ANNUAL REPORT

2000 - 2001

SAP - NEPAL

Kathmandu, Nepal

ANNUAL REPORT

April 15, 2000 - July 15, 2001

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KATHMANDU

PREFACE

The past year in review gives us a clear picture of what we have achieved for ourselves and for communities and partners we have been working with. It is a reflection of our contribution to society through our partners. Without collaborative efforts nothing can be achieved at the base, especially in the context of SAP-Nepal which is a support organization facilitating to enhance the capacity of grass root organizations. Our strength is our network, our partner organizations and their grass roots community development efforts. The experiences they gain through various initiatives provide impetus to dynamically address various learning issues.

The year 2000-2001 has been a remarkable and most challenging year for us. Challenging for the reason that we were forced to attempt to deal with the burning issue of the Maoist insurgency, an issue, which has not been addressed by any civil society organization. At the same time it is a sensitive and political issue of which SAP-Nepal has very little experience. It was dealing with a most complicated issue never attempted either by SAP-Nepal or its partners. It has been a learning experience for SAP-Nepal to build a positive attitude in Nepali civil society culture. However, at the same time the experience, has reconfirmed our position and space in the civil society circle of Nepal. The confidence gained through the positive experience will certainly assist us in realizing our mission to build social capital by the promotion of good governance and economic empowerment processes in the country.

SAP-Nepal has always been confident that it is in a strategic position to mobilize its 1100 partner CBOs and NGOs in 65 districts to work towards changing the organization governance of the NGO sector. At the same time it can mobilize the local resources for the betterment of the livelihood of the marginalized and deprived people. However, it ultimately depends on the commitment and competency of its partners to change the perspective and lives of the poor. We thank our partners and other civil society actors along with academicians, the media and political leaders who have cooperated with us in the past to build our confidence by trusting us in our endeavor.

Rohit Kumar Nepali, PhD.
Executive Director
SAP-Nepal

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CDR	Central Development Region
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	District Advisory Committee
DDF	District Development Forum
EDR	Eastern Development Region
FWDR	Far Western Development Region
GAD	Gender and Development
GO	Government Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MDF	Mutual Development Foundation
MWDR	Mid-Western Development Region
NGDO	Non-Governmental Development Organization
PATH	Participatory Approach Towards Holistic Development
SED	Sustainable Environment Development
SCOP	Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program
MT	Mobile Teams
RRC	Regional Resource Centers
NRC	National Resource Centers

VISION, MISSIONS AND GOALS

VISION

Sustainable Development of the Poor and Disadvantaged Sections of Nepalese Society.

MISSIONS

- Promotion of Good Governance
- Economic Empowerment of the Marginalized People
- Enhancement of Social Cohesion

GOALS

- Creation of a critical mass among the marginalized people – ethnic, tribal groups, Dalits, Badis, Kamaiyas, women and children
- Building partnership and alliances among the stakeholders of the state and the civil society – NGOs, CBOs, POs, Media, Academicians etc.
- Promotion of alternative means of livelihood for the marginalized people
- Promotion of sustainable resource management among the marginalized people
- Building solidarity among various caste, class, gender, ethnic groups and communities
- Mainstreaming gender in all spheres of the development process
- Promoting a peace building process at the societal level.

PEACE AND GOVERNANCE

A two day national workshop on "Peace and Governance: People's Cry for Peace" was ogranized in Kathmandu from January 31 to February 1, 2001 to discuss ways to restore peace. The national event brought together academicians, political leaders, human rights activists, members of the civil society and journalists on a common platform to exchange ideas to develop long-term and short-term strategies to restore peace in the country.

The national workshop on the consolidation of a consultation process initiated by SAP-Nepal that had been started in August 2000.

The whole process was facilitated by SAP-Nepal through its Resource Centers based in each of the development regions (except the Far-Western Development Region) of the country. Involved in the process were partner organizations of 25 program districts.

The process had begun from the grassroots, collecting recommendations and suggestions from the people most affected by the Maoist insurgency. The situation was analyzed by academicians from political, socio-cultural, media and human rights' perspectives and discussed at district and then regional forums and finally presented to policy-makers at the national workshop.

The goal of the process was to restore peace and promote good governance in the country, for which long-term strategies have been developed to deal with threats of insurgency. Immediate strategies and actions to stop human rights violations and sufferings of the people and peace talks to break the political deadlock have also been simultaneously discussed.

It has been a huge step for SAP-Nepal in its effort to facilitate the peace process for conflict resolution and it is expected that it will help form a foundation for future action for the civil society.

As aimed, various issues regarding the Maoist movement were discussed and causes voiced in the workshop. The impacts were analyzed not only at the national level but also at the regional level. The process identified the effective role the civil society can play to create a congenial environment for a peace dialogue not only on the current Maoist issue but also between communities and among non-government and government agencies on various other socio-cultural, governance and political issues.

