

# DISTRICTS OF NEPAL









## INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Update 2003



## about the organisations

### ICIMOD

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) is an independent 'Mountain Learning and Knowledge Centre' serving the eight countries of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas – Afghanistan , Bangladesh , Bhutan , China , India , Myanmar , Nepal , and Pakistan  – and the global mountain community. Founded in 1983, ICIMOD is based in Kathmandu, Nepal, and brings together a partnership of regional member countries, partner institutions, and donors with a commitment for development action to secure the future of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. The primary objective of the Centre is to promote the development of economically and environmentally sound mountain ecosystems and to improve the living standards of mountain populations. The Mountain Environment and Natural Resources Information Systems (MENRIS), a part of the Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) Programme, serves as a hub for the HKH region, promoting geo-information technology (Geo-IT) at ICIMOD and among its partner institutions and strengthening their capacity to apply it to mountain specific problems for the purpose of improving planning and decision-making in sustainable mountain development.

### CBS

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is a government organisation located within the National Planning Commission Secretariat of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The CBS is charged with preparing different types of socioeconomic data as needed by the government for the formulation of policies and plans, and development work. The Bureau has been conducting population, agriculture, and manufacturing establishment censuses, at intervals of 10 and 5 years respectively, since 1911 (population) and the early sixties (agriculture and manufacturing). It also conducts various statistical surveys like the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), Nepal Labour Force Survey (LFS), and Nepal Multiple Indicators Surveillance (NMIS).

### SNV

The Netherlands Development Organisation, SNV-Nepal's mission is to build the capacity of intermediate level organizations and local capacity builders to alleviate poverty and improve governance. SNV does not implement development projects; instead, it works through local organizations and government bodies. In Nepal, SNV provides advice and management expertise to strengthen the capacity of Nepali partner organizations, working with its partner organizations to identify where support is most needed, and also facilitates access to funding for these organizations. By focusing on strengthening the capacity of organizations at the intermediate level in society, SNV aims to build a better link between the problems of poverty in communities and the government policies at the national level. It makes commitments to long term cooperation and coordinates its efforts with other development organizations. As such, SNV ensures that problems are approached in an integrated way and at different levels concurrently.

# **DISTRICTS OF NEPAL**

## **INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT**

Update 2003

Prepared jointly by  
Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Nepal  
and  
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD/MENRIS)  
with the support of  
SNV-Nepal  
December 2003

**Copyright © 2003**

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
All rights reserved

**Published by**

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development  
GPO Box 3226  
Kathmandu, Nepal

**ISBN 92 9115 796 1****Editorial Team**

Jenny Riley (Consultant Editor)  
A. Beatrice Murray (Editor)  
Dharma R. Maharjan (Technical Support & Layout)

**Printed and bound in Nepal by**

Hill Side Press (P) Ltd.???  
Kathmandu

The views and interpretations in this publication are those of the contributor(s). They are not attributable to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) or the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and do not imply the expression of any opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## The Study Team

### **ICIMOD**

Basanta Shrestha, Division Head, MENRIS

Birendra Bajracharya, GIS Analyst

Sushil Pradhan, GIS Analyst

Gauri Shanker Dangol, Graphics / Multimedia Designer

### **CBS**

Rabi Prasad Kayastha, Deputy Director

Mahesh Chand Pradhan, Statistical Officer

# Foreword

In 1997, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the Netherlands Development Assistance (SNV-Nepal) prepared a study 'Districts of Nepal – Indicators of Development', which provided an assessment of the comparative development status of Nepal's districts. The primary aim was to provide a means of selecting priority districts for development assistance. The districts were classed as belonging to one of three levels of development in terms of each of a number of primary indicators; and these were then aggregated according to an agreed scheme to provide a single overall development index. The study received widespread appreciation and recognition by the many organisations involved in policy development and decision-making in Nepal, including His Majesty's Government, development agencies, different line-agencies, NGOs/INGOs, and donor organisations. The huge demand for the publication and its successive reprints have been testimony to its usefulness.

With the publication of the data from the tenth National Population Census held by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in June 2001, an update of the study appeared timely. ICIMOD, CBS and SNV-Nepal forged a partnership to revise the publication using more recent data, and to review the changes. Where possible, the present study used the same indicators as in the previous study and followed the same methodology for deriving the status of districts so that the two studies would be comparable. Despite the inevitable differences – no new data were available for some of the indicators and for others definitions of specific parameters had changed – the present report provides a useful pointer to the comparative development status of Nepal's districts at present, as well as an indication of the changes that have taken place.

It is hoped that this document will prove useful for the development community in general, and policy and decision-makers in Nepal in particular, as well as being of interest to a broader audience.

We would like to express our great appreciation to the joint study team for their excellent efforts in preparing this volume in a very short time. We solicit readers to provide useful comments and feedback, which we hope will enable us to further improve future editions of this work.

