

# Annual Report

16 July 2003 - 15 July 2004

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**SAP-Nepal**  
Kathmandu

**SAP-Nepal**

**Annual Report 2003 - 2004**

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*Annual Report*  
*2003-2004*

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## Message from Executive Director



The past year of 2003/2004 did not prove to be any different from the other years affected by the people's war of the Nepal Community Party (Maoists). The country suffered the deaths of innocent civilians, children and women and the destruction of public and private property. Although the people eagerly waited for the initiation of peace talks for the whole year they had witnessed the agitation run by five major parliamentary political parties against the "regressive actions" of His Majesty the King Gyanendra and his dismissal of the Prime Minister Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba. The same reporting period saw the reappointment of Mr.

Sher Bahadur Deuba as Prime Minister (PM) by His Majesty the King. Thus, one more year of political instability, anxiety, chaos passed with political leaders fighting among themselves for the PM's Chair.

The people became even more frustrated when the peace talk initiated in the previous year failed after the killing of an IGP by the Maoists and the Maoists declared an end to the cease fire. The Maoists started their "people's war" by killing two army colonels and the people had to live in despair, fear, uncertainty and witness severe violations of human rights and killings.

Even in such an adverse and challenging situation our partner NGOs/Networks continued to implement development activities and achieved success through them. I really appreciate their valuable contribution to society building and extend my heart-felt thanks to them all.

Throughout the year SAP-Nepal, collaborated with its partners and other civil society organizations to organize different interactions and workshops to restart peace talks. Among the participants were former Prime Ministers, Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers, bureaucrats, civil society professionals, academicians, journalists, lawyers, etc. I am grateful to all of them for accepting our request and actively participating in the programs.

During the reporting period, SAP-Nepal established SAP-Falcha with the objective of providing common platform for civil society professionals to share their experiences. Membership was granted to professionals, senior political leaders, academicians and journalists. I wish to thank them all for accepting membership in Falcha.

I would like to offer cordial gratitude to our international resource providers for helping us reach this present status of a national as well as a South Asian civil society organization, ably working in the sectors of peace, governance, justice, democracy, livelihood and knowledge management. Here I would like to particularly mention the names of those international partners particularly Novib, CLO, Club 2/3, CIDA, SDC, CCO, UNDP, SAP-I, Bellanet.

I am thankful to our respectable EC chair-person Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung and all other officials and members who have always encouraged us to move towards achieving the vision and mission of the organization and who have helped us create a congenial environment for planning and implementing innovative and challenging programs. Finally, I like to state that the contributions of all my colleagues have been really commendable. I whole-heartedly thank all of them.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rohit Kumar Nepali'.

**Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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CDR	Central Development Region
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
DDF	District Development Forum
EDR	Eastern Development Region
FWDR	Far Western Development Region
HDF	Human Development Foundation
HDF Net	Human Development Forum Network
INAFI	International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
MDF	Mutual Development Foundation
MWDR	Mid Western Development Region
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRC	National Resource Center
PATH	Participatory Approach Towards Holistic (Development) Program
PGF	Peace and Governance Foundation
RRC	Regional Resource Center
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAP	South Asia Partnership
SARIQ	South Asia Regional Initiative/ Equity Support Program
SARPPP	South Asia Regional People in Policy Program
SASA Net	South Asia Small Arms Network
SCOP	Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program
VDC	Village Development Committee

## 2. OVERVIEW OF SAP-NEPAL

South Asia Partnership-Nepal (SAP-Nepal) a non-government development organization has been advocating the social, political and economic enhancement of the Nepalese people since 1985. SAP-Nepal's extensive partnership with over 1,500 organizations in 65 districts has placed it in a position to strategically direct the evolution of community-based organizations for pro-poor development in Nepal.

SAP-Nepal started its development journey as an international organization in 1985 and transformed into a facilitating organization in 1989. One of the first steps in this direction was the incorporation of human resource development through capacity building initiatives. Through the implementation of over 130 projects and consultations with fellow SAP system members and Nepali NGOs, SAP-Nepal has learnt that the institutional development of community-based organizations is essential for empowering the poor and marginalized community. Working with grass roots community members has given the organization greater insights. Having formally converted itself into a national NGO on August 3, 1994, the organization has now taken decentralization steps and decided to give its Regional Offices full autonomy in organizational and program management.

SAP-Nepal has realized the advantages of sharing its experiences and learning from others and has represented Nepal in several international and regional events. Because of its activities, the UN has recognized SAP-Nepal as a NGO focal point for desertification in Nepal. During this period with the support of SAP-International and SAP-Canada respectively, it has initiated two important programs: the South Asia People in Policy Program (SARPPP) in the area of "Women and Governance" and the South Asia Human Development Forum (SAHDF) promoting Human Development Virtual Networking. This international participation has led to a strategic partnership with Bellanet in the areas of "Knowledge Management", International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI) for promoting and strengthening the alternative financial approaches to alleviate poverty and the South Asia Small Arms Network (SASA-Net) for fighting against small arms proliferation.

SAP-Nepal has a vision of creating a *Just Society with Peace and Prosperity*, where the people have wider participation in decision making. Freedom, Security, recognition of human rights, non-violence, community building, people's sovereignty and democratization of authority will be other facets of the envisaged social capital. In order to accomplish this vision, the organization has set the following three missions:

1. Promotion of potentialities of disadvantaged groups for their human development whereby they can lead dignified lives in a society that has forgotten the importance of human values
2. Promotion of equitable access to resources and economic opportunities to the poor creating an enabling environment whereby they can become competitive to change their livelihood situation by productively utilizing all the potential resources

3. Promotion of pro people governance at the local and national levels strengthening and creating solidarity among civil society members to advocate pro people inclusionary policies and practices for social justice

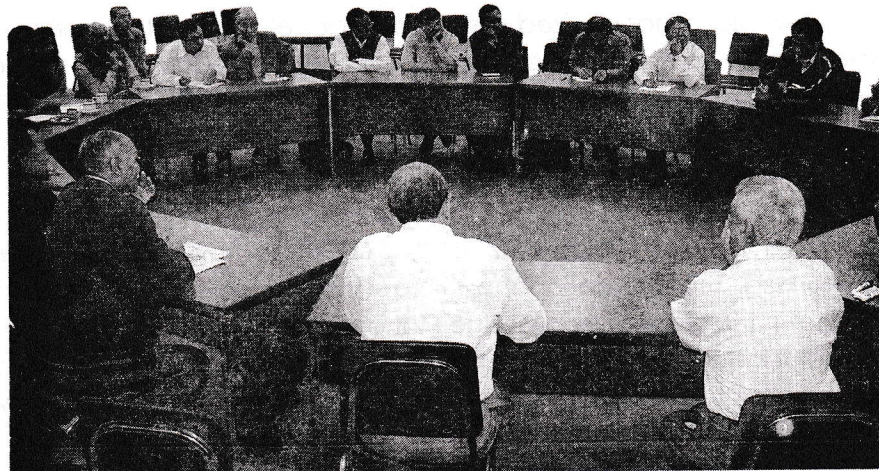
These three missions aim to enhance the socio, economic and political empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged to form a social capital.

## 2. REVIEW OF YEAR (FY : 2003-2004)

### Major Achievements

#### ➔ Synergized Development Efforts

NGOS are promoters of development, but the energy of these development organizations need to be consolidated to create synergized development efforts. For this purpose, SAP-Nepal has initiated programs like SCOP and PATH. These SAP-N facilitated forums of Civil Society Organizations constitute various districts, organizations & sectors that are dedicated to the development of poor and marginalized community members.



Nearly two decades of experience in development initiatives and building relationships with various developmental stakeholders have provided the organization with the understanding for establishing solidarity among civil society actors. Thus, with the objective of creating a national platform for sharing development issues among civil society actors, the concept of Faicha was initiated on 28 November 2003.

The idea was to develop a platform for discussions on issues that concern the society and to develop collective agendas that will influence governance institutions and policy makers. It intended to revive the old traditional concept of resolving issues in a public



place by seniors, the elderly and intellectuals through discussion and negotiation without any prejudice or ego.

Falcha has altogether ninety two members comprising professionals, national level policy makers. This mechanism of raising the voices from the grass roots to the national level was highly appreciated by the civil society and the government. Some stakeholders had felt that there was a need of representing marginalized groups in national level policy influencing processes. Falcha aims to fill this need by providing a national level space to discuss grass roots based issues and concerns in front of national level development professionals.

Different foundations of SAP-Nepal have been organizing weekly Friday discourses on social, economic and political issues. These discourses have not only succeeded in attracting people from different walks of lives but also generated ripples in other organizations.

SAP-Nepal has finally managed to go beyond the NGO sector and extended its outreach to civil society actors encompassing academicians, politicians, the media, development professionals, policy makers and civil servants.

➔ **Increased Democratic Culture in Civil Society Organizations**

Civil Society Organizations should act as role models for the promotion of a democratic culture : SAP-Nepal has made attempts to bring changes and brought positive changes at least in partner organizations. These organizations used to have their decisions made by the president or other individuals it has now become mandatory to make decisions only through discussions with group members. Some partner organizations have also formulated administrative polices and job descriptions to ensure the effective allocation of roles and responsibilities. There is greater transparency in partner organizations who share their financial information with their target communities. There is more inclusive participation with an increase in number of women and ethnic groups both in the general and executive bodies of the partner organizations.