The analysis of different perspectives of the problem identified that the present socio-economic reality is the reason behind the Maoist insurgency and therefore has been getting support from the marginalized people.

The government's response to the insurgency was regarded as unconstitutional as it is using arms and suppression. It was also agreed that the Maoist movement has to be recognized as a political movement and their demands need to be considered by the government as many of them are already constitutionally approved.

In the light of the issues, several strategies and actions were suggested by the participants and guests. Hence, the next step for SAP-Nepal along with the network of civil society organizations will be to define the actions under each of the strategies and identify steps to be taken to continue the process of peace building.

In the process, a poll was also conducted to gather the opinions of the people on the peace building process. The total number of respondents was 2038. An effort was made to include people from all the development regions. The details in each region are given below:

Sn	Region	No. of respondents	Percentage of total respondents
1.	Eastern Development Region	341	16.7
2.	Central Development Region	495	29.2
3.	Western Development Region	815	40.0
4.	Mid Western Development Region	276	13.6
5.	Far Western Development Region	11	0.5
		2038	100.00

Among the total respondents 70.8 percent were men while 29.2 percent of the respondents were women. While 94.8 percent responded positively for the need of peace for development, 2.9 percent opposed the notion, 2.3 percent of the respondents were not sure.

Regarding the process for restoring peace. 45.1 percent supported on talks between the government and the Maoists, 22.1 percent wanted control over corruption and 10.2 percent need for constitutional amendment. Only 2.2 percent approved army mobilization.

The detailed information on the results of the opinion poll has been published in the form of a booklet in Nepali and is available in the Resource Centers of SAP-Nepal.

Former Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba addressing the opening session at workshop on "Peace and Governance:People's Cry for Peace".

AN APPRAISAL OF SAP-NEPAL'S MISSION AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2000-2001

Promotion of Good Governance

The initial objective of promoting good governance by SAP-Nepal has been to strengthen the practice of democracy or the democratization process. Its efforts focus on fostering institutions to enlighten citizens and to reduce their dependence on the state.

Several activities were carried out for the continual development of individual and organization capabilities, and people's awareness of the process of institutionalizing participation.

The essence of the governance promotion programs is to enable the people to improve the quality of their participation in decision making within the organization and at the societal level, in all aspects, political & economical. The aim is the realization of social justice through equal participatory opportunities irrespective of the disparities created by gender, class, caste etc.

Community-based social support systems established in the form of forums are expected to link the community to the state system ensuring sensitiveness to the needs of the marginalized and the excluded.

The Community groups, Community-based organizations (CBOs), and NGOs participate in consultative workshops and meetings to identify issues of governance and decide on the roles of different stakeholders to deal with the issues.

SAP-Nepal plays the role of facilitator in this mission with partner organizations at the district as well as the central level. The main program implementing the process is the "Participatory Approach towards Holistic (PATH) Development. It has completed its first phase and started the second from January 2000. However, the process of education and awareness building has been incorporated into other programs. While the PATH program is currently being implemented in 11 districts, the process has been initiated in all the current program (25) districts of SAP-Nepal.

The district level processes are being institutionalized through the establishment of District Development Forums or DDFs. These already function in 11 program districts. The forums are being groomed in advocacy skills and they have already initiated the process of addressing local level issues of governance.

In a most recent DDF activity, the DDF of Rupendehi organized a campaign against the illegal construction of the Khurda Lautan Dam on the border with India. The campaigners comprised the local people of the area who demonstrated at the site and also before the Central District Office and submitted a petition demanding an immediate half to construction.

A pressure group that has been formed will continuously work for government action to take control of the area including Lumbini a national heritage site.

Another issue was taken up after public concern was raised on the quality of the crop products available in the market of Biratnagar. The increasing practice of adulteration of crop products, negligence of manufacturers and consumer rights were issues taken for advocacy by the Morang district DDF. Interaction was held with various local government departments and local civil society organizations to create pressure on concerned government authorities to take action against the issue. The participants voiced the need for building up of the institutional base of consumer rights Forum established in 2048.

Following the interaction in July, 14 industries in Biratnagar were warned by the Department of Commerce for their failure to provide information on their products as per the Consumer rights protection Act 2045. According to the Officer in charge of the supervision of the Act some of the products did not even include the name of the manufacturer, date of manufacture or the expiry date on their packages.

Economic Empowerment of Marginalized People

Self-reliance and sustainability are the goals of economic and social development processes. The approach to integrate economic aspects, along with the social dimensions, will facilitate self-reliance in the community.

A large part of the population is being excluded from opportunities for development. At the present, cities continue to attract people from rural areas for economic as well as security reasons. Land fragmentation and rise in population are adversely affecting the agriculture-based economy of the country, leading to the deterioration in the livelihoods of the people.

