts from 1997/98</li> <li>- Provide equal opportunity to women in all entrepreneurship and skill development training programs including training conducted by CTEVT and CSIDB</li> <li>- Conduct study to simplify institutional credit, simplify loan disbursement procedures, and provide collateral-free loans to poor and uneducated women from 1998/99</li> <li>- Initiation of training and women's banking programs from 1997/98</li> <li>- Develop approach paper for the development of women's cooperative societies in the FY1997/98</li> <li>- Organize workshops on women's commercial network, credit delivery, and technical aspects</li> <li>- Initiate women's savings schemes at VDC level from 1998/99.</li> </ul>

### Women in Policy Formulation

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equal access and active participation of women at all decision-making levels</li> <li>- Enhance women's capability to participate in leadership and decision making</li> <li>- Reform in the Defense Act to include women in the army and police</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training to enhance the capacity of women to pass competitive exams</li> <li>- Increase the age bar of women for 10 more years in the Public Service Commission and exams</li> <li>- Compulsory nomination of women at political levels by all political parties if they could not win in the election</li> <li>- Women's knowledge and perspective to be included in the Public Service Commission's examination curricula</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide quota and at least four training programs a year to women candidates of PSC examinations inside and outside Kathmandu from 1998/99.</li> <li>- Legal reform to increase the age bar of women in PSC and Company exams</li> <li>- Study to ensure women's participation at decision-making levels in all service sectors</li> <li>- Provide 20 percent of seats to women at all elected and nominated positions from the FY1997/98</li> <li>- Provide 20 percent of seats to women in the political party manifesto for all elected and nominated positions</li> <li>- Organize leadership development and political awareness training to women from 1997/98</li> <li>- Organize training to eliminate gender bias between male and female</li> <li>- Arrange for at least one woman representative in the King's Council, Commission to Study Misuse of Authority, Election Commission, and Public Service Commission from FY1999/2000</li> <li>- Promotion of at least 5 percent or one woman to all gazetted Special Class positions</li> <li>- Nomination of women to diplomatic positions including ambassadors</li> </ul>

### Institutional Arrangements for Women's Development

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a National Machinery on Women</li> <li>- Integration of gender perspectives in legislature, national policies and programs</li> <li>- Collection and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data</li> <li>- Reform in laws unequal to women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a National Women's Council (NWC)</li> <li>- Establishment of a separate Women Development Ministry by separating it from the present MWSW</li> <li>- Establishment of women development directorates in all five development regions.</li> <li>- At least 20 percent women candidates to be fielded by all political parties in the parliamentary elections</li> <li>- Nomination of at least 20 percent women members to the Upper House</li> <li>- Inclusion of a gender perspective in the Ninth Plan policy paper.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formation of a committee within 1997/98 to study the possibility of establishing a NWC</li> <li>- Formation of a separate parliamentary committee to safeguard women's issues in the lower house</li> <li>- Preparation of programs to include a gender perspective in all projects and programs in the Ninth Plan preparation phase</li> <li>- Organization of training, workshops and seminars to sensitize parliamentarians, planners, policymakers, etc. on gender issues</li> <li>- Dissemination of gender-disaggregated data at national level</li> </ul>

### Women and Human Rights

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure equal rights of women both in law and practice</li> <li>- Raise legal awareness of women</li> <li>- Protection and promotion of women's rights in accordance with the CEDAW</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure equal rights of women in all sectors, including property rights</li> <li>- Legal education for women</li> <li>- Reforms in all laws which restrict women's rights</li> <li>- Formulation of a law included in the Constitution for the special treatment of women</li> <li>- Equal participation of women in all sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organization of workshops on equality of women and women's empowerment at all professional and political levels from 1997/98</li> <li>- Public awareness campaigns on the unequal treatment of women</li> <li>- Development of curricula on the rights of women</li> <li>- Establishment of rehabilitation centers for women</li> <li>- Preparation and presentation of a bill in Parliament within FY1997/98 to reform all acts and laws which restrict women's rights</li> <li>- Presentation of a bill to establish a family court in the FY1997/98</li> <li>- Inclusion of materials on the rights of women in secondary and 10+2 levels and in informal education material</li> <li>- Publicity for the agreements signed by Nepal in all International Conventions on Women including CEWA through public media and other means such as workshops and seminars in all five development regions within five years</li> <li>- Free legal service to poor and destitute women</li> <li>- Sign all remaining covenants on the International Convention on Women</li> </ul>