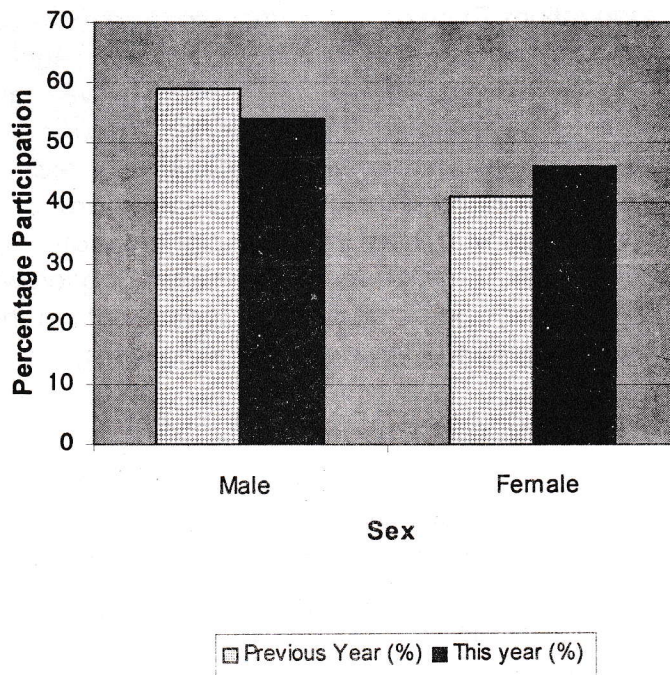
### Governance Promotion in Partner Organization

*Manav Adhikar Sachetan Manch* is a partner organizations of SAP-Nepal. It has participated in several trainings, workshops and interaction programs coordinated and facilitated by SAP-Nepal. It is a member of the District Development Forum (DDF) in Banke. Some of the changes that have occurred in the organization, after joining the DDF are:

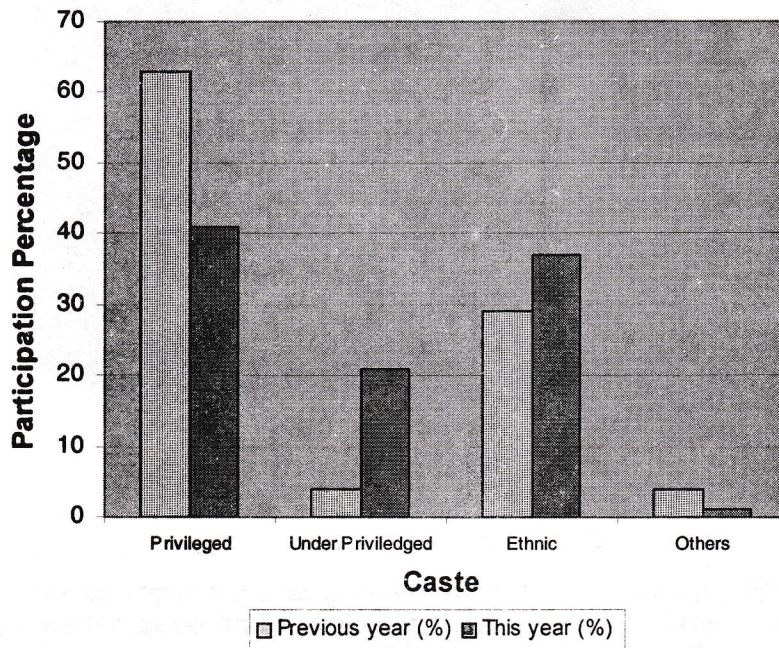
- ➔ initiation of process of regular elections
- ➔ inclusion of 4 men and 3 women in the Executive Committee
- ➔ inclusion of 1 and 3 target community members in the Executive and General body respectively
- ➔ development of financial and administrative policy
- ➔ development of Job Description of all staff members
- ➔ decision-making through meetings
- ➔ development of strategic plan for increasing participation of women, *dalit* and ethnic groups in decision making

Although many development organizations have been using the slogan that disadvantaged Groups (DAGs) should be mainstreamed in the development process, very few DAGs hold decision making positions in those organizations. Since it is essential for the affected community to raise its voice, the programs of SAP-Nepal attempt to include marginalized groups in the advocacy process.

### Participation of men and women

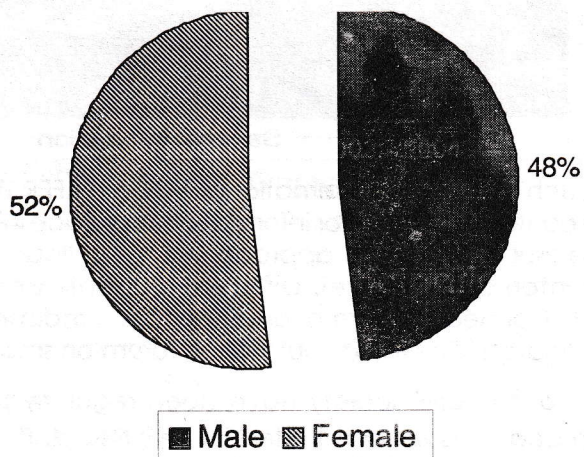


### Caste wise Participation

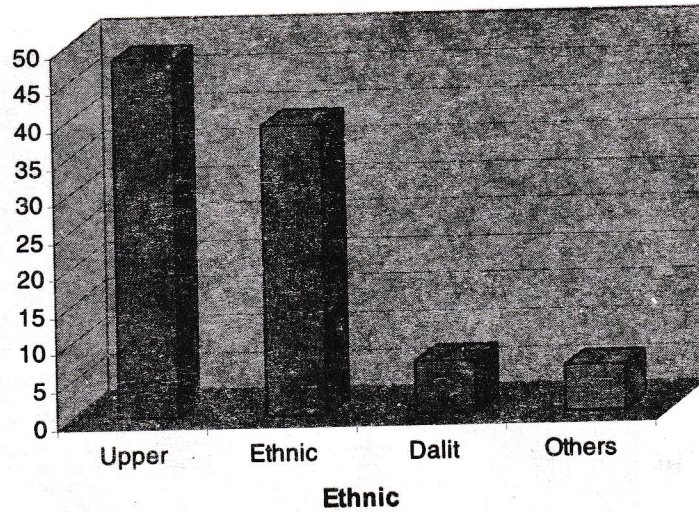


This inclusive process has helped disadvantaged communities to become aware of their role in the development arena. It has increased the participation of women and ethnic community members in the executive committee of partner organizations. There is also an increase in the participation of low castes in the decision making body of these organizations.

### Gender Representation in Executive Committee



### Ethnic Representation in Executive Committee



#### → Promotion of Peace Culture at National level

SAP-Nepal has worked extensively with grass roots organizations to build their capacity and help them raise their voices at all levels. When it initiated the peace process with the help of grass roots organizations in 1999 other organizations were forced to change their strategy in working with grass roots organizations.

This advocacy for peace has been effective not only in providing fruitful results but also in creating a credible image of the organization.



Sasanet Interaction

International organizations such as Amnesty International, IANSA, SAFER World as well as SAP-Canada have contacted SAP-N for information on peace initiatives and Human Resource expertise. It has been approached for collaborative efforts at the national and international level. Different students and NGOs have also contacted SAP-N for peace information. Enhanced credibility has enabled SAP-Nepal to coordinate SASA Net, a South Asian forum on small arms.

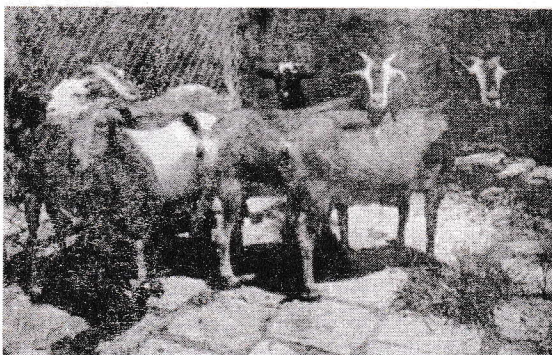
Members of the civil society have been regularly participating in the interactions on peace issues conducted by SAP-Nepal. These have helped to sensitize the Civil Society actors on the relevancy of peace for development. They have also realized that the civil society should unite to pressure the

government and the Maoists. Some civil society members have also initiated the Civil Society Commission to support the government and Maoists in initiating a sustained and fruitful peace dialogue.

**Promotion of 21 Agro based Sector villages in 10 districts**

SAP - Nepal believes that development programs should have many dimensions and approaches. Most of the interventions for economic empowerment have been focused on the poor and marginalized people of rural Nepal. Agriculture being the mainstay of the country's economic development, SAP-Nepal has focused more on this sector for the economic empowerment of the rural poor.

Rural farmers despite having traditional skills need new expertise and knowledge for increasing production both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Moreover, they need an efficient and effective marketing mechanism to optimize the benefits of their products. They also need their own institutions to sustain development. The concept of a Sectoral Village was initiated by SAP-Nepal. It is an approach to develop certain selected villages as model villages for promoting agro based enterprises in the village to attract buyers in their own villages.



Goat Farming

Twenty one agro based sectoral villages have till now been promoted in 10 districts of Nepal. The sectors selected by the farmers are ginger (24%), vegetable farming (48%) and goat raising (28%).