Building local institutions to mobilize local resources: human and natural along with financial support from SAP-Nepal aim to organize and facilitate specialized communities to make their own economic interventions with a focus on, agriculture sector, specialization developing a sector agricultural village to their own advantage. That has been strengthening agriculture produce and improving quality and collective marketing of the community.

Social mobilization and establishment of linkages among interest groups with common livelihoods agenda have strengthened solidarity and the capacity to deal collectively and effectively with the issues arising from them.

The intervention made in this context is the "Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program" or SCOP. Running in 25 districts, it has built up formal networks with partner organizations and informal networks with community groups.

Sector Village: Consolidated effort in Agriculture

The Mutual Development Foundation or MDF is an economic system developed at the grassroots that makes funds accessible to the local people. The members of the program are organizations and community groups. After the foundation of a saving scheme, the program goes one step further and promotes agricultural specialization among farmers. The objective is to help a group of farmers specialize in an agricultural sector and help them work as a team to promote the sector in their area. Sector specialization in this way can lead to economic and social progress of the rural community.

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Nepal. However, increasing land fragmentation has led to scattered farming and agro-based activities. Though the farmers have the skills, they lack necessary resources for expansion. Bringing them together will help expansion.

Each group selects a sector on the basis of a study on the geographic and climatic conditions, traditional practices of skill and market availability for the produce. The next step in the coming year is to provide technical skills to the groups, which will include storage and marketing mechanisms.

The communities of the Eastern Development Region have selected goat rearing, ginger, potato, banana and poultry farming as specialization areas. The CDR has identified buffalo, turmeric and bee farming as its potential areas. Similarly, goat rearing, piggery and poultry farming were selected by the MWDR and the FWDR.

Some sectors are common in the different regions, and networks have been developed among the similar sector groups to facilitate the technical skill development process.

With the mobilization of local resources, human, natural and funding support from the MDF program, the project envisions the creation of model villages for agricultural sector specialization. This is expected to create a competitive market environment for local produce.

With the purpose of making funds accessible to community groups, especially for sector specialization (agro-based economic interventions), the process for establishing a development bank has already been initiated and is expected to operate early next year.

Enhancement of Social Cohesion

Social cohesion is the development of common norms and values, shared challenges and equal opportunities among different communities, based on mutual trust.

While socially cohesive societies facilitate development processes, it is also necessary to ensure that the development interventions lead to social, economic and cultural well being and societal stability. In the diverse Nepalese society, harmony and integration among different castes, classes, religions, ethnicity and gender will ensure proper management and resolution of conflicts.

Actions primarily carried out are aimed to assist democratic participation and at the current stage relate to the conflict situation in the country. Focus lies on mediating differences between government and non-government institutions and building strength for conflict management and negotiations for peace.

Understanding the issues, concerns and problems and education on peace and governance are main parts of the programs. These are conducted through consultations, interactions and workshops at the grassroots level for people's organizations, local elected bodies and people at large. In addition networking at various levels has been an important aspect of the programs. It has enhanced the information sharing process on various development issues. Forums created at the district level have been used extensively in the process.

"The country is ours, but the government is not"

A situation of uncertainty has prevailed among the common people after the tragic Royal Palace killings. With the loss of the symbol of unity for the diverse Nepalese community, represented by the late King national sovereignty, integration and democracy have become vulnerable. This is especially true because of the weakened position of the political parties.

Concerns for the poor performance of the government media to inform the public during the period after the incident was raised during an interaction. Participants expressed that "there is a need for the government to establish a transparent relation with the general people to avoid a situation of uncertainty and mistrust."

In order to discuss the long-term impact of the incident would impose on the governance of the country and the challenges it would have to face. The interaction had been organized on 14 June 2001. The participants of the interaction included representatives of political parties, the media and other civil society organizations.

In the diverse nature of Nepalese society, effective social exclusion has led to the general really of non-belonging among many ethnic communities. To strengthen the governance base, the diversity of ethnic communities and their inclusion in the political process should be a priority for the nation.

A GLANCE OF SAP - NEPAL PROGRAMS

Strengthening Civil Society Organization Program (SCOP)

SAP-Nepal has been involved in the development of the deprived and marginalized people of Nepal for the last 15 years, in partnership with Canadian partners like CLO, World accord, Club 2/3 etc. With the encouraging result of the first and second phases of the Long-term Partnership program (LTPP), a multi-dimensional and holistic program "Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program (SCOP) was initiated in 1998 with the following goals and objectives:

Goal

To provide voice to powerless people by strengthening the civil society organizations working for the development of deprived and marginalized communities

Objectives

- *To promote institutionalization of the development process and mechanism at community and organizational levels for marginalized people to reach the decision level.*
- *To establish linkage and networking with and among women, youth and NGDOs for development issues identification and resource and experience sharing*
- *To develop a mutual development financial system.*

The program incorporated various strategies and approaches: social mobilization to promote social solidarity and harmony in the community; organizational development to help institutionalize the development process and democratic practices at the grassroots; networking to promote co-operation and collaboration and a mutual development banking process aimed to make funds accessible at the grassroots for economic projects.

