

Nepal Health Sector Programme Iii 2015 2020 Nhsp

Study with reference to Nepal.

Anthropological interest in new subjects of research and contemporary knowledge practices has turned ethnographic attention to a wide ranging variety of professional fields. Among these the encounter with international development has perhaps been longer and more intimate than any of the others. Anthropologists have drawn critical attention to the interfaces and social effects of development's discursive regimes but, oddly enough, have paid scant attention to knowledge producers themselves, despite anthropologists being among them. This is the focus of this volume. It concerns the construction and transmission of knowledge about global poverty and its reduction but is equally interested in the social life of development professionals, in the capacity of ideas to mediate relationships, in networks of experts and communities of aid workers, and in the dilemmas of maintaining professional identities. Going well beyond obsolete debates about 'pure' and 'applied' anthropology, the book examines the transformations that occur as social scientific concepts and practices cross and re-cross the boundary between anthropological and policy making knowledge.

Contributed articles.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) continues to be one of the most important fields of study for improving the health of populations across the globe. Two the 10 Millennium Development Goals strive specifically to improve maternal and child health, and several others, such as gender equality and HIV/AIDS, are critical aspects of Maternal and Child Health. Written for students in public health, medical, and allied health professions, Global Case Studies in Maternal and Child Health brings to life theoretical and conceptual ideas discussed in primary texts, through the analysis of lived stories of maternal and child health programs around the world. Using structured case studies of community-based programs in maternal and child health from around the world, students will be presented with real-life ethical, practical and theoretical challenges that will develop critical and analytical thinking skills and also provide them with practice models that they can use in their future or present work.

This report provides insight and expounds lessons from the health sector to the broader challenges of aid effectiveness.

Three Fruits: Nepali Ayurvedic Doctors on Health, Nature, and Social Change focuses on Ayurvedic doctors during a period of social and political change in Nepal. Using doctors' narratives this study describes the unique human-nature relationship found in Ayurvedic practice and highlights Ayurveda's relevance in Nepal and the world.

Introductory to intermediate level textbook and reference book for healthcare professionals, fieldworkers, volunteers and students who are interested in promoting health and emergency and disaster risk reduction in Asia.

Geographically and demographically Asia is a huge region with a large number of societies and cultures, each affected by their own unique problems including over-population, major natural disasters, poverty and changing social and economic factors. Inevitably this means that different mental health needs have developed across the region. Colonialism, globalization, industrialization and urbanization have brought major demographic and cultural shifts in the region but clinical mental health practices and services and societal attitudes to mental health issues vary enormously. This handbook surveys the state of the current psychiatric care field across the whole Asia-Pacific region. Focusing on individual countries, each chapter will include: A summary of factors affecting the practice and provision of psychiatric care, including cultural attitudes to mental health issues Coverage of the conceptualisation, causation and prevalence of mental health issues in society An overview of mental health care services and systems available and workforce training Coverage of country specific innovative practices and folk therapies As the first major reference work on psychiatric care in Asia this book is an

essential resource for scholars and students researching mental health in Asia as well as psychiatrists and other mental health professionals working in the region.

Service Tracking Survey 2011Nepal Health Sector Programme IINepal Mineral, Mining Sector Investment and Business Guide Volume 1 Strategic Information and RegulationsLulu.com

This publication presents comprehensive statistics on aid flows in support of water supply and sanitation for the years 2001-2006, including trends in donors' aid and the degree of targeting of countries most in need.

Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre's 2006 Report on poverty in South Asia underlines the imperative of focusing on alleviating poverty in order to sustain the current economic growth in the region.

DFIDs programme in Nepal : Sixth report of session 2009-10, Vol. 2: Oral and written Evidence

Nepal Mineral & Mining Sector Investment and Business Guide - Strategic and Practical Information

2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Nepal Foreign Policy and Government Guide

Prev. ed. published under title: Encyclopedia of global warming and climate change.

Aid Activities in Asia provides detailed information on individual commitments, i.e. intended disbursements, of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Official Aid (OA) to Asian countries for the years 1999 and 2000. This publication records the ...

Poverty reduction in South Asia is a precondition for sustaining any form of reforms in governance. The new public management reforms which started in South Asia from Sri Lanka taking the initiative in 1977-78 have been a decisive break from the previously practised State driven protectionist system. Investment in the region has been rising and even per capita income has shown some increase, yet the state has not been able to lead these reforms appropriately and efficiently. Thus poverty has not been reduced, ordinary people continue to languish under government programmes and the socially excluded remain outside the mainstream decision making bodies. Governance in South Asia faces the single most important challenge of poverty reduction which continues to blunt and disfigure capacity, self esteem and service delivery system to the poor. This book attempts to bring out microlevel studies from many regions in South Asia to address issues of entrepreneurship, knowledge and professionalism. As an initiator of the idea on developing a critique to the straightjacketed 'best practice' research, this book questions the standard practice in evaluating administrative reforms as not being the true base for knowledge. Administrators need to balance capacity and control in every implementation programme. Confining to the knowledge of 'best practices' may conceal enormous amount of information from the 'less than best' practices which may be necessary to sustain good initiatives of public managers. This book highlights areas of active networking, partnerships and collaborations amongst state and non-state bodies, NGOs and specialist Science and Technical Organizations. The true nature of governance is explained and demonstrated through the processes which otherwise pass off undetected in macro-understanding of governance.