### Women and the Media

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase women's access to, and participation in, decision-making levels in the media, and in places where they can express their views</li> <li>- Publicity of the contribution of women to society</li> <li>- Inclusion of gender perspectives in communications policies</li> <li>- Development of alternative communications systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide quotas for women in the communications</li> <li>- Publicity to international commitments towards women</li> <li>- Keep records of women's issues from the media</li> <li>- Monitoring public media and censor boards on issues concerning women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representation of gender experts, NGOs, and 20 percent women in the censor board of government media from the FY1997/98.</li> <li>- Allotment of 20-30 percent seats to women at the decision-making levels from 1997/98</li> <li>- Public awareness programs on gender equality through FM radio, mobile cinemas, and other alternative means of communication from FY1997/98</li> <li>- Publicity to CEDAW and other international commitments towards women from FY1997/98</li> <li>- Organize gender-sensitization training to all media workers from FY1997/98.</li> <li>- Establishment of a media-monitoring cell from the FY1997/98 consisting of communications and gender experts</li> <li>- Development of healthy and balanced journalism</li> </ul>

### Women and the Environment

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase women's participation at all decision-making levels</li> <li>- Inclusion of a gender perspective in all environmental policies and programs</li> <li>- Mechanism to study the impact of national and international environmental policies on women</li> <li>- Technical assistance to women in the development of alternative environment-friendly technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Allotment of quotas for women</li> <li>- Increasing women's participation in environmental conservation programs</li> <li>- Publicity to relation between gender and environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representation of 20 percent women in the government's Environmental Council and other related committees.</li> <li>- Compulsory participation of women in all sanitation and waste management programs.</li> <li>- Programs to increase women's participation in community forestry and herb development</li> <li>- Publicity campaigns for improved cook-stoves, bio-gas and other alternative technologies</li> <li>- Inclusion of environmental issues and gender perspectives in higher education and other training materials</li> <li>- Allotment of 20 percent quota in all environmental scholarships to women</li> <li>- Organization of workshops, training and seminars on women and environment.</li> <li>- Organization of training on natural resource management</li> <li>- Establishment of a national level apparatus to study the impact of HMGN's policies and programs on women and the environment.</li> </ul>