Within the program period, 34 CBOs have been registered and 161 organizations under process will be registered by June 2001.

Ten formal and 15 informal networks of like-minded partner organizations in the program districts have been formed. They are involved in dealing with development issues at the local level.

Under the concept of development banking (Mutual Development Foundation) the process has already been initiated for the registration of a development bank. There are 19, 172 households involved in regular savings programs through 934 Mutual development groups. A total of Rs. 2,130,000 had been saved till February 28, 2001 by the group members. Currently, there is a loan disbursement of Rs. 26,54,640 under the credit facilities provided to the different mutual development groups.

Under capacity building, a total of 44 events were organized for partners. These events focused on strategic planning, program management, relational capacity and resource management.

Table-I: SCOP Program Beneficiaries

S.N.	Sector	Events	No. of Beneficiaries		
			Total	Women	Youth
1.	Social Mobilization	4,233	94,297	31,129	27,004
2.	Organizational Development	99	2,295	1,038	6,27
3.	Linkage and Networking	251	9,106	3,152	2,497
4.	Mutual Development Foundation	3,382	98,819	31,423	41,203
	Total	**7,965**	**204,527**	**66,742**	**70,704**

These partner organizations in turn carried out 55 events to enhance the capacity of community members. During the capacity enhancement of community members nearly 60% of trained human resources under the SCOP were used. It was found that there was an increase in women trainers by 20% and youth participation had also increased by 25% as a catalyst for development. These different tiers of process i.e. from community to SAP-Nepal were found to be relevant in transferring knowledge and skill at different levels.

Participatory Approach Toward Holistic (PATH) Development

Second Phase

The first of the PATH program was devoted to developing a common understanding among potential partners to work towards the goal of institutional participatory community-based development for holistic and sustainable development of the communities at the grassroots. The process focused on strengthening professionalism and promoting democratic practice among NGOs for institutionalizing the development process.

In the second phase, the program was taken a step further to strengthen the democratization process and support governance from the non-government sector. The envisioned goal of the second phase of PATH is to promote good governance for society building. In order to reach this goal the objectives set are as follows:

Objectives

- *To enhance professionalism of Support Organizations (SOs) to promote good governance among civil societies*
- *To strengthen the democratization process in the civil society at the local level*
- *To institutionalize resource centers for providing support services to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).*

The first objective is focused on the capacity building of the District Development Forums (DDFs); the second is directed towards strengthening of Civil Society Organizations and the third is focused on institutionalization of the resource centers in order to support the first and second objectives.

Under the capacity building interventions, partner needs were identified in terms of promoting good governance and the strengthening of the democratization process between DDFs and CSOs. Five different packages were developed and tested in the areas of governance; Gender Sensitive Planning; Resource generation and Management; Organization Development and Management; and Advocacy, Linkage and Networking.

The formalization process of the ad hoc advisory committees formed in the program districts in the first phase are known as District Development Forums (DDF). The EDR districts have also been able to form governing bodies for their forum through election.

In the last year the DDFs conducted a series of interactive dialogues on different issues relating to governance, which range from corruption, accountability, transparency, devolution of authority to peace and the Maoist insurgency. These interactions have been held with the participation of the stakeholders of the issue, including the local government agencies and officials.

Policy research is another component supporting the advocacy initiatives of the DDFs. Issues raised at the local level are forwarded to the resource centers for research to identify gaps and to feed the pressure groups. It is expected that the findings will guide planning development programs, public advocacy, and interaction at different levels and policy influencing. Four research activities were carried out last year: (1) Anti-Corruption Laws in Nepal; (2) Current socio-economic conditions, consequences / impact of Maoist activity and possible role of the civil society in resolving the present conflict (in Jajarkot and Dailekh); and (3) Situation of working women migrants in Kathmandu; and (4) Corrupt Practices and the Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Law.

Corrupt Practice and the Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Law

The findings of the study on "Corrupt practices and the effectiveness of anti-corruption law" show that corruption in local self-autonomous bodies has increased after the restoration of democracy.

The study was conducted in two districts, one in central Nepal, Chitwan and the other in the Western hills of Syangja district. The objective of the study was to analyze the corrupt practices in government agencies at the local level and the action taken against them.

