

An Integrated Approach to Implementing Poverty Reduction Strategy

A Case of Katti Tole, Kalaiya Municipality



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The paper considers shelter as a process opportunity to help provide access for the poor to basic infrastructure and services. In the context of lack of an integrated approach to address poverty, the paper attempts to conceptualize an approach called Integrated Tole (settlement) Development Programme taking a case of 46 households. In order to deal with, the paper lays out national scenario on housing and associated services and the infrastructure, and then discusses on issues at community level. ITDP is an implementation commitment of stakeholders, Kalaiya Municipality, community and GTZ/udle. With defined set of goals, targets, indicators, actions and actors the case offers the methodology for replication. The linkage of programme with the poverty profile and poverty reduction strategy, and the national poverty reduction strategy explains that the approach is also an initiation for localizing MDGs at municipal/community level to help attain an improved living condition for the poor people.

Shelter Situation Analysis

Basic General Data

Geography and Administration

Nepal having an area of 147,181 sq km¹ lies in Southern Asia, between China and India. Within an average breadth of 193 km. Nepal offers dramatic range of altitude

from 70 m to 8850 m (Mount Everest) above the mean sea level. Ecologically, Nepal has three regions: mountain, hill and terai (plains). There is one metropolitan city, four sub-metropolitan city, fifty-three municipalities and nearly 4000 village development committees. The primary settlements grew in the hills and mountains which for various reasons expanded in the flat terrain called terai.

Demography and Health

Population

The population of the country is 23.2 million (male 49.9%, female 50.1%) with an annual growth rate of 2.25%. The country has 4,174,374 households with an average household size of 5.45. The age-sex structure shows 49.8% of the population in the age range of below 20 years; 28.9% in the age group 20 to 39; 14.8% in the age group 40 to 59; and 6.5% in the age group 60 years and above. Table 1 shows the age-sex structure of the country at an age group of 10 years.

Table 1: Age-sex structure

Age group (years)	Total in the age group (%)	Percentage out of total population	
		Male	Female
9 years and below	26.2	13.3	12.9
10 - 19	23.6	12.0	11.6
20 - 29	16.5	7.8	8.7
30 - 39	12.4	6.1	6.3
40 - 49	8.8	4.4	4.4
50 - 59	6.0	3.1	2.9
60 - 69	4.0	2.0	2.0
70 +	2.5	1.2	1.3
Total	100	49.9	50.1

(Source: Statistical Year Book of Nepal, 2005)

The significant percentage of population below 20 years of age specifically draws attention with regard to primary health care, nutrition, education and socialization. All these stand on the economic base and housing situation of individual family.

Migration and Urbanization

Among the three ecological zones, mountains and hills suffered a loss of population (15% and 48% respectively) whereas the terai experienced a net in-migration of 63%. Census 2001 reveals that out of a total of 2,929,062 migrants 25% migrated

¹₂ Source: Statistical Year Book of Nepal, 2005

from rural to urban; 3% from urban to urban; 68% from rural to rural; and 4% from urban to rural. The net effect to urban areas was an increase of about 830,000 residents. The percentage of urban dwellers from 1952/54 to 1991 increased from 3% to 10%. In the last five decades (census 1952/54 to census 2001) Nepal's population has increased from nearly 8.3 million to 23.3 million (an increase almost by 2.8 times). Urban population, in the mean time, has increased from about 0.24 million to 3.2 million (an increase by more than 13 times). Similarly the municipalities numbered to 58 in 2001 from 10 in 1952/54. This trend is obviously an indication of increasing housing demand in urban Nepal. Analyses of 2001 census reveals that migration is the principal reason for urban growth. Process indicates migration of male primarily for the educational attainment and then employment. Afterwards women's migration is caused by marriage. Thus, the number and type of shelter requirement (from an individual to family) changes accordingly in urban areas.

Fertility, Infant mortality and Life Expectancy

The total fertility rate (women aged 15 - 49) in urban and rural areas are 2.1 and 4.4 respectively. Per 1000 live births, the infant mortality is 50.1 and 79.3 in urban and rural areas;

whereas child mortality is 16.7 and 35.4 in urban and rural areas; similarly mortality of child under 5 years of age is 65.9 and 111.9 in urban and rural areas respectively. The life expectancy at birth is 60.1

years for male and 59.5 years for women giving an average of 59.8 years. The lifestyle in Nepal compels women and children (primarily girls) to get more exposed to kitchen environment which is harmful due to the cooking fuel and poor ventilation and thus face many diseases adding to mortality.