### Girl Children\*

Policy	Strategy	Program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equality of girl children in all aspects of life</li> <li>- Parental education on the rights of girls</li> <li>- Abolition of child labor</li> <li>- Legal provision for the treatment of, and additional assistance to, the victims of physical and psychological violence</li> <li>- Punishment to the commercial sex workers and those involved</li> <li>- Increasing participation of girl children in social, cultural, political, and economic programs</li> <li>- Reduction in infant and child mortality</li> <li>- Legalization of abortion after two children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal reform to ensure equal rights of girl children in citizenship, marriage, inheritance, etc.</li> <li>- Compulsory birth registration</li> <li>- Distribution of citizenship certificates on the basis of birth registration.</li> <li>- Abolition of laws which oppose the rights and development of girl children</li> <li>- Effective enforcement of all existing laws and policies on the rights of girls</li> <li>- Parental education against child marriage, violence, fetus tests, child sex work, and for girls' physical and psychological development</li> <li>- Formulation of laws against child labor and child abuse</li> <li>- Phased abolition of child labor</li> <li>- Collection of information on all types of violence against children</li> <li>- Assistance to poor families for the appropriate development of children</li> <li>- Provision of laws to punish the parents and other persons involved in girl trafficking</li> <li>- Community-based approach on Family Planning (FP) services</li> <li>- Provision of additional beds and health services in children's hospitals</li> <li>- Arrangements for abortion in regional and central hospitals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programs to improve event registration system at VDCs and municipalities</li> <li>- Regular collection of gender-disaggregated data in all sectors by CBS through Nepal Multiple Indicators Surveillance.</li> <li>- Nationwide public awareness campaigns for the rights of girls, children and bonded labor, and against social values which hamper the normal growth of girls, from 1998/99</li> <li>- Immediate ban on the social practice of <i>Jhuma</i> and <i>Dewaki</i></li> <li>- Removal of unequal and inaccurate references to boys and girls from all school textbooks within 1998/99.</li> <li>- Parental education programs to be initiated from both GO and NGO sectors from FY1998/99 through district child welfare committees.</li> <li>- Parental education through media and NFE</li> <li>- Development and dissemination of information on child rights</li> <li>- Strict enforcement of laws against child labor and legal action against the employers of child labor</li> <li>- Initiation of rehabilitation programs in the 9th Plan period both for the victims of violence and for handicapped children and a central level rehabilitation center for girl victims</li> <li>- Rehabilitation programs for displaced industrial child labor, coordinated between GOs &amp; NGOs.</li> <li>- Publicity campaign against child labor</li> <li>- Public awareness campaigns against all types of violence against women</li> <li>- Programs to award the certificate of appreciation to those VDCs, municipalities, and DDCs that have high percentages of girls' enrollment and reduced dropout rates.</li> <li>- Integrating NFE with income-generation programs</li> <li>- Inclusion of women's reproductive health, FP, HIV/AIDS in secondary school textbooks</li> <li>- Organization of extensive gender-sensitization training programs</li> <li>- Establishment of child care-centers in all primary schools from FY1998/99</li> <li>- Prohibition on the distribution of salt with low iodine content</li> </ul>
<p>* Note: Educational Policy is the same as in women and education</p>		

## APPENDIX 4: CREDIT PROGRAMS<sup>2</sup>

### **Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW)**

The PCRW program was started in 1982 by HMGN with three explicit aims: (i) to increase the income levels of women from poor rural households by drawing them into small-scale production activities and by providing them credit, training, and other complementary inputs as a package; (ii) to develop self-confidence among rural women so as to enable them to undertake community development activities by themselves; and (iii) to develop an effective delivery mechanism to channel resources to women at the grass-roots level using existing banking channels.

The Women Development Division (WDD) of the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) operates the program. It maintains a Women Development Officer (WDO) and a Women Development Section (WDS) at district level with a few staff and field workers at those village sites where the program is operative. Although PCRW is operating in 67 districts, it is an area-based program covering small pockets of population in them. Currently, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is the main source of funds for the program, which are channeled through commercial banks and the Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal (ADB/N). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been supporting the social component and the staff costs of the program. Overdue repayments, which constitute 18 percent, are its main operational problem. Another major problem is that its organization has not been regularized.

### **Micro Credit Project for Women (MCPW)**

MCPW was initiated in 1994 by the Ministry of Local Development on the basis of the lessons learned from PCRW. The project is supported by Asian Development Bank whose funds have been channeled through Nepal Bank Ltd. and Rastriya Banijya Bank. The primary aim of the project is to improve the socioeconomic status of women and to mainstream women in national development through credit and other training and support for social preparation. It seeks the participation of NGOs in the delivery of credit. The Women Development Division of MLD is the executing agency for group formation and the training of women beneficiaries, and of institutional support to NGOs. In the second phase of the project, selected NGOs will be utilized as financial intermediaries in the supply of credit. The project is currently implemented in 12 districts and five towns. The loan recovery rate has been 100 per cent thus far.

As of mid-July 1997, PCRW and MCPW together had organized 76,834 women into 15,725 groups and provided total credit of NRs455 million to more than 58,000 borrowers. The groups had accumulated about NRs28 million in savings.

### **Small Farmers' Development Program (SFDP)**

SFDP was first initiated in 1975 as an action research project in the central Terai and hill regions of Nepal. The pilot project was successful and, since then, it has been replicated throughout the country on a larger scale. The project uses a group-based credit delivery and community development approach and is currently operating in all 75 districts. Various international donors—

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Consultant assessment

e.g., IFAD, UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Population Fund, and GTZ — finance it. A low loan recovery rate of 58 per cent has been its main problem.

