



ANNUAL REPORT 2004/05



SAP-Nepal



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Annual Report 2004/05

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

The twenty year development journey of SAP-Nepal has become a milestone in the history of NGO movement in Nepal. SAP-Nepal has experienced many ups and downs during this period but its commitment to community development has remained unchanged.

It is indeed a privilege for me to be a part of SAP-N's dynamic community transformation process. During this journey numerous NGO partners, civil society members, professionals, politicians bureaucrats and business men have accompanied us to try to bring joy to rural Nepal through social and economic empowerment.



Since SAP-Nepal has been working with grass root organizations for community empowerment and development, social, economic and political governance will be a major strategic focus of SAP-N. The achievements of SAP-N in the field of grass roots linkage and networking are praiseworthy. But still, to meet the challenges of the time strategies need to be reviewed regularly and programs rationalized accordingly.

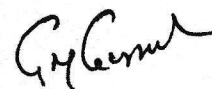
The prevailing conflict situation concerns us and forces us to build the capacity of civil society organizations to address the issues of good governance and democratic norms through collective actions and advocacy.

I highly appreciate the commitment and valuable contribution of SAP-N including those of civil societies for development, good governance and peace.

My heart felt thanks to the former Executive Director Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali, whose visionary and dynamic leadership during the last fifteen years has raised this institution to the present national level.

I am also thankful to Executive Director Mr. Tirth Prasad Gyawali, other officials and members of SAP-N, who have always been committed and dedicated to the achievement of the vision and mission of the organization.

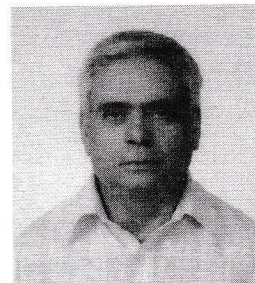
Finally, I would like to acknowledge the contribution of all the stakeholders including my colleagues in SAP-N Board whose support has been really commendable.



Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The past year of 2004/2005 did not prove to be any different from the previous years that were affected by the people's war of the Nepal Communist Party (Maoists) and by the exclusion of the major political parties. The conflict has caused much suffering from the deaths of innocent civilians, children and women and from the destruction of public and private property. However, the major political parties have continued to stage peaceful agitations in order to establish democracy in the country.



Even in such an adverse and challenging situation SAP Nepal's partner NGOs/Networks have continued to execute their program activities. I really appreciate their commitment and valuable contribution to development, good governance and the peace process. I wish to 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. I am grateful to all of them for participating in these programs.

During this reporting period, SAP-Nepal celebrated its twenty-first anniversary. In its twenty-year long journey of community transformation, SAP-Nepal has been accompanied by numerous NGO partners and civil society professionals. I am grateful to all of them and would like to continue this collaboration and cooperation.

I am also grateful to our international donor partners who have provided financial support in the sectors of peace, governance, justice, democracy, livelihood and knowledge management. I would particularly like to thank Novib, CLO, Club 2/3, CIDA, CCO, UNDP, SAP-I and Bellanet.

I am also thankful to our Chair-person Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung and all other officials and members who have given us encouragement to achieve the vision and mission of the organization. Finally, I would like to whole-heartedly thank all my colleagues for their commendable contributions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. P. Gyawali'.

Tirth Prasad Gyawali

ABBREVIATIONS

ADBN	Agriculture Development Bank Nepal
AED	Academy for Educational Development
BOGs	Basic Operating Guidelines Dissemination Program
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CCO	Canadian Cooperation Office
CDR	Central Development Region
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLO	Cardinal Leger Foundation
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAGs	Dis Advantaged Groups
DDF	District Development Forum
DEA	District Executing Agencies
DEC-Nepal	Development Exchange Center- Nepal
EC	Executive Committee
EDR	Eastern Development Region
FI-NGOs	Financial Intermediary
FWDR	Far Western Development Region
GBBs	Grameen Bikas Bank
GO	Government Organization
HDF	Human Development Foundation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
INAFI	International Network for Alternative Finance Institutions
INGO	International Non- Government Organization
INGOs	International Non Government Organization
INSEC	Informer Sector Service
MDB	Micro Finance Development Bank
MDF	Mutual Development Foundation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDO	Mutual Development Organizations
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MSBK-Nepal	Manabiya Swrot Bikas Kendra- Nepal
MSI	Management System International
MWDR	Mid- Western Development Region

NBL	Nepal Bank Limited
NGDO	Non- Government Development Organization
NGO	Non Government Organizations
NOVIB	Netherlands Organization for International Development Co-operation
NRC	National Resource Center
PATH	Participatory Approach Towards Holistic Development Program
PGF	Peace and Governance Foundation
RBB	Rastriya Banijya Bank
RCs	Resource Centers
RONAST	Royal Nepal Academy for Science and Technology
RRC	Regional Resource Center
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAP	South Asia Partnership
SAP-I	South Asia Partnership International
SARI/Q	South Asia Regional Initiative/ Equity Support Program
SARPPP	South Asia Regional People in Policy Program
SASA NET	South Asia Small Arms Network
SCCs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SCOP	Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program
SCOs	Savings and credit Organizations
SFCLs	Small Farmers Cooperative Ltd
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDF	Village Development Forum
YDP	Youth Development Program

1. OVERVIEW OF SAP-NEPAL

SAP-Nepal is a non government organization which advocates the social, political and economic issues of the Nepalese people. As there are many cross border related issues, SAP-Nepal not only works at the national level but is also involved at the South Asian Level. SAP-N works with the objective of strengthening the capacity of grass-root level NGOs with a broader perspective of initiating developmental activities at different levels. Therefore, in 1994 it transformed itself from an INGO into a national development organization with the aim of broadening its coverage and diversifying its programs.