Economy

In economic terms, Nepal is one of the poorest countries; GNP per capita is US \$ 300. Almost 31% of the population live below poverty line (Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003). Taking into

account the population aged 10 years



A typical house in poor community in Terai: lacks proper light and ventilation



Interventions to improve local economy need to address communities valuing pile of straw and cow dung as the symbol of wealth. Such communities perceive that affording urban services is not in their reach.

and over, the economically active (currently active and usually active in the reference year 2001) population counts 63.4% (male 35.6% and female 27.8%). The average annual growth of economically active population is 3.3%. The breakdown (source: Population Monograph, 2003) looks like: professional and technical 8.7%, administration and related 1.4%, clerical 4.5%, sales and services 18.3%, agriculture 28.5%, production 17.6%, others 20.9% and not stated 0.1%. Main expenditure heading of a household includes fooding (over 75% of the income), social and cultural rituals, education and medicine. In the present context of conflict, the foreign currency balance is a product of remittance. Majority of the youths working abroad send foreign currency back home and major share of their income is spent on the purchase of land and house (an increased social status, in addition to a basic need; in Nepalese context).

Shelter Related Fact and Figures

Access to Shelter

Housing Stock and Deficit

Gurung, et al (1997), revealed that the annual production of dwelling units in Nepal is 122,135 giving rise to a gross shortfall of 44835 units per year. In the year 1996, the demand (3,717,151) and supply (3,580,661) showed a deficit of 136,490 units. National Shelter Policy, 1996 estimates that by the end of 2006 almost 2.5 million new dwelling units (share of urban area is more than 17%) have to be constructed and about 732,000 to be renewed (share of urban area is more than 8%). According to the Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003, there are 90.1% houses with single households; 8.5% houses with 2 to 3 households and 1.4% houses with 4 and more households. Thus, based on national average household size of 5.45, the occupancy in a house range from 5.45 persons to 21.8 and even more. The occupancy is high in urban shelter. More persons in a house obviously indicate towards the poor living environment. To cite an example, in the case of a middle income family, considering 1 house with 100 sq m, with national average household size of 5.45 a person will have floor area of 18.35 sq m. Similarly, in the case of a poor family with very little land (5mX6m) a person will have 5.5 sq m of floor area.



Thus, in general, with the income level the floor area per person also varies, besides other factors.

The following table shows the percentage of households by types of house.

Table 2: Percentage of households by types of house

House type	Nepal		Urban 2001	Rural 2001
	1991	2001		
Permanent	23.5	36.6	68.2	30.6
Semi- permanent	24.8	29.2	16.1	31.7
Temporary	51.7	34.2	15.7	37.7
Total number	3,328,721	4,174,374	664,507	A small house accomodates 8 members

Source: Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003

It is seen that almost two-third of the households need permanent housing in due course of time.

House ownership

Table 3: Percentage of households by ownership

Type of ownership	Nepal		Urban 2001	Rural 2001
	1991	2001		
Own	92.6	88.3	60.9	93.4
Rent	4.7	8.9	34.8	4.0
Rent free	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.2
Institutional	0.5	2.4	3.7	2.2
Others	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not stated	0.5	-	-	-
Total Number	3,328,721	4,174,374	664,507	3,509,867

Source: Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003

Increase in the percentage of rental ownership (from 4.7% in 1991 to 8.9% in 2001) and the larger percentage of households in urban area (34.8%) compared to rural (4%) indicate migration of people from rural to urban areas. This explains more housing demand in urban area. In addition, informal housing (16.7% as per Nepal Nation Housing Survey, 1991) is also increasing.

Building materials

Because of the climatic condition, availability of local building materials and the local construction knowledge various materials are used in the mountains, hills and the terai (Table 4). The houses, constructed traditionally are observed to be very poor from light and ventilation aspects. The present trend in construction is towards either a load bearing structure of brickwork or a framed structure of reinforced cement concrete and considers comparatively more for the light and ventilation, in general.

Table 4: Traditionally used building materials in different ecological regions

Ecological zone	Foundation	Wall	Roof
Mountain	stone	stone, mud, wood	timber mud, slate
Hill	stone	stone, timber (seismic consideration to some extent)	C.G.I. sheet, thatch roofing
Terai	not much consideration of foundation; timber post	bamboo mesh, mixture of soil and bio-mass	bamboo, thatch roofing; C.G.I. sheet/tile (for houses with brickwork on wall)