At the administrative level the Land Revenue Office is believed to be the most corrupt. Though the District Administrative Office is responsible for controlling corruption at the district level regarding corrupt practices the respondents rank it second after the Land revenue office. The district police and the district court are not untouched by these accusations

The institutional mechanism and anti-corruption laws against corruption are less productive. There is a need for amendment in the anti-corruption acts and laws in order to strengthen the institution both at the central and local levels.

During the implementation period of the first phase, the need for a resource center in the Western Development Region was realized. Among the eight program districts, Kaski which falls in this region has the highest population (approximately 20% of the total region) of NGOs and it was difficult for the resource center in Chitwan to meet the needs of the NGOs in Kaski district on a regular basis. Therefore, a fourth Resource Center was opened in January 2000 alongside the initiation of the second phase. The location of this RRC is considered most appropriate not only because of the high population of NGOs but also because of their professionalism.

Peace Building and Good Governance Program 2000

A Peace Building Process was initiated by SAP-Nepal in response to the Maoist movement and the environment of fear, insecurity and uncertainty it has created.

It is based on the notion that peace can be brought about by creating a congenial environment through trust and confidence building measures. SAP-Nepal took up the role to facilitate the creation of a congenial environment for dialogues between concerned parties.

A series of workshops were held in 25 districts of the country bringing people of various walks of life including politicians, academicians, the media etc. to discuss the sensitive issue of the insurgency, its origin, the region where it is proliferating and possible remedies to end the violence being perpetrated by both the police and the insurgents. This district level interaction intended to share problems experienced by the local people resulting from the governance system, including the violation of peace due to Maoist activities. There was an effort to see the real problems of everyday life of the common people as well as to gather views on the causes of the problems. The district level workshops were conducted between November and the third week of December 2000.

While linking the local level issues relating to peace and governance, regional and central level consultations were also conducted.

Finally, a two-day workshop was organized in Kathmandu from January 31 to February 1, 2001. It was designed to consolidate the outcomes of the various discussions and to share experiences for cooperation and integration among the different sectors to improve the situation for peace dialogues.

Objectives of the Peace Building Process

- *To share experience and opinions between and among the members of the Civil Society, the State and the Market actors regarding the present situation in the country.*
- *To develop short-term and long-term strategies for building peace in the country.*

The process started mass mobilization in 25 districts to raise awareness on the issue of the Maoists and developed linkages with government agencies and political leaders.

In the process forums have been established at the district, regional and national levels with political leaders, human rights activist, academicians, journalists and social activists.

The promotion of good governance for restoring peace was one of the concerns of the program. Recommendations for short-term and long-term strategies were collected from the series of interaction conducted at various levels.

Table -II: Participants of the Peace Building Process

Sn	level	Male	Female	Total
1.	District level	772	194	966
2.	Regional level	258	127	385
3.	Central level	57	13	70
4.	National level	236	37	263
	Total	1323	371	1684

Possible Strategies and actions have been developed from the perspectives of the media, human rights, socio-culture and politics to deal with the Maoist problem.

SAP-Nepal is the first organization to initiate the process addressing the Maoist issue. The process was initiated with financial support from the Canadian Cooperative Office (CCO).

Sustainable Environment Development (SED) Program
(Project Completed in January 2001)

With the buffer area around the Bardiya National Park as the target area, this community project was aimed at environment protection. The project was implemented in two VDCs: Naubasta and Bankatwa.

Objectives

- *To promote and increase the capacity of local CBOs to plan for sustainable development in the project area.*
- *To institutionalize the sustainable environmental development process at the local level through a participatory development approach.*

Environmental promotion and conservation incorporated activities directly aimed at forest conservation: installation of biogas plants, improved cooking stoves, nursery development and construction of hygienic toilets. In the course of the project 15 families installed biogas plants and 94 families installed improved cooking stoves. Similarly, sixty families have got access to 60 sets of hygienic toilets and eight hundred and fifty timber tree saplings were distributed at Naubasta and Bankatwa VDCs.

To implement these activities, the usual organization development approach was adopted, taking into consideration the sustainability of the intervention. Hence, Human resource development and Institutional development aspects were also incorporated into the project. Community management groups were formed and they were gradually transformed into Community Based Organizations (CBO) through various capacity building interventions for institutional and human resource development. Twelve natural resource management user groups have been formed by involving 180 members. One Community Based Organization has been formed with the representation of beneficiaries /users groups. The name of the CBO is Digo Batabaran Bikas Samaj.

Two aspects of institutional development are involved in the process: first, for organization development of the CBOs and second for technical capacity building to carry out environment projects under the program with their own initiative after the completion of the project.

The Digo Batabaran Bikas Samaj has developed linkages with 25 NGOs and 3 INGOs. A team of local para technicians providing services in nursery management, smokeless stoves and biogas plant is providing training programs in the areas.