Binayak Bhadra  
Director of Programmes  
ICIMOD

Tunga Shiromani Bastola  
Director General  
CBS, HMG/Nepal

Jan de Witte  
Country Director  
SNV-Nepal

# Acknowledgements

The present study team would like to acknowledge the considerable contribution of the team that prepared the publication commissioned in 1997 – ‘Districts of Nepal – Indicators of Development’, whose work provided the framework and basis for the present study. We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. Mahesh Banskota, IUCN country representative, for his encouragement and guidance; his efforts in awakening the interest of SNV-Nepal in this study are highly appreciated. We thank SNV-Nepal, in particular Mr. Jan de Witte, Country Director, and Mr. Arun Adhikary, Governance Sector Manager, for their interest in and support for the collaboration between ICIMOD and CBS and the current study. Special thanks are due to Mr. Tunga Shiromani Bastola, Director General of CBS for his technical reviews and thoughtful comments, Mr. Radha Krishna G.C., Deputy Director of CBS, for his help and encouragement, Dr. Harka Gurung for his guidance and helpful input on the study, Dr. Kamal Banskota, ICIMOD, for his enthusiasm in cooperating and collaborating in this endeavour and his valuable comments, and Mr. Mahesh Prasad Dhungana, Statistical Assistant at CBS, and Ms. Kalkika Shrestha, Assistant at CBS, for gathering the data from other organisations. We would like to thank the many individuals and institutions who have contributed in different ways to this work; and in particular express our sincere appreciation to the staff of ICIMOD and CBS who helped this initiative directly or indirectly – without their support this volume would not have been possible. We are also grateful to the various organisations that provided additional data. Last but not least, the study team would like to thank Ms. Jenny Riley and Dr. A. Beatrice Murray for their editorial input and valuable comments, which contributed considerably to the overall presentation of the work.

# Contents

Foreword  
Acknowledgements

## Introduction

<b>Background and Objectives .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Data Indicators, Sources, and Methodology .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Poverty and Deprivation .....	1
Socioeconomic and Infrastructural Development .....	2
Women's Empowerment .....	2
<b>Computation of Composite Indices .....</b>	<b>8</b>
First stage indices .....	8
Second stage indices .....	9
Third stage index .....	9
<b>GIS Mapping .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Major Findings and Analysis .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Sensitivity analysis .....	11
Analysis of patterns seen in maps .....	11
Comparison with 1997 indicators .....	15
Interrelationships .....	15
<b>Bibliography (including data sources) .....</b>	<b>16</b>

## Maps

### Major Indices

#### Contributing Indices and Indicators

Poverty and Deprivation Index .....	31
Socioeconomic and Infrastructural Development Index .....	53
Women's Empowerment Index .....	95
<b>Annex 1: Zero-to-one scoring transformation .....</b>	<b>105</b>



# List of Maps

## Introduction

1: Administrative Map of Nepal .....	19
--------------------------------------	----

## Major Indices

2: Rank According to the Overall Composite Index .....	23
3: Rank According to the Poverty and Deprivation Index .....	25
4: Rank According to the Socioeconomic and Infrastructural Development Index .....	27
5: Rank According to the Women's Empowerment Index .....	29

## Contributing Indices and Indicators

### Poverty and Deprivation Index ..... 31

6: Rank according to the Child Deprivation Index .....	33
7: Child Illiteracy Rate .....	35
8: Child Economic Activity Rate .....	37
9: Proportion of Child Marriage .....	39
10: Rank According to the Gender Discrimination Index .....	41
11: Adult Gender Imbalance Ratio in Literacy Status .....	43
12: Adult Gender Imbalance Ratio in Non-agricultural Occupations .....	45
13: Percentage of Educationally Disadvantaged Population .....	47
14: Percentage of Marginal Farm Households .....	49
15: Per Capita Food Production .....	51

### Socioeconomic and Infrastructural Development Index ..... 53

16: Rank According to the Health Development Index .....	55
17: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate .....	57
18: Drinking Water Coverage .....	59
19: Toilet Facilities .....	61
20: Rank According to the Primary Sector Development Index .....	63
21: Agricultural Credit .....	65
22: Farm Size .....	67
23: Livestock per Farm Household .....	69
24: Percentage of Irrigated Area .....	71
25: Rank According to the Infrastructure Development Index .....	73
26: Road Density .....	75
27: Banks Density .....	77
28: Cooperatives Density .....	79
29: Health Institutions Density .....	81
30: Post Office Density .....	83

31:	Percentage of Forest User Households .....	85
32:	Per Capita Regular Budget Expenditure .....	87
33:	Per Capita Development Budget Expenditure .....	89
34:	Overall Literacy Rate .....	91
35:	Broad Occupational Structure .....	93

## **Women's Empowerment Index ..... 95**

36:	Percentage Share of Females in Literacy .....	97
37:	Percentage Share of Females in Non-agricultural Occupations .....	99
38:	Percentage Share of Female Teachers at Primary Level .....	101
39:	Percentage Share of Girls Enrolled at Primary Level .....	103