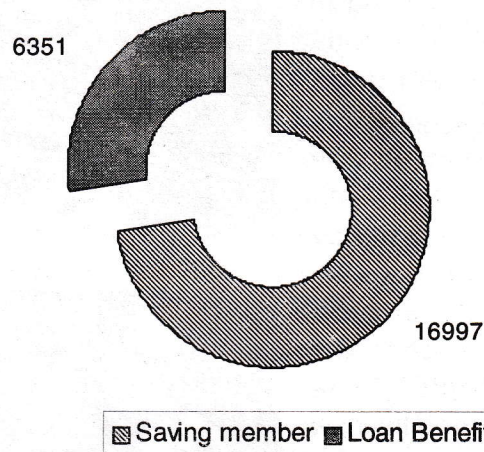
**Table : Sectoral Villages in different Development Regions**

Development Region	Goat	Ginger	Vegetable Farming	Total
Eastern	2	3	-	5
Central	2	-	4	6
Western	2	-	3	5
Mid Western	-	2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 (28%)</b>	<b>5 (24%)</b>	<b>10 (48%)</b>	<b>21 (100%)</b>

The sectoral village concept tries to systematize the economic empowerment approach of SAP-Nepal. It merges micro credit interventions with agro based entrepreneurship through the Strengthening Civil Society Organizations Program (SCOP).

During the year, the program collected total savings amounting to Rs. 9,119,526. A total of Rs. 17,252,400 has been disbursed as loan to 6351 poor and deprived families.

### Loan Beneficiaries



Some of the major effects brought by the economic interventions of SAP-Nepal are as follows:

- ➔ Increased number of self initiated and profitably run micro enterprises in the program areas
- ➔ Developed group marketing mechanism among producer members of different setoral villages
- ➔ Formation of 21 producers' groups in 21 villages for qualitative and quantitative refinement in agro production and collective marketing
- ➔ Obtained better price for farmers' products through collection centers
- ➔ Formation of 38 village and district level forums to raise the concerns of farmers on agriculture issues
- ➔ Increased solidarity among farmers to pressurize service delivery agencies
- ➔ Increased competency of partner organizations on agriculture related information management and circulation
- ➔ Increased practice among the farmers of using appropriate technology to expand their enterprises
- ➔ Increased participation of youth in socio-economic developmental activities of their respective villages
- ➔ Enhanced practice of participatory learning among partner mutual development organizations

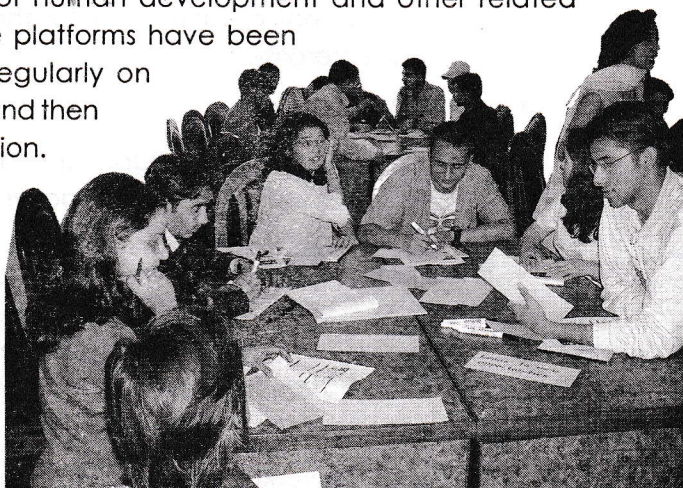
The above results indicate the increased capacity of deprived and marginalized groups to organize themselves to raise grass roots developmental issues. It shows their increased capacity to mobilize the resources to enhance their economic status. Furthermore, there has been increased sharing of experiences and resources to address the challenges encountered while addressing the issues of equality, justice and rights

→ **Knowledge Sharing Mechanism Established at National and South Asian level**

For the past two years, SAP-Nepal has been practicing the concept of knowledge management through The Human Development Forum Network (HDFNet) Program. The organization also got acquainted with different concepts of knowledge management by building a strategic partnership with Bellanet.

There have been regular virtual knowledge management interactions organized in the areas of human development and other related subjects. Different online platforms have been mobilized to interact regularly on issues mutually identified and then used for policy intervention.

Various South Asian level Knowledge Sharing Workshops organized by SAP-Nepal in collaboration with SAP Canada and Bellanet have helped in bringing changes in analysis with the objective of knowledge sharing



Knowledge sharing on Peace

concepts. These also initiated the process of collecting and disseminating knowledge and experiences by using online and offline tools and techniques among various stakeholders. They have helped to generate a collaborative approach among various knowledge sharing organizations for joint initiatives.

The experience has provided the strength to plan for a future Information Centre at the local level. The different information centers planned for next year will support knowledge sharing.

### 3. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE PORTRAYAL

#### 3.1. Strengthening Civil Society Organizations Program (SCOP)

Strengthening of Civil Society Organization Program-II (SCOP-II) is a rights based multi sectoral program for socio-economic empowerment of the deprived and marginalized people. The ultimate aim of the program is to raise the voice of the voiceless people. The program is in operation in 146 Villages Development Committees (VDC) of 22 districts in partnership with 146 Mutual Development Organizations (MDOs)

The major components of the program are: financial support, technical assistance, linkage and networking and capacity building. This year is very crucial for the program since it is the last year of the second phase. Some of the major progresses of the year are as follows:

#### **Financial Support**

- Conducted 89 orientation camps on the financial system among 1117 members of partner organizations
- Provided cash prizes along with appreciation letters to 8 best partner organizations
- Collected savings of Rs. 1,604,039 from the members of partner organizations
- Disbursed a loan of Rs. 4,013,480 to members of partner mutual development organizations for the establishment of agro-based micro enterprises

#### **Technical Assistance**

- Formed 19 goat, vegetable and ginger producers' groups
- Conducted 40 events of interactive dialogues on pertinent farmers' issues
- Distributed high yield seeds of fodder, vegetable and ginger in 25 program villages
- Developed an agro-based micro enterprise firm in Chitwan
- Provided financial assistance of Rs. 900,000 to 9 partner organizations for the establishment of agro product collection centers

#### **Linkage and Networking**

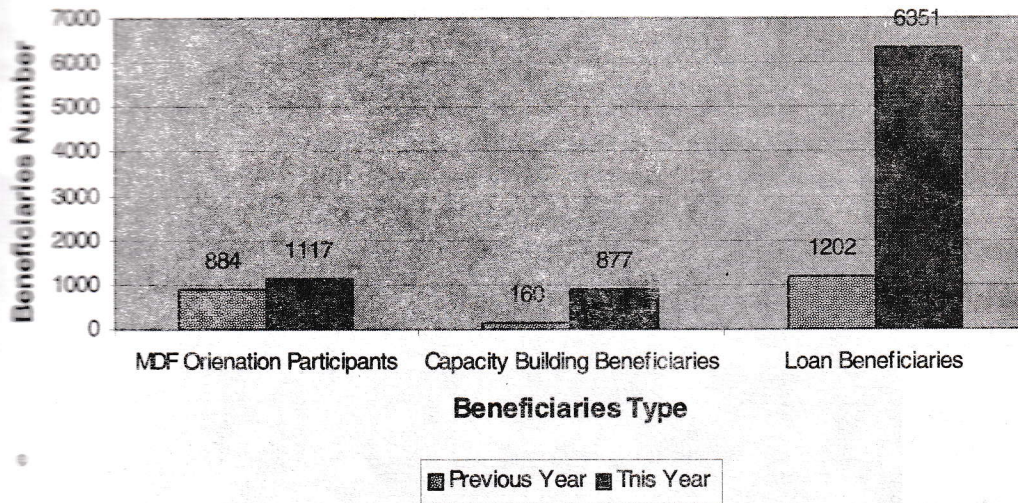
- Conducted 31 interactive dialogues on various issues of cooperation between and among agro service providers and users
- Conducted a rural community study of 6 program villages of SCOP
- Formed 23 village and district development forums

#### **Capacity Development**

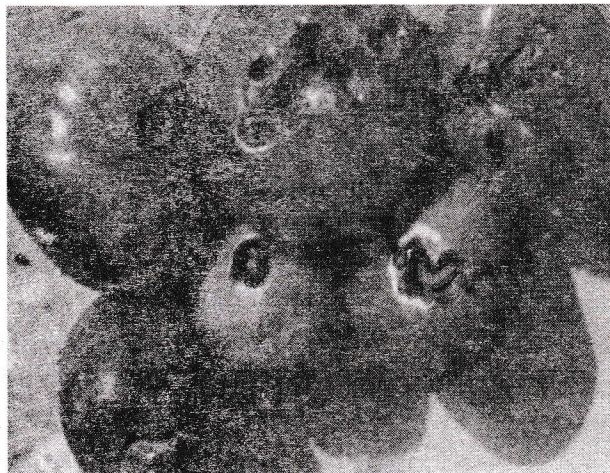
- Conducted 19 events of need based capacity building workshops for the partner organizations
- Formed 6 youth groups in 6 program villages
- Conducted 2 events of social engineering training on Democratic Governance and Advocacy for the partner organizations
- Conducted 2 events of technical trainings on vegetable cultivation and goat raising
- Conducted 29 events of field based technical trainings on vegetable cultivation, goat raising and ginger cultivation for 775 persons
- Conducted 4 regional and 1 national level competition among 147 students of different schools
- Conducted 5 events of inter-regional exposure programs for 122 persons



### Programmatic Comparison between two years



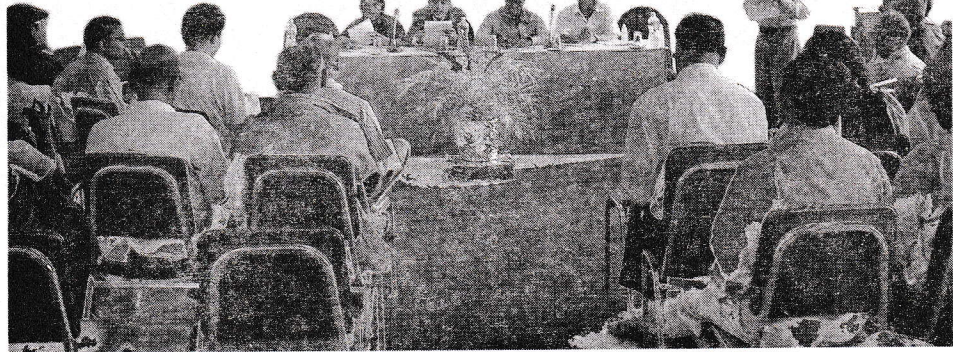
Apart from the above achievements some significant effect level results have also been realized. Micro enterprises have been growing in the program villages. There are more disadvantaged groups in decision making bodies. Farmers of the program areas have started raising their concerns through local forums. Some partners of mutual development organizations have been taking lead roles in their respective districts for the mobilization of other small NGOs. Moreover, the youth groups formed in 25 Village Development Committees (VDC) have been making significant progress in social mobilization.



