

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND INFORMATION ON NGO DATABASE

There is a paucity of information on NGOs in Nepal. Yet, there have been no attempts to prepare a holistic database of NGOs. For the first time, the Ninth Plan Mid-term Evaluation provided statistical information on NGOs, based on which the Tenth Plan formulated NGO plans and policies. But, the database used by the Government contains information of NGOs affiliated with the SWC only and does not provide holistic database of NGOs in Nepal. It quotes there are around 30,000 NGOs in Nepal, but provides a database of merely 11,036 NGOs.¹ It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to prepare a holistic database.

List of Nongovernmental Organizations Affiliated with Social Welfare Council

SWC has a mechanism to maintain a database of NGOs and INGOs affiliated with it. For the first time, it brought out a database of NGOs affiliated with it in 1994.² It largely contains the list of NGOs by district, contact address, and name and address of the contact person. It, however, does not make an attempt to provide important information such as the sector of operation, financial status, and total human resource. In 1997, SWC revised the database, and incorporated an additional column in the data-sheet, where it incorporated sector of operation. Since then, the SWC divided the entire NGO activities into 10 broad sectors of operation.³

The data-sheet used for compiling INGO information contains columns for the names of donors, counterpart NGOs, project title, project location, investment of agreement, date of project agreement, and completion of the project, sector and remarks.⁴ SWC developed a database of NGOs affiliated with it in two volumes. The first volume lists NGOs as per its sectors of operation. It has divided NGOs broadly into 9 sectors namely, child welfare, health services, handicapped and disabled services, youth activities, moral development, environmental protection, education development, and aids and drug abuse control. The indicators used are: affiliation number, year of affiliation, name of the NGOs, district, mailing address, phone number and contact person.⁵ SWC has published Volume-II of NGOs database, which exclusively contains information of NGOs working in community development.⁶ The following are the directories published by SWC:

- (i) List of Nongovernmental Organizations Affiliated with Social Welfare Council-Volume I, SWC, 1991, Lainchaur, Kathmandu, P.O.B. No. 2948, E-mail: sowee@wlink.com.np.
- (ii) List of Nongovernmental Organizations Affiliated with Social Welfare Council, SWC, March 1994.

¹Op.cit, 9th Plan p.188.

²List of NGOs affiliated with SWC', SWC, 1994, March, Training and Information Section

³NGOs affiliated with SWC', SWC, May 1997.

⁴List of INGOs Program's', SWC, 2001.

⁵List of Non-Governmental Organizations Affiliated with Social Welfare Council-Volume-I, SWC, Sept 1999, published by SWC, Lainchaur, Kathmandu.

⁶List of Non-Governmental Organizations Affiliated with Social Welfare Council-Volume -II (Community Development), SWC, May 2000, published by SWC, Lainchaur, Kathmandu.

(iii) List of Nongovernmental Organizations Affiliated with Social Welfare Council-Volume-II (Community Development), SWC, 2000.

UNDP Report

Few organizations have been developing some forms of NGO database. UNDP in 1996 made an attempt to maintain transparency regarding the funds being channeled through the INGOs in the country. The report⁷ only brought 17 INGOs into account that had brought in a cash flow of \$20.38 million, when SWC at the same period had over 80 INGOs affiliated with it. UNDP had categorized INGO's involvement into 16 broad sectors. INGOs did not have involvement in sectors such as economic management, international trade in goods and services, and domestic trade in goods and services.⁸ The appeared to have been developed merely for their personal consumption, and therefore, did not incorporate any significant parameters, besides, sectors of investment and disbursement pattern.

SAP-Nepal Directory

South Asia Partnership (SAP)-Nepal has developed three volumes of NGO directories in its effort to prepare a database of NGOs.⁹ The first volume was initiated in 1996. It contains information of 118 NGDOs of FWDR and MWDR and covers 22 districts of Nepal.¹⁰ The Volume II encompassed 66 NGDOs of WDR.¹¹ The Volume III published in 1997 covers 129 NGDOs of CDR.¹² SAP-Nepal acknowledges that these volumes do not provide complete listings of NGOs working in these development regions. Only NGDOs having some form of contacts with SAP-Nepal are included in these volumes. They have taken 17 indicators into consideration while compiling the database namely: address, registration, priority sector, strategic planning, general members, executive committee election, last election held, paid staff, source of staff salary, trained human resources, training needs, annual budget, experience, activities planned for the next 5 years, present needs perceived by the NGOs, and NGO's priority to fulfill the above mentioned needs.