There has been an increase in the participation of women with the incorporation of activities addressing women's health. Out of 1,886, there were 1,152 women beneficiaries in the project. The DDC of Banke has shown more interest to replicate similar programs in other parts of the district.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

South Asian Human Development Network Forum

A group of interested South Asian policy activists participating in the Mahbub ul Haq Commemorative Conference, held in Ottawa, Canada, in October 1999 suggested creating a South Asian level network for human development. It was envisioned that the network would strengthen regional dialogue among like-minded organizations, civil societies and donors in South Asia and provide a platform for stakeholders and practitioners, including the government, to promote human development in South Asia. The idea was to tap into the energies already at play in the region, and to help' develop a coherent and broadly recognized policy agenda on human development issues.

As a follow-up to the idea, SAP-Nepal in cooperation with the Institute for Integrated Development Studies, held a two-day meeting on April 21 and 22, 2000, in Kathmandu. The meeting discussed the possibility of such a network and worked out the goals, objectives, process, and operational structure of the network, and formulated a work plan for the immediate future. The workshop was attended by some 35 participants representing both civil society organizations, government and donor agencies from the South Asian region and abroad, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Canada. This report outlines the process and outputs of that meeting.

> *For a detailed report of the meeting, Please visit the website: www.hdfnet.org*

Interim Program

In the interim period before the full implementation of the program, it has supported various one shot activities like the research on "Social Security for Women Migrants" and the development of a documentary on SAP-Nepal activities. It has also supported parts of various long-term projects like the Peace Building Process for conducting interactions at the regional level.

Establishment of New Publishing House Facilities at SAP-N

SAP-Nepal has started its own new printing facilities. This facility is a part of the new service SAP-N has initiated under the concept of a publishing house aimed at facilitating the dissemination of development information on a regular basis.

SAP-N welcomes inquiries regarding its new services that are available at its Central Office and National Resource Center at Babar Mahal, Kathmandu.

Linkage and Networking

SAP stresses the importance of establishing a meaningful relationship with the other actors in the Civil Society, the democratic institutions of the State and the Market. SAP-N has learnt from experience that it is essential to have alliance and coalition building between all these actors in a strong and vibrant democracy. These include people active in the fields of social action and public interest, representing the cause of the poor and examining the policies of the State for the poor. It will be able to provide a continuous learning and linking opportunity for those that want to be active stakeholders in the wider movement.

Apart from its regular activities SAP-Nepal also participates in the programs and networks it is involved in. The following are some of the in country events it participated in

- "In country workshop on Conflict Prevention" organized by UNDP and the National Planning Commission
- Workshop on the Maoist Movement organized by South Asia Forum for Human Rights (SAFHR)
- Mahila Jagriti program as a technical committee member
- Workshop in Right Based Programming organized by CARE-Nepal
- Regional Consultation Meeting on "Prevention of Trafficking of Girls and Women" organized by CeLLrd
- "Beijing+5 Outcomes and Follow up Strategies" organized by Sancharika Samuha
- "Human Rights and Radio Education Audiences" organized by INSEC
- "Child Club and District Child Welfare" organized by Save the Children Foundation-UK
- "Women and Children Rights" organized by the Alliance against Trafficking of Women and Children in Nepal.

Besides the national and in-country networking and linkages, SAP-Nepal has also established regional and international linkages with likeminded organizations working in similar issues.

- Meeting on Organization Self-Audit, participation as a member of the steering committee, Bhuwaneshwor, India
- Visit to the Netherlands Development Organization, Novib
- People's Summit organized by SAP-International in Sri Lanka
- Credit Rating Workshop organized by INAFI (International Network of Alternative Financial Institution), Bangladesh
- Brainstorming workshop on dialogue project for Democracy in South Asia organized by Heinrich- Boll-Foundation, in Sri Lanka
- Second Consultation on Girl Child organized by SAP-International in New Delhi.

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Service Provided

SAP-Nepal continues to provide various kinds of services through its resource centers.

- Leadership training for Social Welfare Council (SWC)
- Paper presented for workshop on networking for ERPAN
- Presentation on the situation of the Maoist movement for Department of Foreign Affaires and International Trade (DFAIT), Canada and CIDA
- National coordination and staff support for People's Summit in Sri Lanka
- Consultative services to Nepal UK Community Forestry Project
- Organized a planning meeting in Kathmandu with the International Forum on Capacity Building (IFCB) for the multi-stakeholder dialogues
- Coordination and contribution as a faculty in the two weeks of training on "NGO leadership and management" under the Global Partnership Program of BRAC in Dhulikhel
- Negotiation with School of International Training (SIT), Boston, USA for the establishment of SAP-Nepal as resource center of the Global partnership program

Financial Support

Though no longer a donor organization, SAP-Nepal has been providing financial support to organizations whose work complement or supplement various program objectives of SAP-Nepal. In the last year the following organizations were provided with this kind of support to:

- The Center for Women and Development to conduct a three months certificate course on Professional Capacity Development
- PRAGYA for organizing a one day national symposium on "The Maoist Movement in Nepal"
- The Human Right Communication Foundation – Nepal a dialogue program on the Maoist Issue
- The HURON for its project "Promoting Peace through Human Rights at grassroots Level"
- The Samagra Bikash Sewa Kendra for implementing their existing programs.