Source: Personal observation

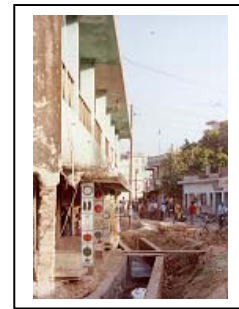
Access to Basic Services/Infrastructure

Water and sanitation

Census 2001 and Population Monograph 2003 reveal almost 82% of the households have access to improved source of drinking (53.4% piped and 28.6% tube well). Rest use sources such as well (9.1%), spout water (6.5%), river/stream (1.5%) and others (0.9%). Overall, 46.8% of the households have toilet (23% modern with flush and 23.8% ordinary). In urban areas, 78% of the households have toilet whereas in rural areas only 40.8% have it. Storm water drainage systems basically exist in core areas of urban settlements and are not meant for sewerage. The drains are clogged and most often function as the breeding place for mosquitos due to poor operation and maintenance. Household waste disposal is an increasing problem. Sanitation problem is a function of lack of water and toilet facility, inefficient drainage system and lack of sanitary landfill sites.

Energy

According to the Population Monograph of Nepal, 2005, wood is the major source of cooking fuel (66.2% households). Kerosene, cow dung and liquified pressurized gas are used by 13.7%, 10.1% and 7.7% of the households for cooking purpose. Rest use other sources such as electricity, bio-gas. For the purpose of lighting, 39.8% of the households use electricity whereas 57.7% use kerosene. Rest use other sources such as bio-gas, candle, and wood. Smoke release from burning of solid fuels such as firewood, charcoal and dung during cooking is one of the common causes of



Local bodies invest for the rich and influential groups (above) whereas poors are deprived (below). Access to resources lacks if voice is not heard or represented



respiratory illnesses among the women and children in Nepal. Overall, 77% of the households in Nepal depend on solid fuels for cooking.

Transportation and communication

Due to difficult terrain, connecting various settlements by roads has been difficult and expensive. The length of motorable road is 16834.5 km which consists of 28.4% blacktopped, 26.8% gravelled and 44.8% earthen². Yet there are numerous settlements in the hills and mountains which are connected by foot and mule trails offering adventure of a week-long walk. There are some air-routes connecting the remote settlements

There are 187 telephone exchanges and 92 public call offices in the country. The rural areas lack telephone communication at large. There are 3991 post offices for postal communication. Similarly there are 261 registered daily newspapers.

Health services

There are 83 hospitals, 10 health centres, 700 health posts, 287 Ayurvedic service centres, 3141 sub-health posts and 180 primary health centres in the country. There are 2550 beds and 1259 doctors. Emergency service is very poor at every level.

In summary, inadequate shelter related (basic) services and infrastructure added by the slow pace of provisions whatsoever, have not gained the requirements hence the living environment, particularly in urban Nepal lacks quality.

Access to and Cost of Education

Only 54.1% of the total population is literate (Statistical Year Book, 2005). Analyses (of the data presented in the Year Book 2005) of teachers per school and students per teacher reveal lack of number of school and a heavy pressure on the teachers in the government schools. For example, there are 4.1 teachers per school at primary level with a load of 35.8 students per teacher; 3.6 teachers at lower secondary level with 40.5 students per teacher and 4.9 teachers at secondary level with 21.9 students per teacher. The government has free-education programme for upto primary level. With the upcoming of private schools in major



A tube-well of shallow depth may not mean a safe drinking water. Similarly, an electric pole adjacent to the house does not mean an access to electricity. The temporary houses of this type are not entitled to have a legal connection.

² Source: Statistical Year Book, 2005

towns and in some rural centres the service in education sector has increased. Hence rather than the question of number of schools and teachers 'quality education and affordability' has been a major issue, particularly for the poor.

Existing Housing Policy

Policy, Goals and Achievements

National Shelter Policy, 1996 has assumed shelter as basic need; it contributes to poverty reduction and economic development; and raises the living standard of people. Shelter policy intends to increase the dwelling units and improve the existing ones; promote effective mobilization and allocation of resources; and facilitate organizational development. As an implementation strategy, it aims at improving and strengthening private sector's involvement whereas the government to act as a motivator. Some action packages of land development, shelter finance, legislation improvement, development of manpower, etc. have also been prescribed. In many forums, the non-achievement of the target has been pointed out. Yet partial achievement are accounted due to initiation of improvement in the land information system (computerization initiated), strengthening of local government, improvement of cadastral survey, extension of land development programmes and alike.

On account of increased conflict in the country, many people have migrated to district headquarters, terai towns and the capital. This has also affected to the housing demand in quantity and quality. While preparing the national policy, the country had not witnessed/projected the current level of conflict and subsequently the numbers of Internally Displaced Persons.