Canada Nepal Gender in Organization - NGO Database

⁷ Development Cooperation Nepal, 1996, Report, UNDP, 1996. Printed at Sewa Printing Press, Kathmandu

⁸Op.cit, p.22, 23,Development Cooperation-Nepal, UNDP, 1996.

⁹ NGDOs Directory-Volume-I, January 1996, SAP-Nepal.

NGDOs Directory-Volume-II, July 1997, SAP-Nepal.

NGDOs Directory-Volume-III, July 1997, SAP-Nepal.

¹⁰NGDOs Directory-Volume -I, Jan 1996,SAP-Nepal.

¹¹NGDOs Directory -Volume -II, July 1996,SAP-Nepal.

¹²NGDOs Directory-Volume-III, July 1997,SAP-Nepal.

The most extensive effort has been taken by SWC in collaboration with a Canadian INGO, to develop a database of NGOs in Nepal at the macro level. The project 'Canada Nepal Gender in Organization' (CNGO) initiated since 1998, expects to complete the database¹³ by the end of 2002. The Project formed a highly resourced Database Management Committee (DBMC) under the chairmanship of the Member Secretary of SWC. It comprised representatives from the Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Local Development (MOLD), Ministry of Home Affairs (MOH), National Planning Commission (NPC), Association of District Development Committee of Nepal (ADDCN), Association of International NGOs (AIN) and NGO-Federation. A requirement survey was conducted, which initially identified over 48 sectors of NGO operation. This was finally packaged into 16 sectors. Besides the conventional 10 sectors, they have also incorporated civil society, irrigation, agriculture, natural disaster, and economic development. The Project initially developed 19 forms, which has now been reduced to three. They also developed 'Users Guide' (May 2001) and are planning to provide orientation and training to the District Administration Offices. Over 20,000 forms have distributed in all the 75 districts of the country. The NGO Registration and Annual Report Form (NGOARF-1) used by the CNGO applies 10 indicators namely: general and coordination related information, information pertaining to service and program, information pertaining the institution and program, information pertaining management, information pertaining financial management, information concerning expenditure, objective of the organization, sector of operation of the organization, operational modality of the organization, emphasis towards gender and signature of the certifier.

National Census of Social Organizations

Action Aid supported NGO-Federation to prepare a database of NGOs in 1998. NGO Federation is using its around 65 district chapters to compile the database. It is using Focal Point NGOs, in the districts where they do not have their Chapters. They adopted two sets of format for preparing the database.

The first form was census questionnaire to be filled within the premises of the District Administration Office and contained 10 specific questions. Besides regular feature questions, such as date of establishments, contact address, and renewal date it contained questions of eligibility, criteria for becoming members on the basis of caste, gender, and religion, electoral process, and issues on audit report. The sectors of operation were broadly categorized into 23 sectors. Apart from the regular and conventional sectors, it included human rights, IGP, non-formal education, sports, women empowerment, consumers protection, political dissemination, peoples advocacy, social abuses, and library. Although questionnaire instructs to include only the NGOs registered under the Society Registration Act of 1977, it provides scope for those outside the jurisdiction of the Act.

The second form of survey questionnaire is divided into 23 segments. Besides the regular questions, the format makes an attempt to bring in issues concerning transparency and accountability. They go further in asking the respondent NGOs if anyone from their institution has been elected/nominated in any of the entities and/or in any political forum. Furthermore, they raise questions regarding the strength and built-in

¹³ Canada Nepal Gender in Organization - NGODB-1 and 2, 2002, Kathmandu

capability of the NGOs by asking them in which 5 different sectors where NGOs could effectively render services. The Report¹⁴ has not been produced yet.

Nepal NGOCC Directory, Nepal NGOCC Secretariat, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2000. Published by FPAN, Lalitpur GPO Box. 486, Kathmandu.

Several efforts have been made by different organizations to prepare database of NGOs, exclusively for their consumption. Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN) under the technical assistance of The Asia Foundation, John Hopkins University/Population Communication Services and Family Health International/Population and Reproductive Health and financial support from AID/Nepal prepared Nepal Nongovernmental Organization Coordination Council Directory¹⁵. The document comprises information of NGOs, INGOs and the governments that are involved in the reproductive health sector of Nepal.