The second phase of SCOP has recently been completed and the third phase will be continued with some modification.

### 3.2. Participatory Approach towards Holistic Development Program (PATH)

Initiated in October 1997 the PATH Program has been running in its third phase since January 2003. The program started by building understanding among the intermediary organizations and their capacity on development perspectives, the participatory



process, democratic culture, transparent management and micro-macro issues. The focus of the second phase shifted to the formation and enhancement of forums for sharing, practicing and promoting governance among civil society organizations. They were also able to establish themselves as governance forums in 11 districts of Nepal. Although some of the forums made significant achievements in advocacy, most were limited to one-time interactions and rallies, lacking continuity. Altogether 11 forums comprising 229 direct partner civil society organizations from Ilam, Morang, Siraha, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Sarlahi, Kaski, Rupandehi, Surkhet, Banke and Bardia participated in the process.

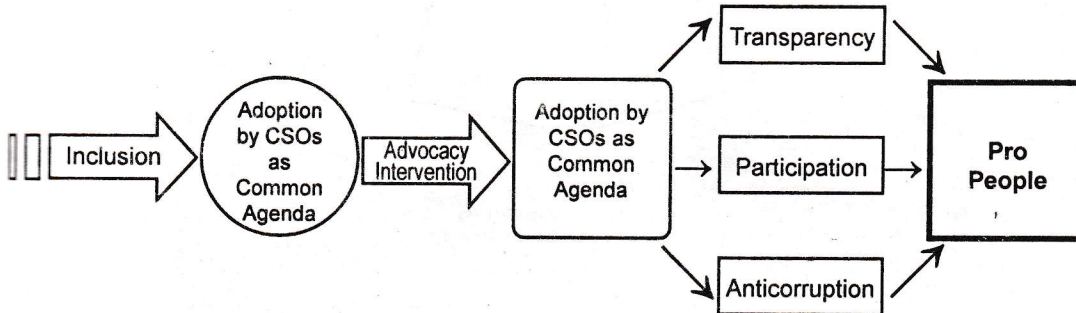
Based on the learning from the first and second phases, the third phase of the program is making efforts to institutionalize these forums and to enhance governance by strengthening proactive



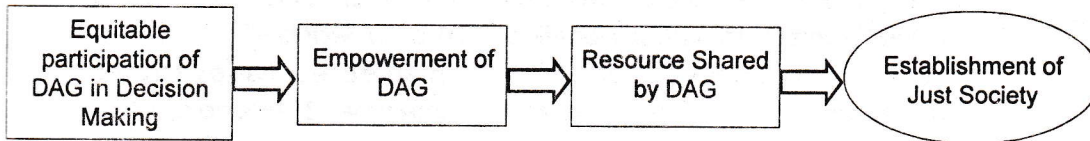
advocacy interventions. Attempts have also been made to increase the conceptual and practical capabilities of forum members on issue analysis

and advocacy tools. As it was generally agreed that exclusion was a major problem in governance, the forum members also reached a consensus that inclusion was a major requirement for advocating local governance institutions. An equitable participation of disadvantaged communities in decision making positions was chosen as a major theme for advocacy.

People have direct access to plan and share resources in institutions operating under local governance units. Real governance is possible only when such institutions are transparent and not corrupt.



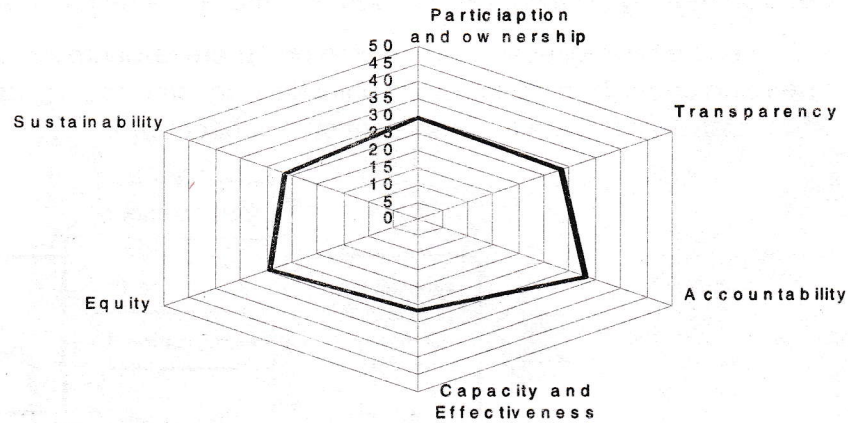
The above conceptual framework shows that Governance depends on the inclusion policies, mechanisms and practices of the local self-governance institutions. It will further ensure pro people governance if other governance components are linked with inclusion issues. However, the adoption of inclusion behavior is a primary factor and should be a common agenda of civil society organizations.



Even though the framework does not follow the consequential order, it does guide the process for the equitable participation of DAGs in decision making and their empowerment for resource sharing and establishing a Just Society. They have also initiated a self-performance assessment process to evaluate changes in the governance of their organizations and

forums. The result of an assessment made by the development forum of Surkhet has been presented below.

### Surkhet DDF's Self Assessment Results in a Spider Web Model



Six different criteria, Participation & Ownership, Transparency, Accountability, Efficiency & Effectiveness, Equity and Sustainability were employed to measure governance. These criteria were further divided into micro criteria. The process was welcomed by the partners for analyzing progress in governance by them.

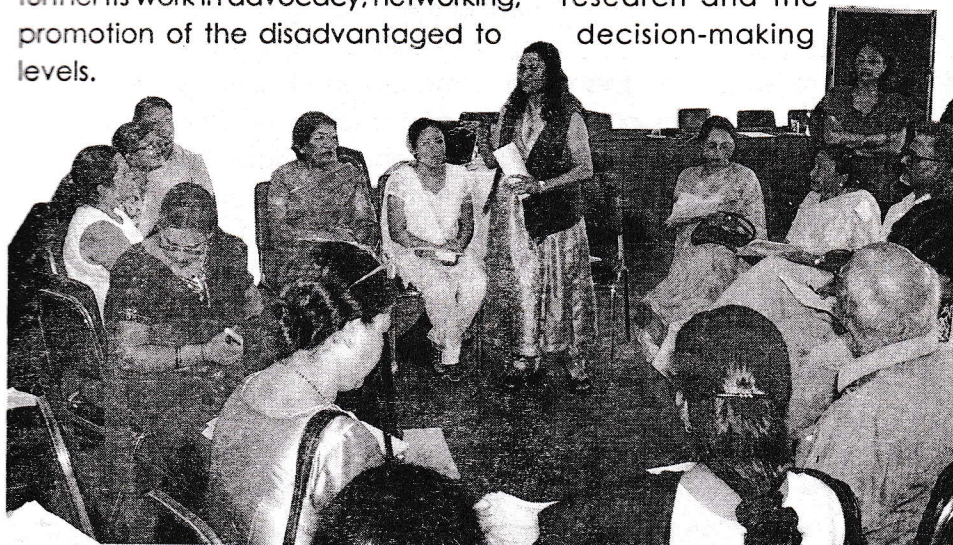
A forum of partner organizations also continued to organize interactive dialogues and other advocacy campaigning interventions to raise governance issues. It was held on the basis of research carried out by the forums on the issues identified. Consensus was built among the forum members to continue advocacy on selected issues rather than interventions on different issues. At the same time, 33 village development forums were also formed to strengthen marginalised and deprived communities for policy influencing on human governance in village development committees.

The future direction of the program will be to intensify advocacy interventions, strengthen inclusive mechanisms in local governance institutions, multiply inclusive advocacy process at the grass roots level and increase governance network management capacity of the forums will the future direction of the program. The major strategic focus of the third year will be to reduce the dependency of the forums on SAP Nepal. However, attempts will be made to continue and strengthen advocacy campaigning initiated in the second year. In order to increase the visibility and regularity of forum activities, the number and quality of interactions will be increased. Knowledge-based discourses and public hearing programs will be held to increase the value of the program both at the partner and societal levels.

### 3.3 South Asia Regional People and Policy Program (SARPPP)

Recognizing the need for women's participation in political governance, SAP-Nepal along with the SAP organizations of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh launched the South Asia Regional People's Policy Program (SARPPP) in September 2001 for three years. It is funded by CIDA.

SARPPP seeks to interact with organizations like the UN, SAARC and other international donors to devise means to enable the SAP system further its work in advocacy, networking, research and the promotion of the disadvantaged to decision-making levels.



SARPPP has been launched in four districts of Nepal- Ilam, Morang, Banke and Bardiya. Its goal is to create an environment where CSOs working together across South Asia will be able to enhance sustainable human development (SHD) in the region.