Training Participation

Various in house programs and activities are organized for the staff aimed continuous human resource development of the organization.

These involve participation in technical trainings and development concept workshops. In many cases outside resources are also sought for the professional development of the staff.

The description of the training programs participated by the staff is given in the table below:

Table-III

Sn.	Name of the Training/Event	Date	Organizer	Participants
1.	"NGO Leadership and Management"	January 15 April 30, 2001	BRAC Bangladesh	TL Shrestha
2.	Regional Advocacy training program on democratic Governance and Poverty Eradication in South Asia	Dec. 2001	PROSHIKA, Bangladesh	Anita Shrestha, Rita Bhadra Amrita Adhikari, Kalpana Shrestha
3.	Exposure visit on Electoral Process of Local Governance		PRIA	Staff and members of partner organizations (10)
4.	Community Surveillance System Development		CeLLrD	Rita Bhadra Shikha Shrestha Durga Nakarmi Anisha Singh

SAP-Nepal staff with other participants at the Workshop on Advocacy held in the Bangladesh.

South Asia and the Challenges of Small Arms

The United Nations has been carrying out various initiatives to contain the threat of small arms since the mid-1990s. It held an international conference in July 2001 on the issue.

A series of national level workshops entitled "Small Arms in South Asia" held between February and April 2001, in the five south Asia countries: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Nepal. The objective of these workshops was to discuss the problem and status of small arms proliferation in the respective countries, with civil society members, government officials and the media.

These workshops were facilitated by each of the national organizations of the South Asia Partnership network in their respective countries. The events were supported by SAP Canada and the Canadian Department of Foreign Affaires and International Trade (DFAIT).

The national workshop in Nepal was organized on April 10, 2001. Papers were presented from the national perspective and discussed with government officials from the Ministry of Defense, Home and Foreign Affairs. Among the participants were people from the media and the civil society.

> It becomes clear upon analysing the available data that Nepal does not face such a big problem with regards to production of small arms. Where it does have difficulty in the controlling of the flow of arms across the open border with India.
> - *extracted from the paper presented by Deepak Thapa at the national seminar*

The national workshops were followed by a regional level strategic meeting on the issue on June 8 and 9, 2001, in Colombo. Attended by experts on small arms and members of civil society organizations of South Asia, the meeting has established a network to work on the issue.

Besides other things strong border regulations and mechanisms to control the production of small arms are the first measures in controlling the proliferation of small arms in the region. This was expressed by the participants in a meeting organized by SAP-Nepal with the press and civil society members after the regional meeting. The objective of the meeting was to inform the participants about the ongoing initiative addressing the issue of small arms proliferation.

Mr. Hari Roka participated in the regional meeting from Nepal.

Professor Kapil shrestha presenting his view at the National Workshop on South Asia and Small Arms : Challenges and Responses

SAP-NEPAL IN NEWS

पूर्वाञ्चल

सहमतिमा नपुगेसम्म वार्ताबाट दुवैलाई भाग दिँदैनौ : ढुङ्गाना

स्पेसटाइम दैनिक

वार्ताको एजेन्डा शान्ति र सुशासन हुनुपर्ने

सरकार माओवादी वार्तामा राजसंस्थाको कुरा उठाउन सक्ने- उपाध्याय

"बहुदलीय व्यवस्थाको विकल्प छैन" जनभावनाअनुरूप नै वार्ता हुनुपर्ने

माओवादीको दबाबमा श्रीमतीसँग पुनर्विवाह

economy if the proposed reforms are implemented.

Dhungana cautiously supports peace talks

NEPALGUNJ, Aug 26 (PR)– Former Speaker of the House of ... Daman Nath ...

हिंसा बन्द गर्न वार्ताको विकल्प छैन : देउवा

'Maoists should be brought to the national mainstream'

Coordinator of INSEC regional office Biratnagar Devi Banskota, and chairman of the Eastern University Service Commission Prof. Krishna Pokhrel presented a working paper on human rights and civil society, and secretary of the Human Rights and Environment Development Forum Tul Bahadur Shrestha and lecturer of Pindeswor Campus Ananda Acharya on 'Good Governance and Politics'.