The Nepal Non-governmental Organization Coordination Council (NGOCC) was established with the objective of facilitating discussion on various reproductive health and family planning issues. It is an informal group of Kathmandu based national NGOs and INGOs working in the area of reproductive health and family planning. The coordination meetings are arranged by FPAN. The document applied 11 parameters namely: mission statement/organizational goals, general focus, specific tasks prepared, service delivery model, quality of care indicators, quality assurance plan, training plan, logistics plan, funding source/affiliation, contact information and geographical area served or bus branch office address.¹⁶

Health in Nepal

Resource Center for Primary Health Care (RECPHEC) has developed a comprehensive database of district level health structure in Nepal.¹⁷ It has incorporated all 75 districts and provides status of health in a comprehensive manner. In particular, it includes demographic/socio-economic particulars, health workers population, government health facilities, percentage achieved to proposed target of services, and other health related information.¹⁸

¹⁴ National Census of Social Organizations, 1998, NGO Federation, Kalikasthan, P.O.B. 7768, Kathmandu.

¹⁵ Nepal NGOCC Directory, Nepal NGOCC Secretariat, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2000. Published by FPAN, Lalitpur GPO Box. 486, Kathmandu,

¹⁶ Nepal NGOCC Directory, NGOCC Secretariat, FPAN, Lalitpur, 2000.

¹⁷ Health in Nepal, Resource Centre for Primary Health Care, 1997. Published by RECPHEC, P.O.B 117, and Kathmandu.

¹⁸ 'Health in Nepal- Realities and Challenges', Resource Centre for Primary Health Care, Dec 1997.

Non-Profit Sector in Nepal

The Book provides detailed analysis of non-profit sector in Nepal. Along with a broad range of issues dealing with NGOs, it's definition, evolution, carrying capacity, and proliferation, the book¹⁹ provides some database of non-profit sector in Nepal.

Records on Nepalese Development-Nepal District Profile

It is one of the most comprehensive books providing a broad spreadsheet of development in Nepal.²⁰ It encompasses all 75 districts and provides details concerning area, political boundary, elevation, geographical temperament, demographic pattern of the entire district, economic and social characteristics, religious and linguistic population, agriculture, land pattern, irrigation, supplies, status of potential ground water, drinking water, transportation, communication, education, industry, trade, banking, finance, health, tourism and energy.

The Role of Civil Society and Democratization in Nepal

The book²¹ comprises of 7 articles contributed by experts and recognized personalities in the civil sector. It addresses the challenges and portrays the potentials of the NGOs in the present context. It largely focuses on issues pertaining gender perspective, trade union perspective, NGO perspective, human rights perspective, media perspective and ethnicity and regionalism perspective.

Development NGOs Facing the 21st Century-Perspective from South Asia

The book²² is an outcome of an International Conference on NGO-Governmental Organizations in Development, which was jointly organized by the Department of Administrative Science, University of Tampere (Finland), Department of Public Administration (University of Dhaka, Bangladesh) and Central Department of Public Administration (Tribhuvan University, Nepal). It attempts to help the readers to understand more about NGOs, their roles in development, and also shares some of the pertinent issues faced by NGOs, such as sustainability, Government-NGOs collaboration and micro-credit etc.

¹⁹ Non-Profit Sector in Nepal, Diwaker Chand for Charities Aid Foundation (UK) and IIDS, 2001.

²⁰ Records on Nepalese Development-Nepal District Profile, National Research Associates Nepal, 3rd Edition, 1997. Published by Ms. Geeta Rimal, NRA, P.O.B. 1857, Kathmandu. Printed at Vinayak Press, Dhobidhara, Kathmandu.

²¹ The Role of Civil Society and Democratization in Nepal, Edited by Ananda Shrestha, Nepal Foundation for Advanced Studies (NEFAS) and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), 1998.
Published by NEFAS, P.O.B. 6154, Kathmandu

²² Development NGOs Facing the 21st Century-Perspective from South Asia, edited by Juha Vartola and et all, Institute for Human Development, 2000. Published by IHD, Lekhnath Marg, and Thamel-29.

Social Development and INGOs Activities in Nepal

The book²³ is divided into two sections. The first part of the book provides glimpses of NGOs in development, and the government's policies towards NGOs and dilemmas faced by civil society in Nepal. The second part of the book provides a comprehensive database of INGOs working in the social sector in Nepal. It provides information of the INGOs involved in the social sector and their country of origin, sector of operation and resource outlays etc.