This project has had a special women's development component incorporated since 1982. Various external agencies fund the personnel cost of special female staff. Currently, however, this funding has dried up and ADB/N has had no special women's component for the last few years. Nevertheless, SFDP is lending to women through its regular channels.

As of mid-July 1997, 45,693 women members organized into 5,363 groups had received loans amounting to NRs142 million under the SFDP program operating from 388 sites around the country. The groups had accumulated NRs5 million in savings. It is also starting a new program for the development of women commercial farmers in five districts funded by the Women's Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

### **Regional Rural Development Banks**

Five RRDBs, one each in the Eastern, Central, Western, Mid-Western and Far-Western Development Regions, have been established to provide institutional credit to those sections of society that still remain outside the reach of other targeted credit programs. The primary objective of these banks is to reduce the poverty of rural poor households by providing easy access to credit for undertaking income-generating activities, especially for women. These banks are financed mainly from the equity capital, group funds, and borrowings from Nepal Rastra Bank and commercial banks.

A total of 55,908 women from 332 VDCs had been benefited as of mid-July 1997. Of the total, 52,596 women had received loans amounting to NRs914 million for income-generation purposes. Members had also been able to save NRs56 million as group savings, of which 50 percent was available for consumption and other purposes. The loan recovery rate of these banks has been 100 percent.

### **Non-Government Organizations in Banking**

NGOs are registered under the Society Registration Act, 1978. Twenty-four NGOs have been permitted to perform limited banking activities. The Center for Self-Help Development (CSD) and Nirdhan are actively participating in micro financing in rural areas. The main objective of these organizations is to help improve the socioeconomic status of the rural poor women through credit intervention. The sources of funds of these organizations are their borrowings from local commercial banks, the Grameen Trust of Bangladesh and the funds generated from members' savings. Nirdhan started its credit activities in January 1993 and CSD started its Self-Help Banking Program (SBP) — an organization similar to Grameen — in September 1993. The implementation arrangements of both the organizations are similar to that of the RRDBs. The target group of Nirdhan, however, is households holding less than 0.51 hectares of land while CSD is concentrating on households holding less than 0.34 hectares of land.

CSD is operating its Self-Help Banking Program in Siraha, Saptari, Udayapur, Dhanusha, Mahottari, and Dang Districts, and Nirdhan is operating in Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, and Chitwan districts. As of mid-July 1997, Nirdhan and CSD were operating in 153 VDCs of 12 districts and they had been able to form 17,712 women into 3,685 groups and to provide credit amounting to NRs116 million to 14,532 borrowers. Both these organizations have maintained 100 percent recovery

rates. Group funds amounting to NRs5.5 million and personal savings of NRs2.1 million had been mobilized by from their members. The members may utilize half of the amount in the group funds for their consumption and social needs.

Delivery of services through groups is an effective mechanism both for reaching women and empowering them. The group mechanism provides a basic condition and scope for women's development and subsequent empowerment. Women who are initially shy in public and with little self-confidence slowly gain the confidence to express their opinions in the public. They may ultimately develop leadership qualities.

Savings and credit as an initial inducement for group formation serve a useful purpose in bringing women together. They can also help women to raise household living standards to some extent and to meet emergency needs from group funds at reasonable interest rates.

**APPENDIX 5: COMPONENTS OF NONFORMAL EDUCATION<sup>3</sup>**

1. **Basic Literacy:** This is a nine-month literacy class. The target group is illiterate women over 15 years of age. The purpose of this component is to teach reading and writing along with functional knowledge necessary for daily household practices.
2. **Post-Literacy:** This is a six-month class for those who have completed the basic level. This level is also called the "functional literacy class". Its main objective is to assist women to put into practice the knowledge and skills learned in the basic literacy course.
3. **Skills Training:** The minimum duration of skills training is three months. The target group is either those who have completed the post-literacy level or those who have the equivalent level of education. The objective of this level is to assist women to form groups, to develop projects, and to develop skills for income-generation activities. At this level, participants are linked with various training agencies according to their needs and interests. For instance, in five districts, women are receiving skill-oriented training through the Women Development Section (WDS) and the Small Farmers Development Project (SFDP). The Women Education Program (WEP) is coordinating the operation with WDS and SFDP as a pilot program.