At the function presided over by Morang DDC chairman Khadga Bahadur Basnet, various other speakers including Biratnagar mayor Sri Krishna Anniudda Gautam and SAP- Nepal eastern regional coordinator Tribhuwan Lal Shrestha called for norms and values for good governance.

Also speaking on the occasion were ex- minister of state Radha Prasad Ghimire who presided over the programme of presenting working papers. Prof. Dr. Dhruba...

Bandits

Post Report

BIRGUNJ, Jan ... worth millions of rupees wa... to cinder when an unidentifi... set fire to a godown of Balaji... Chem Industry Friday night... Narayan Agrawal, owner ... industry said. The indus... located about seven km m... here.

It took about five hours... fire-fighters to extinguish t... that had caught on the F... inflammable material. The b... had disconnected the tele... contact before they set fire ... warehouse, the industry ... said. The robbers also sever... up four guards before they t... the warehouse.

Vice-President of Bi... Industry and Comm...

Smuggle...

Post Report

MORANG, Jan 7 - The...

Symposium on Govt-
Maoists talks held

KATHMANDU, Aug 16 (PR)- Leftist leader and mediator of the government-Maoist talks, Padma Ratna Tuladhar today said just discerning the Maoists does not solve the Maoist problem unless there is dialogue for peace... Tuladhar was speaking at a symposium on 'Agenda, and scope of dialogue for Peace' organized in the capital today by South Asia Partnership (SAP) Nepal. The program was participated by representatives of 25 organizations and associations. Speaking on the same occasion Daman Nath Dhungana called for social reforms to address...

मुख्य समस्या समाधान नभए हतियार उठाउनुको औचित्य छैन : तुलाधर

Annex - V

SAP-NEPAL PUBLICATIONS

S.N.	Name of the Publication	Contribution
1.	Management of People Based Development Training (Manual)	250/-
2.	Training of the Trainers (Manual)	250/-
3.	The Role of the NGOs in People Based Development (Report)	60/-
4.	*Janamukhi Bikasma Gairsarkari Sasthaharuko Bhumika (Report in Nepali)*	250/-
5.	Gender & Development (Report)	75/-
6.	Orientation Program on Gender & Dev. (Report)	60/-
7.	People Centered Dev. Training (Manual)	250/-
8.	Rural Communication Workshop (Report)	150/-
9.	*Bachat Tatha Rin (Manual in Nepali)*	300/-
10.	INGOs Directory (Book)	800/-
11.	NGDOs Directory, Vol. I [MWDR & FWDR] (Book)	1000/-
12.	NGDOs Directory, Vol. II [WDR] (Book)	500/-
13.	NGDOs Directory, Vol. III [CDR] (Book)	850/-
14.	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (Theory, Methodology and Practice)	350/-
15.	Future Search National Seminar Equal Property Rights for Men and Women (Report)	250/-
16.	The Role of NGDOs in Sustainable Dev. (Report)	250/-
17.	*Sampatima Mahila Tatha Purusko Saman Hakko Lagi Aayamko Khoji (Report in Nepali)*	40/-
18.	Tackling our Challenges (Book)	50/-
19.	Sustainable Development: SAP-Nepal's Plan for Dev. Challenges	50/-
20.	A Civil Society Perspective for Good Governance in Nepal (Report)	100/-
21.	*Son 2000 Pachhiko Distrikon: Nepalma Shushanprati Janasamajko Pariprekchha (Report in Nepali)*	150/-
22.	Governance in the Doldrums: Who Really Governs Nepal (Book)	250/-
23.	*Bikasko Bharyang (Manual in Nepali)*	15/-
24.	Effective Communication (Manual)	40/-
25.	*Shushanka Chunauti (Book in Nepali)*	60/-
26.	*Susashanka Lagi Akyabadhata (Report in Nepali)*	50/-
27.	Good Governance Dream or Reality (Book)	60/-
28.	Tri Shakti [Man, Money and Material] Economic Development Triangle (Manual)	20/-
29.	Good Governance: Enhancing Perspective for Strategic Planning (Report)	60/-
30.	Quest For Peace [2nd edition] (Book)	500/-
31.	Peace and Governance: Concern, Issues and Strategies (Report)	90/-
32.	*Shanti Ra Sushashan: Sarokar, Mudda Ra Karyaniti (Report in Nepali)*	125/-
33.	*Shanti Sthapana Ra Janaabhimat (Report in Nepali)*	80/-
34.	Partners in Development [SAP-Nepal CBO/NGO Partners] (NGDOS Directory)	150/-
35.	*Shanti Ra Sushashan: Dirgha Shanti Sthapanako Aadhar (Nepali)*	50/-
36.	*Shanti Ra Sushashan: Chunauti Ra Sambhawana (Report in Nepali)*	70/-
37.	*Shanti Ra Sushashan: Shanti Sthapanako Aadhar (Report in Nepali)*	55/-