It was found from a Situational Analysis on the status of women in governance that the presence of women in governance was very nominal. During the reporting period, 8 district and 2 national events were organized. Different posters and a cartoon booklet entitled "Kartabya" (Duty) were published. A document containing 12 case studies of women in governance was also published in English and Nepali. The document shows how hard it is for women to participate in politics.

The program attempted to compile the profiles of 14 different Civil Society Organizations working to increase the participation of women in governance. These profiles were distributed to other organizations to facilitate their work and different training manuals on Gender and Law, Advocacy and Governance, Civic Education, Leadership and effective public speaking were prepared.

In this way, attempts were made to provide support services to organizations working to promote the participation of women in politics.

### 3.4 Human Development Forum Network (HDFNet)

The South Asia Human Development Forum (SAHDF) was formed in 2001 to strengthen regional dialogues amongst civil society networks in South Asia, in order to allow the voices of the poor to be accurately reflected in the policy debates on human development in the region. The project also facilitates consensus building, sharing of information and the promotion of accountability of action on human development policies and programs.

The on-line segment of the SAHD Forum, HDFNet is available to all at <http://www.hdfnet.org/>. Members can use the user-friendly web site for research and to share information and knowledge with others. This web site features current news and analysis on Democracy, Governance, Citizenship, Peace and Justice, and Conflict in South Asia. It also provides key policy documents, research papers, listings for upcoming events, information on national and international funding sources, and links to affiliated human development organizations.

The workspace dealt with the following :

- ➔ Open discussion list for information sharing - A total of 522 messages were posted onto the list during the year and the posting is still continuing.
- ➔ Closed discussion list for Forum management
- ➔ Communication for Social Change: organized in collaboration with SAP Canada as preparation for the Communication for Social Change Conference held in Ottawa in May 2003
- ➔ Small Arms South Asia: This discussion list was organized in support of the Campaign against Small Arms in June 2003 and in preparation for the UN Biennial Meeting held in New York in July 2003.

Another major area where the program concentrated its effort was in Knowledge Sharing. A three day workshop on "Knowledge Management in South Asia Human Development" was organized by the Forum in collaboration with Bellanet in Kathmandu from July 16- 18, 2003. There were 45 participants from five countries. Mr. Mark Faul, Bellanet Officer and Mr. Faruq Faisal were the facilitators of the workshop.

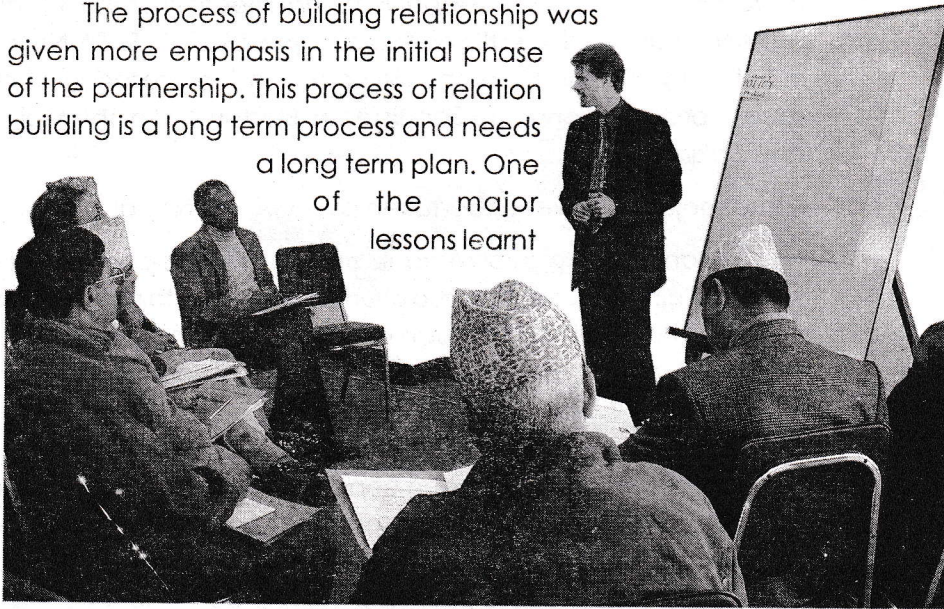
A series of meetings and workshops on "Knowledge Sharing on Peace" were organized at two levels: regional level (2 events within Nepal) and one central level. The first event in Kathmandu was organized with youths, mainly college students of development studies and local NGOs. There were 56 participants at this event. The objective of this workshop was to provide the youth with a learning opportunity on issues and interventions for peace and conflict management from NGOs and journalists who have been working in this area. Another objective was to acquire a perspective of the youth on these topics. The second and third

events were organized in Biratnagar and Pokhara to share peace related experiences of Civil Society Organizations with other stakeholders.

### 3.5 Bellanet South

Bellanet South: Asia was initiated formally in strategic partnership with SAP-Nepal from August 8, 2003. The major objective of the institution is to make local organizations capable of dealing with regional issues effectively especially by using Information Communication and Technology.

The process of building relationship was given more emphasis in the initial phase of the partnership. This process of relation building is a long term process and needs a long term plan. One of the major lessons learnt



during the reporting period was that there should be joint programs that involved a large number of staff members. Working together would not only help make communication more powerful but would also ultimately help build linkage with the team members.

Institutional development of regional presence is also a challenging job. One of the major obstacles for communication was the different time zones. Most of the staff members in Canada and Costarica were online when it was time for bed in Asia. It would be hard for staff members in Canada to think of a situation where there was no electricity or computer. So, sometimes it is hard to convince the team in Ottawa of the relevancy of providing access to communication tools and techniques.

The experience has been good both for SAP-Nepal and Ms. Shikha Shrestha in maximizing the proficiency of information collection and dissemination via the effective use of Information Communication and Technology. This regional presence has selected Knowledge Management and Online Community Building as major areas for future programs.

However, there is a need for sharing development experiences between SAP-Nepal and Bellanet so that both organizations can learn from each other. This is only possible through regular discussions and interactions at the organizational level.

### **3.6 South Asia Small Arms Network – Nepal (SASA Net –Nepal)**

SASA Net Nepal was initially formed as a National Coalition of Nepal ad hoc committee during the conference on *Small arms and the Threat to Peace Reconstruction in Nepal National meeting of the South Asia Small Arms Network* held in Kathmandu on June 18 2002. SASA Net was formed in February 2003, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in the presence of over 30 civil society organizations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan.

Some major initiatives undertaken by SASA Net Nepal :

- ➔ Scanning of groups/organizations has been completed on peace-building and conflict resolution -liaising to obtain detailed information on their activities through a given info-gathering tool.?
- ➔ Collection of information for an annotated bibliography on human security in South Asia
- ➔ Regular Interactions (3 events) in collaboration with other like-minded organizations have been conducted to educate and make aware about the causes and consequences of small arms proliferation and misuse in the country. The media, civil society organizations, academicians and experts participated in the meeting.
- ➔ Organized Press Conference on "Control Arms" on 9th October 2003. The objective of the conference was to share information about the launching of the National Campaign.
- ➔ Regular papers and articles have been published by the members to strengthen media advocacy
- ➔ Regular meetings of the executive committee were held to discuss the possible strategies to give momentum to building a culture of peace.
- ➔ Control arms poster was published in Nepali language and distributed to the five development regions of the country through the partners of member organizations of SASA Net Nepal on July 1, 2004 in celebration of IANSA week.

Some future initiatives are:

- ➔ Interaction and sharing meetings at national and local levels (August/September, 2004)
- ➔ In-depth study on small arms proliferation in the country, international commitments i.e UN program of action, review of existing legislation, small arms policies and practices.

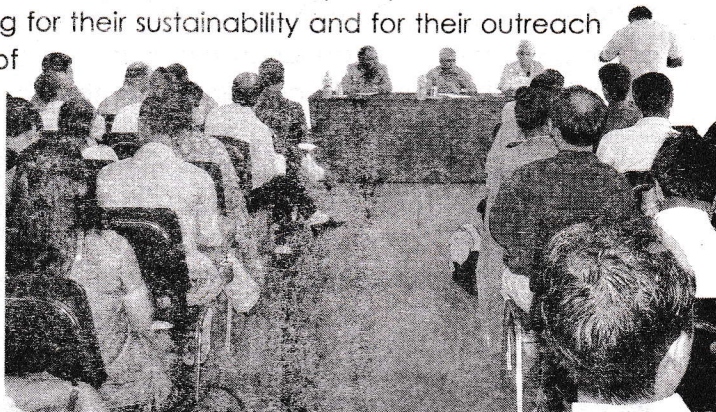


- Regular media advocacy through publication of papers and articles
- Campaign on control of small arms through posters and pamphlets

### 3.7. International Network for Alternative Finance Institutions – Nepal (INAFI -Nepal)

The government of Nepal has in its sixth plan recognized the importance of micro finance for poverty alleviation. Various microfinance programs have been implemented by NGOs/INGOs, GOs and the private sector. Most of the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are in need of capacity building for their sustainability and for their outreach

to the poorest of the poor. INAFI Nepal Chapter was initiated in July 2003 to create conceptual clarity, enhance managerial capacity, outreach and



sustainability of the MFIs in Nepal. This Nepal chapter includes 5 member organizations. Five members have been identified for membership to the network. This year the chapter has focused on raising issues of micro finance via interactions and paper presentations so that micro finance programs can reach the hard core poor community in Nepal.

### 3.8 South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity Support Program (SARI/Q)

The South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity Support Program (SARI/Q) is a three year project managed by the Academy of Educational Development (AED), in partnership with Management Systems International (MSI) and South Asia Partnership International (SAP-I).

SAP-Nepal, a member of SAP-International, serves as the secretariat for the SARI/Q program in Nepal.