Recently private sector has come up in supply sector. Their service has not reached to mid-income and poor income groups. Necessary regulatory frameworks are being prepared by the concerned organization of the government.

The Tenth National Plan is a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper of the country and considers shelter as one of the major elements to be addressed. Ministry of Local Development initiated a national campaign to draw attention of municipalities towards preparing and implementing Municipal Poverty Reduction Strategy. In this regard, the strategies of four municipalities have been prepared. For this Municipal Association of Nepal, German Volunteer Service (ded), and GTZ provided their

support. GTZ-udle has planned to support municipalities to initiate poverty reduction programme.

The National Shelter Policy 1996 has been prepared based on ‘The Global Shelter Strategy of the United Nations’ and hence shows Nepal’s commitment. In the absence and lacking of line agency coordination the state’s resources are not favourably channelled to the targeted population. Additionally, lacking of institutional and financial capacity at local level to meeting the shelter challenge has been least realized.

Actors in Shelter Delivery and their Roles

The government is the main actor responsible (by virtue of constitutional provision) to ensure shelter delivery to its citizen. Its role is sought in policy formulation; facilitation in implementation through investment, loan and grant, technological inputs. Local bodies (District Development Committees, Municipalities, Village Development Committees) are responsible at local levels for developing planned and managed settlements. Their role is similar to the central government but limited to local context. NGOs are also stepping-in in shelter issue yet their broader scope of work makes difficult to assess on what they are focusing; still some are working on finding funds for the shelter and basic infrastructure for poor, and low cost technology vis-à-vis facilitating for empowerment of communities. Research institutions and private consulting firms are also working on low cost technology yet a lot seems to be done to attract the market. Land developers and builders are increasing in the private sector. They are limited in urban areas. Private sector has focused on creating a sound living environment (in terms of material, space, services and environment). But on many grounds private sector's service for shelter is beyond the reach of mid income and poor income groups. A hope in financial sector is seen as the commercial banks have started disbursing housing loans (but it can be guessed that a long span of time is required for the service to reach to the poor).



Design consideration and regulatory framework can help reduce fire hazard in such settlements and improve housing quality

Design

Physical Planning, land use and design parameters

Almost all the urban areas (municipalities) have some kind of physical plan (most of the municipalities have exercised the popular tool called Integrated Action Planning - IAP). The major land uses are predominantly commercial, predominantly residential, industrial, institutional, conservation, and agricultural. The implementation is extremely weak primarily due to not having the building and planning bylaws and the effective building permit system. Hence the design and development of shelter complementing to the physical development plan and the land use plan of a municipality is a challenging task. Temporary buildings in the terai region are at fire risk whereas Nepal being in the seismic zone, all the buildings, infrastructure and services are at the risk of earthquake. Currently the government has circulated municipalities to apply national building code in order to ensure the healthy and safe building. Due to lack of qualified staff in municipalities its application has not been effective.

Overall population density in urban area and rural area is respectively 985 and 136 person per sq km. But the capital, Kathmandu, has a density of 10,265 persons per sq km.

In a nuclear family the trend of 'female ownership' of land and house is increasing; its gender implication has not been assessed. Buildings under the technical supervision/inputs of a professional practitioner do incorporate the implications of women's activities in the proposed building.

In reality, a sustainable approach to shelter development has remained as an agenda in the national plan, for the sake of discussion.



Solutions do exist in the settlement itself; what more needed is a motivation to it, confidence building of the community and similar actions of empowerment.

Identification of Critical Shelter Problem

The increasing demand of housing, associated services and infrastructure compared to the supply draws attention of all related actors in the delivery of shelter and services. The problem is much accelerated in urban Nepal. The poor population in urban Nepal is gradually being deprived of quality shelter and associated services and infrastructure. In the absence of an integrated approach to address the problems the piecemeal approach carried out so far has not been successful and hence there

lacks replicable and sustainable approach that can be run by local institutions on their own. Keeping poor population in the middle of concern, the shelter situation analysis, therefore, reveals that:

- the municipalities in Nepal are still not pro-poor (poverty reduction strategy needs to be prepared);
- there lacks an integrated approach to poverty reduction at community level.

A Case of Katti Tole, Kalaiya Municipality

Background

In the initiation of the Ministry of Local Development (MLD), Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN), and Kalaiya Municipality the municipal poverty profile and the municipal poverty reduction strategy of Kalaiya Municipality was prepared in December 2005. GTZ-*udle* and German Volunteer Service (ded) had provided necessary financial and technical supports. In order to implement the strategy, the municipal poverty profile and poverty reduction strategy were discussed at different levels with various stakeholders. A unanimous decision was made to initiate poverty reduction measures in Katti Tole, which according to the poverty profile is one of the poorest settlements in the municipality. The residents of Katti Tole, Kalaiya Municipality, and GTZ-*udle* have made their respective commitments in order to prepare and implement an integrated programme that would contribute to reducing the poverty level of the residents. The programme is called Integrated Tole³ Development Programme (ITDP⁴).