The Chelibeti program is a program of the Ministry of Education. It is directed at school-age girls who are not in school with the objective of preparing them for school entrance at appropriate levels. It is very well received by the rural population. Similar programs are implemented for out-of-school boys from disadvantaged groups.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: Consultant assessment.

**APPENDIX 6: LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS VISITED AT THE CENTRAL LEVEL**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Organization/Programs</b>	<b>Person/s Met</b>	<b>Position</b>
1.	Women Development Section, MCPW, Banke, Nepalgunj	Ms. Bimala Lamsal Mr. Dibas K.C.	Chief Women Worker Account Assistant
2.	Samajik Jagaran Abhiyan Kendra, Banke, Nepalgunj	Mr. Bijaya Aryal Ms. Saraswoti Manandhar Ms. Gita Rana	Director MCPW Motivator MCPW Motivator
3.	Legal Literacy Class, Banartawa, Banke	Twelve women participants including Ms. Sijapati Chaudhari & Ms. Pahari Chaudhari	
4.	Legal Literacy Class, Radhapur-5, Banke run by CESA, Nepalgunj	Mr. Mr. Bijaya Aryal Ms. Rubi Shrestha Literacy Class Participants	
5.	District Education Office, Banke, Nepalgunj	Mr. Bishnu Prasad Sharma Mr. Bishnu Subedi Mr. Ram Suresh Yadab	Resource Person School Teacher School Supervisor
6.	Resource Center Kohalpur, Banke	Mr. Balaram Yadab Mr. Ram Suresh Yadab Mr. Lut Bahadur Rawal Chhetri	School Principal Resource Person VDC Chairman
7.	Janajyoti Primary School, Jhandawa, Banke	Mr. Tej Bahadur Khatri Mr. Tulsi Bir Bhuda Mr. Tulsi Prasad Rawat Mr. Community Rep.	School Principal Vice-Principal Vice-Principal
8.	BPEP Resource Center, Kohalpur, Banke	Mr. Rejendra Mr. Bishnu Prasad Sharma Mr. Bishnu Subedi	Local Supervisor School Supervisor
9.	Laxmi High School, Kohalpur, Banke		School Teachers
10.	Mahila Upakar Sangh, Banke	Ms. Radha Mahat Ms. Gita Parajuly	Vice-Chairman MCPW Worker
11.	Nepal Cottage and Small Industry Federation, Banke	Mr. Purna Lal Chuke Ms. Lata Sharma	Chairman Motivator
12.	Rural/Green Road, Gorkah - DDC Office, Gorkha - Wholistic Development Service Center, Gorkha	Mr. Devi Lal Joshi Mr. Ram Prasad Gyawali Mr. Krishna Raj Baliya Mr. Bhola Nath Poudyal	DDC-Monitoring Officer Coordinator Public R. Officer Account Assistant
13.	B.M. Consultancy	Mr. Sudip Lochan Adhikari Mr. Voj Raj Panta	Engineer Overseer
14.	Benighat-Arughat Road User's Committee	Mr. Guna Raj Aryal	Member

15.	Kuwadi Samudayik Forest, Prithvi Narayan Municipality, Gorkha	Ms. Lila Maya Aale Mr. Bishnu Ghimire Mr. Dil Bahadur Thapa	Chairperson General Secretary Treasurer
16.	District Forestry Office, Gorkha	Mr. Prabhu Nath Prasad Yadab Mr. Laxmi Narayan Gupta Mr. Balchandra Acharya	Forestry Officer Ranger
17.	Small Farmer Cooperative Societies Ltd., Bairani, Dhading	Mr. Siva Adhikari Ms. Kahchi Pandit Mr. Nawa Raj Bhandari	Chairman Ex-Treasurer Community Worker
18.	Upper Sagarmatha Agricultural Development Project, Solukhumbu	Mr. Chandra Prasad Bhattarai Mr. Lalit Neupane Mr. Keshab Baral	Local Dev. Officer RBB Branch Manager Agri-technician
19.	PCRW, Solukhumbu	Ms. Hasina Parajuli Ms. Radhika Gautam Ms. Prabha Dhungana Ms. Pramila Rumdali	Program Supervisor Chief Woman Worker Woman Worker Woman Worker
20.	Women Group - Nele and Rangaul, Solukhumbu	Thirty women	Members