During the reporting period two regional forums were coordinated. The Nepal National

Secretariat coordinated one of the regional programs and an orientation program on SARI/Q Grant program in Nepal. Action plans have been formulated to incorporate the implementation of law and raise the standards of care for survivors. It holds regular interactions with the action team and collects and compiles the necessary information to support the regional initiatives.

#### 4. PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

SAP- Nepal is a part of the SAP System which is coordinated by SAP- International. SAP-Canada provides functional and technical support to the system. Because of the presence of SAP Nationals in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal and India, it has been easy to coordinate South Asian programs. The South Asian Chapter has gained recognition from the international development community.

Developing and implementing joint programs can strengthen this South Asian partnership.



There is a loose network of partner organizations at the village, district and national level. These loose structures are now in the process of formalization. A National Development Forum, 22 District Development Forums and 33 Village Development Forums have been established. SAP-Nepal has also plans to facilitate the establishment of district forums of civil society organizations in more than 50% of the districts in Nepal.

The organization serves as the Regional Secretariat for the South Asia Forum for Human Development (SAHDF) and Bellanet International Secretariat, Ottawa. It also has national secretariats of networks like International Alternatives of Financial Institutions (INAFI), South Asian Small Arms (SASA) Net and South Asian Regional Initiatives for Equity (SARI -Q).

A new affiliation of SAP is the South Asian Regional Initiative for Equity Support Program (SARI/Q). SAP International coordinates the program for implementing programs in Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Nepal. SAP-Nepal has served as the national secretariat since May 1, 2004. This program is designed to build the capacity of indigenous organizations to address the scourges of violence against women, child labor and trafficking in these four South Asian countries.

## E. CHALLENGES

SAP-Nepal has always used challenges it has faced to move forward in a new direction properly using the experiences for positive changes.

Some of the challenges faced by SAP-Nepal during the reporting period are:

- Creating space for South Asian issues at the international level
- Managing programs and resources in a scenario where donor priority focus shifts from Asia to Africa
- Promoting regional cooperation in an environment where there is increased inter and intra regional conflict
- Implementing development interventions in rural areas affected by the Maoist Insurgency
- Creating synergy of civil society organizations
- Including Disadvantaged Groups in decision making positions of Civil Society Organizations and Government Bodies

## E. LESSONS LEARNT

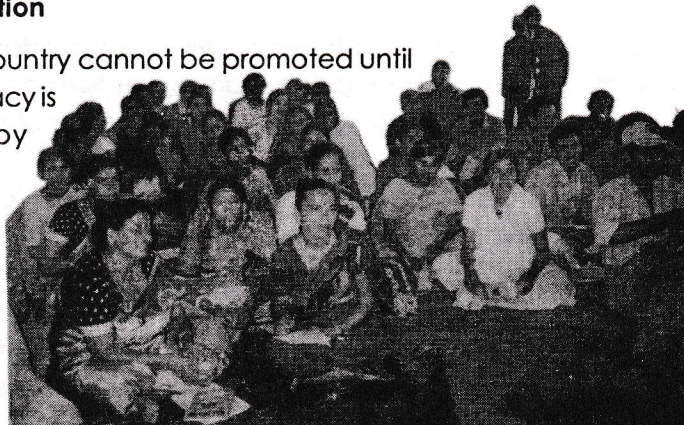
### - Village level forums essential for raising voices of DAGs

The development of Nepal is not possible without developing its rural areas where 90.8% of 18.5 million people live. SAP-Nepal has facilitated different district and national level forums of Civil Society Organizations raising different issues. An analysis has shown that alternatives have to be devised to identify grass roots problems and concerns. The Forums have adopted the approach of including more grass roots based organizations in this network. It was felt that village level forums of the Civil Society needed to be members of these forums. Till the reporting period, 33 Village Development Forums (VDFs) have been in the process of establishment.

These forums would be helpful in raising and collectivizing the issues of the villages. Sometimes there are issues that can even be resolved by the coordination of village level development actors. It is envisioned that these forums will be helpful in identifying, analyzing and minimizing village level problems and issues.

### → Civil Society Organization should itself develop as role model for governance promotion

Governance in a country cannot be promoted until and unless democracy is institutionalized by political leaders who have a long term vision for development and are accountable. The government and politicians



must follow a role model to learn how to promote governance and act democratically. The Civil Society can act as such a role model in promoting governance.

Civil Society Organizations should develop and practice democratic norms and culture. Voices have been increasingly raised for the transparency of these organizations, which have been thought to be mis-using development funds. Another major area that should be covered is the inclusive participation of Disadvantaged groups in organizational decision making. Positive discriminatory policies and regulations can be developed to ensure the participation of these disadvantaged groups in the planning and development process.

➔ **Ultra poor should be economically empowered for sustaining the change process**

Although Nepal is rich in natural resources, it is listed among the poorest countries in the world, mainly due to low self esteem and the dependent mentality of its people. There is need for a mechanism to mobilize the resources scattered around the country. This mobilization can only be possible by empowering the poor mass who constitute the major population of the country.

Organizations like SAP-Nepal can support organizations and groups comprising these poor people. These enabled organizations can help the deprived people in planning and implementing micro enterprise programs. They can also collectivize different economic issues and raise a strong voice on the concerns of the rural people. These advocacy efforts will also support the formation and modification of policies that are in favour of the poor and marginalized people.

## 7. FUTURE DIRECTION

Nearly two decades of development experience of working with the grass roots as well as the international community have shown that SAP-Nepal should upgrade its efforts and concentrate them on the following areas:

- ➔ Focus on research, education and advocacy for peace, justice and democracy
- ➔ Strengthen South Asian civil society solidarity for regional cooperation
- ➔ Promote knowledge sharing practices at the South Asian Level
- ➔ Reform measures for addressing issues of gender discriminatory laws and practices
- ➔ Enhance the outreach mechanism of micro finance to the ultra poor

An organization should grow and upgrade itself as time passes. There is a need for clear organizational vision to ensure this growth. Dr. Rohit K. Nepali presented his views to the board and staff members on the way SAP-Nepal should develop in the coming days. This dream of leading SAP-Nepal to become stronger and more professional by 2007 was shared by all board and staff members of the organization.

## Financial Statement of 2003 - 2004

**K.K. SINGH & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants

158/18 Kha, Shree Ram Marg,  
Battisputali, Kathmandu  
Phone : 472463 (Off.), 472125 (Res)

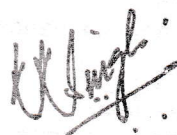
**"AUDITOR'S REPORT"  
TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF  
SOUTH ASIA PARTNERSHIP-NEPAL, Kathmandu**

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of South Asia Partnership Nepal, Babarmahal, Kathmandu as of 31<sup>st</sup>.Asadh,2061 (15<sup>th</sup> July, 2004) and the related statements of income and Expenditure Account and Cash Flows Statement for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the SAP Nepal's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing or relevant practices. Those standards or relevant practices require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of South Asia partnership Nepal as of 31<sup>st</sup>. Asadh, 2061 (15<sup>th</sup> July, 2004), and of the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards or relevant practices.

Kathmandu  
Date: 15<sup>th</sup> Poush, 2061 (30<sup>th</sup> December, 2004)

  
K. K. Singh  
For : K.K. Singh & Co  
Chartered Accountants

## Governance within SAP-Nepal

### Organizational Structure

Sn	Items	
1	No. of General Members	32 (F:13/M:19)
2	Length of term of EC	Three Years
3	No. of EC Meeting held	2
4	Regional Offices (Resource Centers)	Five

### Current Executive Committee

Sn	Name	Position
1	Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung	Chairperson
2	Ms. Sabitri Thapa	Vice-Chairperson
3	Dr. Ava Darshan Shrestha	Treasurer
4	Mr. Binod Krishna Shrestha	Member
5	Dr. Bal Gopal Baidya	Member
6	Mrs. Bandana Rana	Member
7	Mrs. Durga Sob	Member
8	Mrs. Rita Thapa	Member
9	Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali	Member Secretary/ Executive Director