Situation of Katti Tole

Katti Tole is a small settlement of 46 families of lower caste group (according to so called social structure of Nepal). Out of total population (334), 182 are female and 152 are male. The other attributes of the settlement are as follows.

³ Tole in Nepali refers to a settlement.

⁴ Now onwards, in this paper, the programme is referred to as ITDP.

Table: 5 Situation of Katti Tole

Attributes	Number/ percentage
Income situation	
Family with capacity to spend NRs. 4000 per month	84.7%
Family with capacity to spend NRs. 6000 per month	6.5%
<i>Note: rest have the capacity to spend more than NRS. 6000</i>	
Number of person with special training	6
Family having regular income	47.8%
Urban services, physical and environmental condition	
Houses having no improved (gravel, balck top, concrete) road access (existing is an earthen access)	100%
House without access to surface drain	97.8%
House without electricity connection	78.3%
House without private source of drinking water	39.1%
House without ordinary private toilet	100%
Social condition	
Family not receiving health service of a qualified health worker	73.9%
Maternal mortality (last five years)	0
Family not receiving health service of a qualified health worker during delivery of baby	87%
Number of children died in the last five years (below five years of age)	7
Boys not attending school (age 6 to 15 years)	42%
Girls not attending school (age 6 to 15 years)	35.8%
Adult illiteracy	82.9%
Child labour- boys (age 5 to 15 years)	3.4%
Child labour- girls (age 5 to 15 years)	0
Women involved in local organizations	19.6%
Shelter condition	
Family having 3 or less room	73.9%
Family not having a separate kitchen	76.1%
Family living in a temporary shelter	26.1%

Source: Poverty profile of Kalaiya Municipality, 2005

Analysis of Critical Shelter Problem

The various consultations carried out revealed a different set of actors and stakeholders at different levels of policy, monitoring and implementation. The municipality is the primary actor at policy level. Whereas, the political parties and civil society are the primary actors in monitoring the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy and measures (programmes). The residents of Katti Tole (through Katti Tole Lane Organization), government and non-governmental organizations including financial institutions and the municipality itself are the key actors in the implementation of the programme (actor with specific



responsibility has been identified and shown in the plan summary). In order to facilitate the whole process GTZ-udle is providing technical and some financial support.

The residents of Katti are facing the effects of poverty permanently reflected physically by the poor shelter condition and poor physical environment. The earthen road in dry season offers dust pollutants whereas the same in rainy season obstructs people's movement. The pictures attached in this chapter help understand the problems and the degree. No drainage, very low level of awareness, and no toilets have created a poor sanitation condition. Illiteracy, lack of skill and lack of market linkage have limited income generating activities into traditional methods and hence almost half of the families living in Katti have no regular source of income.



Overall, the residents of Katti Tole are far away from development mainstream of the municipality and hence the settlement is an agglomeration of people who lack access to urban basic services and infrastructure; employment, education, voice, and improved shelter. The residents, as a result, are bound to live in a poor environment with hardship. Social inclusion is another big challenge in this context.

Proposal for Change and Improvement

The proposal for change is an integrated programme.. GTZ-udle provided technical support in preparing the Integrated Tole Development Programme (ITDP) of Katti Tole. The following methodology was adopted.

Initial contact

In the preliminary interaction between the community, municipal staff and GTZ-udle professionals the followings were briefed.

- Millennium Development Goals and Nepal's commitment to localizing MDGs.
- Efforts⁵ of central government (Ministry of Local Development) and supporting agencies Municipal Association of Nepal, German Volunteer Service,



⁵ Three national level workshops were held in 2005, to realize urban poverty at national level.

GTZ-*udle* with respect to initiating nationwide urban poverty reduction programme.

- Selection of Kalaiya Municipality for the preparation of Municipal Poverty Profile and Poverty Reduction Strategy.
- Outcome of consultations with various actors and stakeholders and selection of Katti Tole to initiate an integrated programme for poverty reduction.