Cultural and social boundaries often separate the participants in public health projects -- practitioners, recipient communities, host countries, researchers, and others -- and it is a major challenge to translate public health knowledge and technical capacity into public health action across these boundaries. This book provides an overview of anthropology and shows in 15 wide-ranging case studies how anthropological concepts and methods can be applied to public health problems.

This report repositions a group of 17 neglected tropical diseases on the global development agenda at a time of profound transitions in the economies of endemic countries and in thinking about the overarching objectives of development. In doing so it reinvigorates the drive to prevent control eliminate or eradicate diseases that blind maim and disfigure making life miserable for more than a billion people. Undetected and untreated several almost invariably kill. The burden of these diseases is further amplified by the fact that many require chronic and costly care underscoring the economic as well as the health benefits of preventive chemotherapy and early detection and care. The report brings a new dimension to long-term thinking about the future approach to these diseases. For the first time it sets out financing needs options and targets for meeting WHO Roadmap goals by 2020 but also for reaching universal coverage of all people in need by 2030. The report makes one investment case for cost-effectiveness and a second investment case where equity is the focus. It sets targets for ending catastrophic health expenditures and as part of the drive to strengthen health systems for getting services closer to where people live.

Incorporating HC 1075-i, session 2006-07

This publication provides a regional overview of progress made in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in the Asia-Pacific region, from the perspectives of the national governments. More specifically, this report provides a summary of the identified achievements and challenges of ESCAP members and associate members in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment, including in relation to the 12 critical areas of concern of the Platform for Action. This report also outlines the key means of implementation of the Platform for Action, along with the members' and associate members' delineated priorities for strengthening implementation and achieving gender equality.

This Collection Of Essays Seeks To Explore Common Lessons From Political Sociology And Development Studies And In This Process Tries To Resolve The Tension Between The Author S Academic And Practitioner Worldviews. The Author Has Tried To Highlight One Principal Concern In This Volume That Development Is More Often Than Not A Multicultural Construct Of Everyday Politics That Is Context-Bound And Predicated By Statements Of Informed Choices On The Part Of The Stakeholders And/Or Beneficiaries Involved. So Development Is More About Who Gets What, When, How, Where And Why In Terms Of An Authoritative Allocation Of Values That Is Underpinned By Definitions Of Stakeholders Or Beneficiaries Or Affected Persons. Such Definitions Are Power Statements That Are Scripted By Agencies That Generally Tend To View Development As An Unevenness That May Be Restructured In Terms Of Human And Physical Engineering As A Level Playing Ground Where Players Are Equipped With Uniform Access To Resources And Similar Opportunities. This Is, However, A Contentious Issue Without Any Simple Answers. Such An Interventionist Approach May Not Always Be Sponsored By The Mode Of Production Or The Marketplace Of Politics That By Definition Thrives On Discrepancies And Discriminations Among Unequally Affected Persons. The Present Work Will Be Of Interest To Political Sociologists, Economic And Social Historians, Development Consultants, Non-Profit

Professionals, Social Workers, Grassroots Activists, Urban Planners, Academics As Well As Researchers Working In The Development Sector.

Climate change will affect health in most countries in Asia and the Pacific. It will challenge the public health community at the global, regional and national levels with emerging diseases and existing diseases increasing and spreading geographically. This study aims to improve the understanding of the human health dimensions of climate change and how projects in areas other than health, such as agriculture, water financing programs, and disaster risk reduction need to account explicitly for the health impacts of their interventions.

Health, Culture and Religion in South Asia brings together top international scholars from a range of social science disciplines to critically explore the interplay of local cultural and religious practices in the delivery and experiences of health in South Asia. This groundbreaking text provides much needed insight into the relationships between health, culture, community, livelihood, and the nation-state, and in particular, the recent struggles of disadvantaged groups to gain access to health care in South Asia. The book brings together anthropologists, sociologists, economists, health researchers and development specialists to provide the reader with an interdisciplinary approach to the study of South Asian health and a comprehensive understanding of cutting edge research in this area. Addressing key issues affecting a range of geographical areas including India, Nepal and Pakistan, this text will be essential reading for students and researchers interested in Asian Studies and for those interested in gaining a better understanding of health in developing countries. This book was published as a special issue of South Asian History and Culture.

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