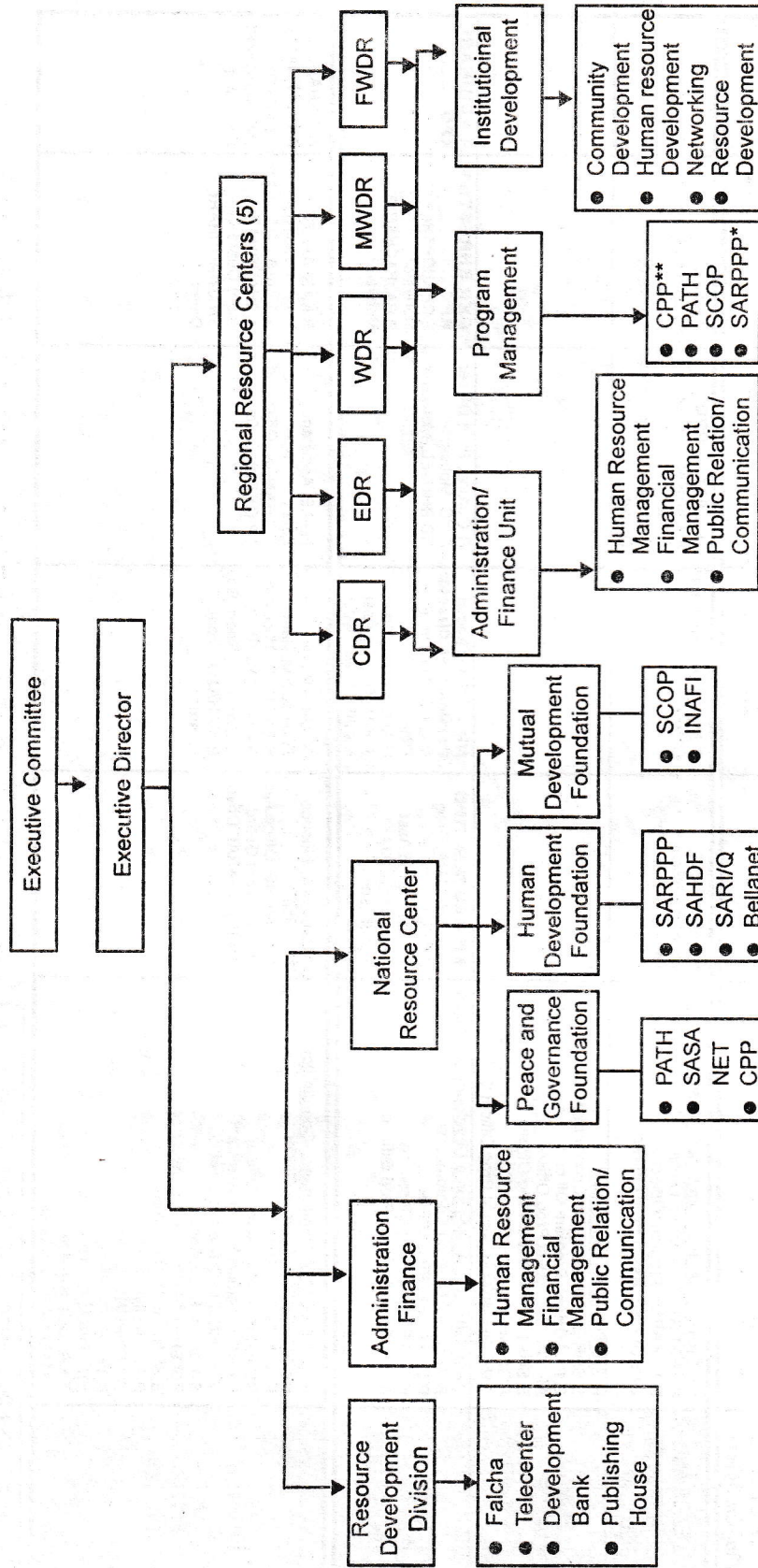
**SAP-Nepal General Members**

1	Ms. Anita Shrestha	13	Mr. Kedar Prasad Gautam
2	Dr. Arju Rana Deuba	14	Mr. Narendra Prasad Joshi
3	Mr. Bhisnu Hari Bhusal	15	Dr. Prabha Basnet
4	Mr. Babu Ram Shrestha	16	Dr. Pushpa Shrestha
5	Mr. Bharat Dutta Koirala	17	Mr. Raju Shrestha
6	Ms. Chandra Kala Bhadra	18	Ms. Rita Bhadra
7	Mr. Gokul Pokhrel	19	Dr. Suman Kamal Tuladhar
8	Mr. Govind Kumar Shrestha	20	Dr. Tirtha Bahadur Shrestha
9	Mr. Huta Ram Baidya	21	Mr. Tirth Prasad Gyawali
10	Dr. Jyoti Tuladhar	22	Mr. Tribhubar Lal Shrestha
11	Dr. Keshav Man Shakya	23	Ms. Tula Rana
12	Mr. Uttam Ratna Dhakhwa	24	Mr. Yubraj Sangruala

25	Dr. Anil Shrestha
26	Prof. Dr. Bishwa Keshar Maskey
27	Mr. Hiranya Lal Shrestha
28	Mr. Ram Kumar Shrestha

# SAP-Nepal Structure

Annex III



- PATH - Participatory Approach towards Holistic Development
- CPP - Community Peace Program
- SARPPP - South Asia People in Policy Program
- SARI/Q - South Asia Regional Initiative Equity
- INAFI - International Network for Alternative Financial Institution
- SAHDF - South Asia Human Development Forum
- SCOP - Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program
- RGP - Resource Generation Program
- Only in MWDR and EDR \*
- Only in MWDR \*\*



# SAP-Nepal Staff Structure

		Offices					FWDR
		CENTRAL OFFICE	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	
RK NEPALI, Executive Director							
TP Gyawali Program Director							
PEACE AND GOVERNANCE FOUNDATION	GB SHRESTHA, Program Officer, Monitoring S SHRESTHA, Program Officer D NAKARMI, Program Officer L NEUPANE, Assist Prog Officer	SC NEUPANE, Program Officer BP POKHREL, Prog Officer	P. MUDBARI, Program Officer	<b>U MALLA, RPO</b> Officer A KHANAL, Program Officer S GHIMIRE, Assit. Prog. Officer	K SAPKOTA, Program Officer F THARU, CPP Coordinator		
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	R BHADRA, Program Officer S SHRESTHA, Program Coordinator* G PRADHAN, Program Officer* AP VAJOO, Assist Prog Officer B SHRESTHA, Assist Prog Officer A SINGH, Program Officer** T RAJBHANDARI, Assist Prog Officer**						
MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	GKM SHRESTHA, Resource Development Director B SHRESTHA, Prog Coordinator P POKHREL, Prog Officer K SHRESTHA, Prog Officer M SHRESTHA, Assist Prog Officer	<b>KP GAUTAM, RPO</b> Officer D SHRESTHA, Prog Officer P LAMA, Prog Asst SANJAY GUPTA, Supervisor	<b>NP JOSHI, Social Development Director</b> Officer N GYAWALI, Prog Officer HALE, Ass Prog Officer J. KARKI, Prog Asst KB JIREL, Motivator	R Gurung, Prog Officer A KC, Motivator BB BHUJEL, Motivator	<b>GKR SHRESTHA, RPC</b> Motivator S CHAUDHARI, Motivator B BAJRACHARYA, Motivator	<b>A ADHIKARI, RPO</b>	
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION	R SHRESTHA, Admin/Finance Coordinator UK SHRESTHA, Finance Officer P SHRESTHA, Editor DL JOSHI, Assist. Admin Officer P HADA, Admin/Finance Assistant M B BHUJEL, Office Assistant S THAPA, Receptionist RM SHRESTHA, Graphic Designer S SUNUWAR, Office Aid P PUDASINI, Driver GB GURUNG, Driver K THAKURI, Helper YN KOIRALA, Night Guard T KHADGI, Sweeper L MALAKAR, Gardener	K KHADKA, Finance Assistant C GHIMIRE, Office Aid P JHA, Night Guard TN BHATTARAI, Driver	D MAHARJAN Finance Assistant K BASNET, Office Aid B CHAUDHARI, Driver B MAHATO, Room Boy B MAHATO, Night Guard	HALE, Assistant Finance Officer N DHANUK, Office Aid TP GURUNG, Driver	B KASYAPATI, Finance Assistant S THARU, Office Aid J CHAUDHARI, Night Guard SN CHAUDHARI, Driver	A B SHAHI, Admin Finance Assistant DP CHAUDHARI, Office Aid	

Regional Chiefs in Bold letters  
 Foundation/Division Chiefs underlined  
 RPO : Regional Program Officer  
 RPC : Regional Program Coordinator

\*\* Resigned  
 \* Transferred during the year



## Prominent Visits

Event	Place	Date	Staff
Participated in SASA Net Steering Committee Meeting	Islamabad	January 5, 2004	Dr. Rohit K. Nepali
Participated in Scalla 2004: Crossing The Digital Divide. Shaping Technologies To Meet Human Needs [European Union]	Kathmandu, Nepal	January 5-7, 2004	Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Participated in International Seminar on Multipurpose Community Telecenter: Networking and Future Aims [Nepal Library Association, Nepal National Library and UNESCO]	Kathmandu, Nepal	January 15-16, 2004	Ms. Durga Nakarmi Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Participated in World Social Forum organized in January 2004.	Mumbai, India.	January 16-21, 2004	Dr. Rohit K. Nepali Mr. Raju Shrestha Mr. Upendra Malla Ms. Amrita Adhikari Mr. Narayan Gyawali Ms. Shobha Shrestha Ms. Geeta Pradhan Ms. Parvati Shrestha Ms. Mira Shrestha Ms. Bina Shrestha
Participated in SASA Net General Assembly	Mumbai, India	January 20, 2004	Dr. Rohit K. Nepali
Participated in Beyond Savings and Credit Microfinance for Sustainable Poverty Alleviation [INAFI Asia]	Dhaka, Bangladesh	February 9-16, 2004	Mr. N.P. Joshi Mr. Prakash Pokharel

**Annual Report 2003 - 2004**

Participated in BISC Meeting of Bellanet	San Jose, Costa Rica	February 18-20,2004	Dr. Rohit K. Nepali Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Participated in visit of Bellanet LAC, Acceso and planning meeting of Bellanet South	San Jose, Costa Rica	February 21-28,2004	Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Presented in Role of ICT in peace building [Bellanet and SAP Canada]	Ottawa, Canada	February 23, 2004	Dr. Rohit K. Nepali
Participated in Bellanet South Planning Meeting	Ottawa, Canada	February 28-March 5,2004	Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Presented in 3rd Annual Meeting of OneWorld South Asia Partners. Theme: "Working Together to Achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)"	India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003	March 11-12,2004	Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Helped organizers in ENRAP II Nepal National Workshop	Hotel Batika, Nepalgunj	March 15-16,2004	Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Participated in Women Peace and South Asia: Developing Strategies for Regions of Conflict [SAP-Canada and SAP-International]	Colombo, Sri Lanka	June 16-18, 2004,	Ms. Shobha Shrestha
Co-facilitated in Regional Meeting of ENRAP II	Bangkok, Thailand	June 17-21, 2004	Ms. Shikha Shrestha
Participated in Mission 2007: Every Village a Knowledge Center- A Road Map, Policy Makers Workshop [IDRC, CIDA, SDC, NASSCOM, MSSRF, One World]	Delhi, India	July 9-10, 2004	Ms. Shikha Shrestha