Results of initial contact were:

- The community agreed to initiate and take lead in the preparation and implementation of ITDP. In addition, the community committed for maximum possible contribution in the programme.
- A self-help organization from among the residents called Tole Lane Organization (TLO) and a representative body called TLO Committee of five members (with two women) were formed.
- Kalaiya Municipality agreed to provide financial support, assist the community to prepare and implement the ITDP; coordinate with N/GOs including financial institutions.
- GTZ-*udle* offered its possible technical and financial support to prepare and implement the programme.

Orientation to the Municipal Staff and TLO Committee

Concerned municipal staff and TLO Committee members were oriented on step by step methods for the preparation of ITDP. The orientation was on:

- Poverty profile and poverty reduction strategy of Kalaiya Municipality
- Suggested areas of intervention
- Status of Katti Tole (according to the poverty profile)

As a result the TLO Committee gained clear idea on roles and responsibilities of the TLO Committee and



the community; municipality; and GTZ-*udle*. Consequently, next meeting for the identification of problems based on the profile and perception of residents was decided.

Preliminary Assessment of Problems and Projects/programmes

A framework for identifying the core problem and associated problems and finding possible solutions was developed and briefed to the municipal staff and TLO

Committee. The idea was to primarily allow the residents to assess their problems on their own. With the facilitation of municipal staff (backstopped by *gtz/udle*) the community came up with preliminary assessment their problems. The following was the framework used for this purpose. The details have not filled in as these were the process results.



Core problem	Associated problems	Reasons/ causes	Possible solutions	Possible support agencies	Remarks
The details are not filled in as these were the process results.					

The preliminary idea on the project/programme was further developed in this way.

Possible solutions/ improvement	Project/ programme	Tentativecost	Priority	Remarks
The details are not filled in as these were the process results.				

The TLO Committee was also asked to work out a tentative cost in order to have them an idea of the extent of finance demand. This allowed them to critically review the solutions they suggested, the feasibility and the corresponding priority.

Consultation with Agencies

Series of meetings were held with line agencies which led to the possibility of linking the resources (programme and budget) of line agencies of the government, financial institutions and non-governmental organizations.

These agencies committed to provide their possible support based on municipal request and recommendation. It was agreed that there should be a constant follow up and coordination from the municipality. The municipality has assigned this responsibility to an Urban Planner recently appointed for this purpose.



This intervention was done to ensure the programme and budgetary provision every year in the annual programme of the agencies. Potential areas of support/cooperation were on training, technology and financial support for related activities.

Preparation of Integrated Tole Development Programme (ITDP)

The ITDP is presented under the sub headings, viz., ITDP, Implementation schedule and a work schedule. The short term and long term measures are indicated in the implementation schedule.

Integrated Tole Development Programme (ITDP)

ITDP procedure

The following procedure was adopted while preparing the ITDP of Katti Tole.



- Goal setting (how the residents of Katti want to see their settlement after certain year- five year?).
- Setting indicator to monitor the progress and success of implementation.
- Identification of key parameters of economic, social, urban services and infrastructure, and shelter in order to identify the critical areas for improvement.
- Comparison and review of key parameters identified above and the preliminary problems assessed by the community.
- Setting target on each aspects of improvement in a yearly breakdown of five years programme schedule. This is expected to also provide a basis for mid term assessment of the programme and interim impacts.
- Identification of activities to be implemented
- Identification of support agencies.

ITDP content, the plan

The following is the ITDP of Katti Tole. This includes both the long term and short term interventions. For the details on this please refer the implementation schedule.

Table: 6 ITDP content, the plan

Five-Year Integrated Tole Development Programme, Katti, Ward No. 1, Kalaiya Municipality (2006 - 2010)								
Goal	→	Improved economic and social condition with basic urban services and physical facilities, and improved environmental condition						
Overall indicator	→	By the end of year V each family member will have annual consumption at least above NRs. 8000					Consumption here refers to the expenses on education, health, clothing, and so on, including fooding.	
Existing situation of the settlement based on poverty profile								
Total household	↓	46						
Total population:		Female						