### List of Organizations Visited and Persons Contacted at Central Level

S. No.	Name of the Organization/Programs	Person/s Met	Position
1.	Asian Development Bank, Kathmandu	Mr. Brian Fawcett Mr. K. R. Pandey Mr. Raju Tuladhar	Project Administration/Implementation Officers Senior Program Officer
2.	National Planning Commission, Kathmandu	Ms. Padma Mathema	Chief, Women, Health and Social Welfare
3.	Ministry of Agriculture, Kathmandu	Ms. Leela Pathak	Joint Secretary, Women Farmers' Development Division
4.	Ministry of Forest	Mr. Krishna B. Shrestha	Deputy Director General, Department of Forest (Community and Private Forest Division)
5.	Ministry of Education	Mr. A. Bista	Project Director, Basic and Primary Education Project
6.	Ministry of Health	Mr. L. Pathak	Director, Family Health
7.	Ministry of Labor	Mr. K.B. Cand Mr. S.N. Baidhya	Secretary Deputy Director
8.	Ministry of Local Development	Ms. Renuka Manandhar Mr. P.K. Poudyal	Under Secretary Joint Secretary
9.	Ministry of Women and Social Welfare	Mr. G/D/ Awasthi Mr. G. Ojha Mr. I. Bhattarai	Under Secretary Secretary Under Secretary
10.	Department of Tourism/HMG, Kathmandu	Mr. Madan Chitrakar	Section Chief
11.	Women's Skill Development Center	Ms. Ajeeta Tuladhar	Executive Director
12.	Local Development Training Academy, Lalitpur	Dr. Rajendra Suwal	Executive Director
13.	British Embassy	Ms. Sheila O'Conner	Third Secretary (Development)
14.	Canadian Cooperation Office	Dr. Munni Sharma	WID Advisor/NEPWIF Coordinator
15.	Royal Danish Embassy	Ms. Lis Garval Mr. Sarad Neupane	Counselor Program Officer
16.	UNDP	Mr. Kiran Bhatia	Gender Consultant
17.	USAID	Ms. Jane Nandy	Team Leader, Empowerment of Women Program
18.	World Bank	Ms. Samjhana Thapa Mr. Panta	NGO Specialist Project Administration Officer
19.	SNV/Nepal	Ms. Sonja Zimmermann Ms. Kanchan Verma	Deputy Director
20.	GTZ	Ms. Milu Maskey	
21.	PACT	Ms. Marcia Larson Odel	Nepal Project Manager
22.	Housing and Urban Development Project, Kathmandu	Mr. Kishore Thapa Mr. Padma Sundar Joshi Ms. Sudha Shrestha Mr. Ratna Mehar Bajracharya	Project Director Project Coordinator Chief Community Dev. Officer Officer
23.	Micro Credit Projecty for Women, Lalitpur	Dr. Jyoti Tuladhar Mr. Deepak Dhungel Dr. Udaya Singh Dr. Sambhu Dhungana Mr. Devendra Gongol	Team Leader Consultant Consultant Consultant Project Director
24.	Tourism Infrastructure Development Project, Kathmandu		
25.	Production Credit for Rural Women, Lalitpur	Mr. Bishow Prakash Pandit Mr. Bishnu Puri	Under Secretary Section Officer
26.	Third & Fourth Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Mr. Sohan Sundar Shrestha Mr. Rabin Lal Chitrakar	Project Director Regional Director, FWDR
27.	Women Entrepreneurs' Association Nepal (WEAN)	Ms. Shyam Badan Shrestha	President
28.	Shtri Shakti, Kathmandu	Mr. Armila C. Shakya Ms. Indira Shrestha	Executive Director Executive Director