## SAP-Nepal Publications

English

S.N	Name of the Publication	Contribution
1.	Management of People Based Development Training	250.00
2.	Training of the Trainers	250.00
3.	The Role of the NGOs in People Based Development	60.00
4.	Gender & Development	75.00
5.	Orientation Program on Gender & Development	60.00
6.	People Centered Dev. Training	250.00
7.	Rural Communication Workshop	150.00
8.	INGOs Directory	800.00
9.	NGDOs Directory, Vol. I [MWDR & FWDR]	1000.00
10.	NGDOs Directory, Vol. II [WDR]	500.00
11.	NGDOs Directory, Vol. III [CDR]	850.00
12.	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (Theory, Methodology and Practice)	350.00
13.	Future Search National Seminar on equal Property Rights for Men and Women	250.00
14.	The Role of NGDOs in Sustainable Development	250.00
15.	Tackling our Challenges	50.00
16.	Sustainable Development: SAP-Nepal's Plan for <i>Development Challenges</i>	50.00
17.	A Civil Society Perspective for Good Governance in Nepal	75.00
18.	Governance in the Doldrums: Who Really Governs Nepal	250.00
19.	Effective Communication	40.00
20.	Good Governance Dream or Reality	60.00
21.	Tri Shakti [Man, Money and Material] Economic Development Triangle	20.00

22.	Good Governance: Enhancing Perspective for Strategic Planning	60.00
23.	Quest For Peace [2nd edition]	500.00
24.	Peace and Governance: Concern, Issues and Strategies	90.00
25.	Partners in Development (NGDOS Directory)	150.00
26.	Review of Anti Corruption Laws in Nepal	80.00
27.	A Study on Corrupt Practices and Anti-Corruption Law	80.00
28.	Governance Planning with the People	300.00
29.	Women in National Budget	50.00
30.	Women in Governance : Assessment And Analysis	125.00
31.	Women in Nepalese Politics	75.00

## Nepali

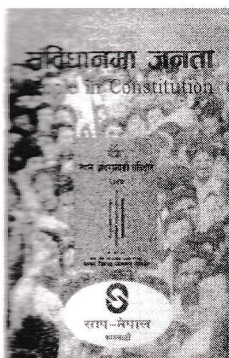
S.N	Name of the Publication	Contribution
1.	Janamukhi Bikasma Gairsarkari Sastharuko Bhumika	250.00
2.	Bachat Tatha Rin Bewasthapan Nirdeshika	300.00
3.	Sampatima Mahila Tatha Purusko Saman Hakko Lagi Aayamko Khoji	40.00
4.	San 2000 Pachhiko Distrikon: Nepalma Shushanprati Janasamajko Pariprekchha	150.00
5.	Bikasko Bharyang	15.00
6.	Shushanka Chunauti	60.00
7.	Susashanka Lagi Akyabadhata	50.00
8.	Shanti Ra Sushashan: Sarokar, Mudda Ra Karyaniti	125.00
9.	Shanti Sthapana Ra Janaabhimat	80.00
10.	Shanti Ra Sushashan: Dirgha Shanti Sthapanako Aadhar	50.00
11.	Shanti Ra Sushashan: Chunauti Ra Sambhawana	70.00
12.	Shanti Ra Sushashan: Shanti Sthapanako Aadhar	55.00
13.	Sankatkalin Abasthako Paridhi Ra Nagarik Samajko Bhumika	65.00
14.	Shanti Ko Khoji	150.00
15.	Nagarik Samajko Chintan	80.00
16.	Sushasan Yojanama Janata	200.00
17.	Janayoudha Ra Shanti	75.00
18.	Shanti Barta: Bisaya ra Bisleshan	65.00
19.	Sambidhanma Janata	150.00
20.	Shanti Barta, Bahudaliya Prajatantra ra Agragrami Nikash	65.00
21.	Shanti Bartama Abarodha	65.00
22.	Nepalko Rajnitima Mahila	100.00
23.	Bartaman Rajnitik Sankat, Sambhabit Parinati tatha Nikasaka Upayaharu	65.00
24.	Nepalma Sasatra Dwandwa	125.00
25.	Swargako Tukada	150.00

## New Resources

### Sambidhan Ma Janata

(Mixed : Nepali and English, 2003)

Constitution of Nepal has been a hot topic for discussion in recent years. SAP-Nepal published this document with the motive of sharing different views on the constitution. It contains 22 different articles from people belonging to different professions like Lawyer, Politicians, NGOs, Media, and Intellectuals.

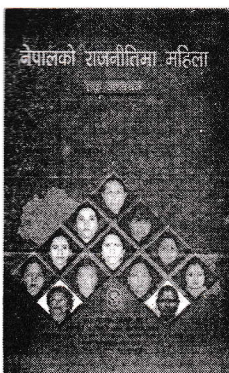


Rs. 150.00

### Nepal Ko Rajniti Ma Mahila

(In Nepali Version, 2003)

Women constitute almost half the population of Nepal. On the contrary, women constitute a very small portion in the political scenario of the country. This document is a collection of 13 motivational case studies that show women can also play a critical role in decision making.

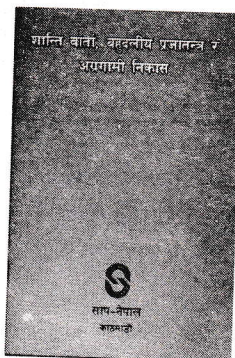


Rs. 100.00



**Shanti Bara, Bahudaliya Prajachantra Ra Agragami Nikash**  
(In Nepali Version, 2003)

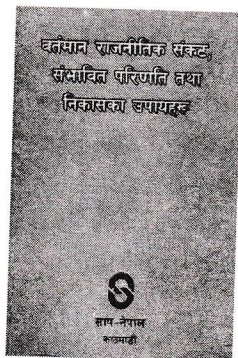
Nepal is going through a crisis due to the maoist insurgency. The main reason for the political instability is the weak governance in the country. SAP-Nepal has conducted several interactions on issues related to peace and governance. It is a workshop report conducted with the motive of facilitating peace dialogues between the Maoists and the Government. It contains suggestions and views of participants including those of Maoists.



Rs. 65.00

**Bartaman Rajnitiak Sankat, Sambabhit Parinati Tatha Nikash Ka Upaya Haru**  
(In Nepali Version, 2003)

Nepal is experiencing great political instability. The Civil Society should play a critical role in minimizing this unstable situation of the country. This document is a report of series of interactions conducted by SAP-Nepal with the objective of developing a common understanding of different actors on the issue of political instability.



Rs. 65.00

SAP-Nepal Team



## SAP Contact

### South Asia Partnership-Nepal

SAP Falcha, GPO 3827, Babar Mahal

Kathmandu, Nepal

Phone : 01-4223050/4223230

Fax : 01-4241338

Email : sap@ngdo.wlink.com.np



### Western Development Regional Office

Darbarthok tole (near Chandi temple), Pokhara

Phone : 061-534300

Fax : 061-534300

Email : wdr@fewanet.com.np

### Eastern Development Regional Office

Panchali, Biratnagar -15 (Kabi Dharani Dhar Marga)

Phone : 021-524359, 521011

Fax : 021-524359

Email : sapbrt@cworld.com.np

### Mid-Western Development Regional Office

B. P. chowk, Surketh road, Nepalgunj

Phone : 081-523400, 525761

Fax : 081-523400

Email : mwdrnj@wlink.com.np

### Central Development Regional Office

Hattisar, Sauraha

Phone : 056-580075

Fax : 056-580164

Email : infocdr@wlink.com.np

# SAP Services

## SAP Publishing House

Aimed at facilitating the dissemination of development information on regular basis, the National Resource Center in Kathmandu has established a publishing house with printing facilities.

## Eco-Tourism

Starting next year, an eco-tourism package will be instigated for helping the community to support their local sustainability development goals and to promote biodiversity conservation efforts. The purpose of this initiative is also to support the sustainability of SAP as well as benefit the communities. The role of SAP will now be to work as liaison between national and international clients and the community service providers in potential rural areas.

## Development Bank

In cooperation with partner organizations, SAP-Nepal will establish a development bank, which will provide banking services to 10 of the 25 districts it plans to reach. Supporting the concept of sector specialization, the services will be focused on promoting agro based sector specialization by communities. Local partner organization will function as intermediaries for the community.

## International Events Coordination

The numerous successful workshops and seminars conducted and coordinated by SAP-Nepal, have led to an ever-increasing attraction of conference and seminar organizers, both national and international, in Kathmandu. The venues and services rendered have won high acclaim from all the parties concerned. SAP-Nepal fully aware of the necessities of such events and has upgraded its services to the ever-changing demands.

## Restaurants

A restaurant is up-and-running, in the SAP-Nepal premise, which aims to support programs, interactions, workshops etc organized in the conference and training halls of SAP-Nepal. Apart from that, the restaurant is also looking forward to provide catering facility for social functions.

## Internet Facility

A cyber café installed at the SAP-Nepal premise has become a major success. The facility is set up with nominal prices for the promotion of knowledge based system.

A membership criterion for the individuals as well as organization has been developed for maximizing the utilization of SAP-Nepal facilities. A discount can be taken for using the SAP facilities at a regular interval of time.

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