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334	182									
	Male 152									
Families with capacity to spend money per month for living	Up to 4000: 39 (84.8%)									
	Up to 6000: 3 (6.5%)									
(rest have capacity to spend more than the above)									In the initiation and leadership of the community	
		Improvement target					Major areas of interventions	Possible supporting agencies		
		Year I	Year II	Year III	Year IV	Year V				
Income situation							Improvement in income			
Persons with special training	6 number			At least one in one family			1. Conduct skill oriented training for employment	District office of Agriculture, Livestock, Cottage industry, Municipality		
							Trainings: 1..... 2..... 3...			
Families having regular income	47.8%			65%		75%	2. Construct fish pond and fish farming	Agriculture, Municipality		
							3. Avail soft loan for income generation activities	Municipality, Nirdhan, Gramin Bank		
Urban services, physical and environmental condition							Improvement of Urban services, physical and environmental condition			
Houses having no improved road access (existing access is earthen, but width is sufficient for vehicles to pass through)	100%	Access to gravelled road to all (possible) houses						1. Construct gravelled road	Municipality, community	
Houses without access to surface drain	97.8%	Access to surface drain to all (possible) houses						2. Construct surface drain	Municipality, community	
Houses without electricity connection	78.23%			Increase connection by 40%		Increase connection by 65%	3. Provide electricity connection	Electricity, municipality		
							4. Make provision of street light	Electricity, municipality		
Households not having private source of drinking water	39.1%			Reduce by 50%		Reduce to 0%	5. Install hand pumps in 5 locations	Municipality, community		
Percentage of households not having ordinary private toilet	100%	Reduce every year by 23% and to 0% at the end of Year V						6. Construct toilet	Municipality, community	
							7. Construct community building	Municipality, community		
Social condition							Improvement of social condition			
Families not receiving health service of a qualified health worker	73.9%	Reduce to 40%						1. Conduct awareness, orientation and training programmes on health and	Public health, Municipality	

						hygiene	
Maternal mortality (last five years)	0	Keep it to 0				2. Conduct health campaign for primary health service (4 times a year)	Municipality, Public health
Families not receiving health service of a qualified health worker during delivery	87%	Reduce to 45%					
Number of children died in the last five years (below five years of age)	7 number	Reduce to 45%					
Boys not going to school (age 6 to 15 years)	42%	Reduce by 70%				3. Conduct awareness programme to parents for school education to their children	Municipality, Education
Girls not going to school (age 6 to 15 years)	35.8%	Reduce by 70%				4. Conduct child education programme	Municipality, Education
						5. Seek support programmes for school education	Municipality, Education, Plan International
						6. Distribute football for the children (this year 4 no.)	Municipality
Adult illiteracy	82.9%	Reduce by 80%				7. Conduct adult literacy programme	Municipality, Education, Plan International
Child labour- boys (age 5 to 15 years)	3.4	Reduce to 0%				8. Conduct awareness, orientation and training programmes on empowerment and leadership development for women.	Municipality, Women Development
Child labour- girls (age 5 to 15 years)	0	Take necessary measures to prevent child labour					
Women involved in local organization	19.6%	Increase by at least 70%					
Shelter condition						Improvement of shelter condition	
Families having 3 or less rooms	73.9%	Reduce by 20%				An organized self-help housing approach is being worked out	
Families not having a separate kitchen	76.1%	Reduce by 20%				1. Seek support for smoke free stove	Municipality
Families living in temporary shelter	26.1%	Reduce by 24%				An organized self-help housing approach is being worked out	

Note:

- - An organized self-help housing approach being worked out separately.
- - This plan is flexible to incorporate changes in the projects/programmes that are more appropriate, even during implementation.
- - Skill oriented trainings shall be detailed out for each family.
- - The plan shall be evaluated and revised, if necessary, in the third year.
- - Contribution of udle is assumed together with municipality.

ITDP- implementation schedule

The implementation schedule (column- implementation period) shows ITDP has been broken down in to two parts as long term and short term interventions. Projects and programmes for the period August - December 2006 have been considered as short term and the projects and programmes extending to December 2010 have been considered as long term. Depending upon the programme nature some have been considered as both short and long term.