Nepal Beyond 2000 – Policies for Sustained Catch up Growth

The book²⁴ is a compilation of the proceedings of the National Workshop on Nepal Beyond 2000: Policies for Sustained Catch up Growth held in May 1998. The book reviews the economic situation of the country and attempts to create national consensus for a minimum economic program and formulation of a long-term vision for the country. The book deals with pertinent issues, such as social policies and economic success beyond 2000.

NGOs Participation in Local Development in Nepal

The book²⁵ is based on a case study of four districts namely Rasuwa, Myagdi, Rauthat and Nawalparasi. It incorporates NGOs working in these districts through funds and assistance being received through District Development Fund, Municipality Fund, and direct funds from Local Development Ministry, Women Target Group Development Fund, and Development Funds of the members of Parliament. It provides common prospects and problems of local development through NGOs, both complementary and supplementary, to Government's efforts.

Statistical Year Book of Nepal 1999

The book²⁶ comprises 17 chapters and presents information on social, demographic and economic aspect of Nepal. It encompasses area and population, food and agriculture, forest, climate, tourism, health, transport and communication, education, money and banking, external payments and foreign aid, government finance, tariff, industry, water, power and irrigation, and national accounts.

²³ Social Development and INGOs Activities in Nepal-1991 coordinated by Bal Bahadur Swar and et all. Published by Community Development Service Association, P.O.B. 10886, Kathmandu.

²⁴ Nepal Beyond 2000 – Policies for Sustained Catch-up Growth, Institute for Integrated Development Studies (IIDS), 1998, published by IIDS.

²⁵ NGOs Participation in Local Development in Nepal, Vidya Bir Singh Kansakar and et all, Centre for Economic Development and Administration, Kathmandu, 1999. Published by CEDA, P.O.B. 935 Kathmandu.

²⁶ Statistical year Book of Nepal 1999 (7th Edition), Central Bureau of Statistics, 1999. Published by Central Bureau of Statistics, Ramshah Path, Thapathali, Kathmandu.

Rethinking Social Development

The book²⁷ is an outcome of the Workshop on Rethinking Social Development held in February 1997. It comprises cross sectional views of social activists, development professionals, journalists, civil society, human right activists, and international participants. Discussants have raised issues of approaches and modalities of community development in Nepal; the paradigm shift from voluntarism to professionalism, from indigenous social system to modern project oriented NGOs; and deliberates on issues of NGO's sustainability.

Foreign Assistance and Human Development Priorities in Nepal - A Review and Analysis

The Report²⁸ contains information regarding the role of foreign aid, sources, and pattern of its flow. It analyzes the inflow and trends of funds allocated by INGOs in Nepal. It describes the intensity of NGO's dependency on INGOs and provides information on the performance against expenditure and human expenditure ratio.

Managing the Nongovernmental Organization: Legal and Organizational Issues for NGO Leaders

This workshop²⁹ report focuses on capacity building through governance issues, comparative NGO legislation, cost effective management and financial accountability, fund-raising for sustainability, and interest based negotiation techniques.

A Review of Foreign Aid in Nepal

It is a research Study³⁰ undertaken by Mr. Keshav P. Acharya for Citizen's Poverty Watch Forum (CPWF). The research concerns foreign aid and provides empirical analysis of foreign aid and its contribution to different sectors. It, for the first time, discusses at length about foreign aid, corruption, and poverty. It attempts to trace the volume of foreign investments in NGO through INGOs besides SWC.

Summary of Report on Nongovernmental Institutions and Processes for Development in Nepal

²⁷ Rethinking Social Development, Tulasi Meher Birth Centenary National Committee and RECPHEC, 1997. Published by RECPHEC, POB 117, Kathmandu.

²⁸ Foreign Assistance and Human Development Priorities in Nepal - A Review and Analysis, Baburam Sharma. UNICEF, Kathmandu, February 1997.

²⁹ Managing the Nongovernmental Organization: Legal and Organizational Issues for NGO Leaders, International Development Law Institute (IDLI, Italy) and Shtri Shakti (Kathmandu), 2000.IDLI, Via di San Sebastianello-16, 00187 Rome, Italy.

³⁰ A Review of Foreign Aid in Nepal, Citizen's Poverty Watch Forum, December 1998, Kathmandu.

The report³¹ describes the traditional practices of 'Guthi', 'Parma', and 'Dhikur' and its role towards local development. This is a very significant source of information for NGOs.

³¹ Summary of Report on Nongovernmental Institutions and Processes for Development in Nepal, IIDS, April 1995, P.O.B. 2254, Kathmandu.