Table 7: ITDP Implementation Schedule

S. No	Project / Programme	Implementation period	Priority	Total amount** (NRs)	Contribution percentage***				Re
					Community	Municipality	udle	other supporting agency	
Improvement in income- major components: skill, raw materials, equipment/technology, financial support									
1.	Skill oriented training for employment	Sept 2006 - Dec 2010	2	200,000	î	î	î	î	10 fr ag w
2.	Construction of fish pond fish farming	Nov - Dec 2006	7	150,000	î	î	î	î	Fi
3.	Avail soft loan for income generation activities	Jan 2007 - Dec 2010	9					î	fr in
Improvement of Urban services, physical and environmental condition									
4.	Construct gravelled road	Oct - Nov 2006	1	301,060	î	î	î		
5.	Construct surface drain	Oct - Nov 2006	16	194,034	î	î	î		
6.	Provide electricity connection	Apr 2007 - Dec 2010	12	to be worked out		î		î	EL M
7.	Make provision of street light	Apr - June 2007	12	45,000	î	î		î	
8.	Install hand-pumps in 5 locations	Aug - Sept 2006	3	62,665	î	î	î		
9.	Construct toilet	Sept 2006 - Dec 2010	5	48,724	î	î			Fi
10.	Construct community building	Nov - Dec 2006	13	370,779	î	î	î		
Improvement of social condition									
11.	Conduct awareness, orientation and training programmes on health and hygiene	Apr 2007 - Dec 2010	15	100,000 (from lone agencies)	î	î		î	to
12.	Campaign for primary health service (4 times ca a year)	Nov 2006 - Dec 2010	4	100,000 (from line agencies)		î		î	to
13.	Conduct awareness programme to parents for school education to their children	Nov 2006 - Dec 2010	6	20,000 (from line agencies)		î		î	to
14.	Conduct child education programme	Apr 2007 - Dec 2010	6	40,000 (from line agencies)		î		î	to
15.	Seek support programmes for school education	Nov 2006 - Dec 2010	11	500,000 (from line agencies)				î	fo
16.	Distribute football for children	Sept 2006 - Dec 2010	14	15,000 (total for five years)		î			Fo ye
17.	Conduct adult literacy programme	Apr 2007 - Dec 2010	6	20,000		î		î	m ac
18.	Conduct awareness, orientation and training programmes on empowerment and leadership development for women	Sept 2006 - Dec 2010	8	12,000 every year	î	î	î	î	40 fr lin
Shelter improvement									

19.	Seek support for smoke free stove	Apr 2007 - Dec 2010	10	<i>90,000</i>		i		i	
				Total	2,269,262+				

Note:

* * = the amount in italics is the estimate done by Tole Lane Organization (needs to be revised) and the rest is done by municipality office.

*** = the contribution percentage of *udle* and local (municipality and community) in general has been agreed as 60% and 40% respectively.



It is to be noted here that the implementation of the activities have been started. Attention of UN-HABITAT has been drawn. Officials from UN-HABITAT and GTZ-*udle* have made a jointv field visit. A proposal forwarded by Kalaiya Municipality is under consideration in UN-HABITAT/Nepal under the Water for Asian Cities Programme.

Monitoring, operation and maintenance

A committee of stakeholders (representatives of political parties, sectoral agencies, municipality office) will monitor regularly the implementation of ITDP. The concerned community is to take the responsibility for operation and maintenance.

My Personal Role

Till date (19 October 2006)

- i. Conduction of activities related to initial contact
- ii. Orientation to the municipal staff, residents of Katti and the Tole Lane Organization Committee



- iii. Development of a framework for identifying problems and formulating projects
- iv. Consultation with line agencies and seeking their programme and budget commitment
- v. Facilitation for the preparation of the Integrated Tole Development Programme
- vi. Design and cost estimation of the projects
- vii. Building consensus on implementation modality including contribution ratio from the users, municipality and *gtz/udle*
- viii. Preparation of the implementation plan

- ix. Presentation of Integrated Programme and implementation schedule with budget requirements in *gtz/udle* and receiving approval
- x. Preparation of agreement documents between municipality and *gtz/udle*
- xi. Handing over of financial support to municipality and the users' committee
- xii. Implementation of the projects/programme under ITDP

In future

- i. Implementation of the remaining physical projects and socio-economic programmes
- ii. Preparing agreement documents for the remaining projects/programmes
- iii. Reviewing ITDP on regular basis, monitoring and backstopping implementation of ITDP
- iv. Evaluating the progress and recommending *gtz/udle* for the disbursement of successive financial contribution to the municipality/users.

Individual Action Plan

- i. Replicating the approach in another settlement in the same municipality and in two settlements in another municipality (I have already initiated some activities): July 2007 to December 2008
- ii. Documenting the approach: January 2007 to December 2008
- iii. Preparing organized self-help housing scheme and seeking financial support for implementation: January 2007 to July 2008
- iv. Seeking financial support from other donors for the activities in which *gtz/udle* and the municipality are not able to finance: January 2007 to July 2008

Conclusion

The implementation of ITDP has now started. This has raised the hope and expectation of poor communities. A unanimous commitment of concerned actors and stakeholders has made possible external support reach to the poor community. The channeling of line agency resources, replication of the approach and continuation of external finance are crucial whereas ownership behaviour of the community is another challenge.

A local poverty reduction strategy prepared based on the poverty profile opens up avenues for actions to poverty reduction measures. The contents (existing situation, targets, indicators, actions, possible support agencies, and implementation plan) of ITDP of Katti Tole of Kalaiya Municipality explains the concept and methodology to localizing MDGs at the municipal level by ensuring poverty reduction as central theme. Hence ITDP can be a participatory approach to poverty reduction.

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