Based on its experiences of working with poor and disadvantaged groups SAP-N has adopted a new strategic plan of creating a "*Just society with peace and prosperity*". It envisages a wider participation of the people in decision-making in order to control their own future by adopting three missions:

- ▶ **promotion of potentialities of disadvantaged groups**
- ▶ **promotion of equitable access to resources and economic opportunities**
- ▶ **promotion of pro-people governance.**

With the escalation of armed conflict SAP-Nepal commenced the peace process in collaboration with like-minded civil society organizations in the country. In the past few years, SAP-Nepal has been playing a pro-active role advocating peace and good governance. It has been holding regular interactions and consultations with different sectors of society to keep the citizens aware of the existing conflict and to build solidarity within the civil society for peace initiatives. In this process it has promoted NGO development forums at the VDC, District, Regional and National levels for interactive dialogues on peace, governance, democracy and development issues.

2. 2004/05 OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

Strengthened linkage with/among civil society

SAP-Nepal has vertical and horizontal linkage/network with civil society organizations and their forums from community, district and regional to national level for advocacy, which is shown in the chart (Working Modality Annex IV). These forums have created a strong linkage and networking among them through different programs. At present there are about 1500 NGOs that have different levels of partnerships with SAP-N. The nature of these partnerships varies with the support they have received from SAP-N. Partnerships have been categorized under information/communication, coordination, consultation, training, financial support and a holistic approach.

Increased democratic practices among partner civil society organizations

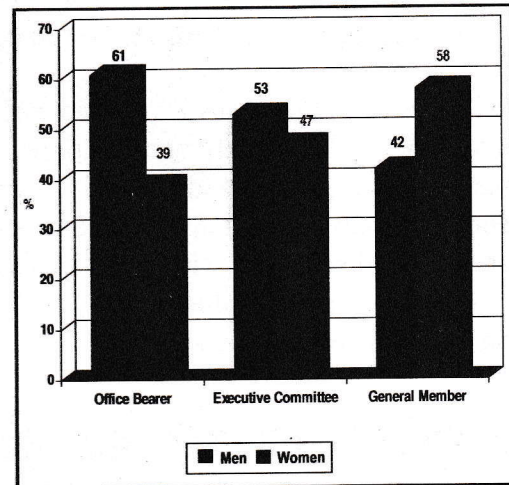
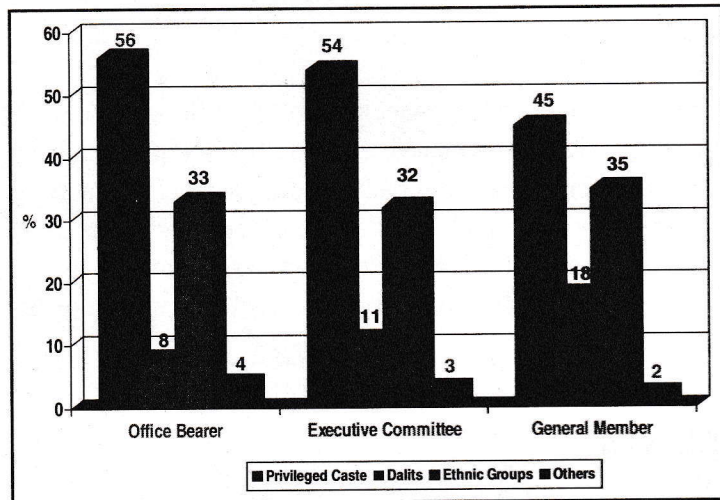
SAP-Nepal believes that the civil society should act as a role model for the promotion of a democratic culture. It has been able to bring changes in its partner organizations. A change was observed in the representation of DAGs in civil society organizations, which was very significant among women. They have started democratic practices in the organizations by selecting executives through elections instead of consensus and have increased the sharing of information within the organizations. The partner

organizations have also reported the integration of governance elements in their programming, including the involvement of target beneficiaries during planning, implementation, and evaluation. There is transparency within the partner organizations and target beneficiaries.



Increased participation of DAGs including women in program and organizational management

Mainstreaming the poor, deprived communities into the development process is a challenge. Disadvantaged groups do not have equitable representation in the decision making positions of the civil society. However, partner organizations have initiated the practice of gender policies. The percentage of organizations with gender policies reached 53% in the reporting period. Similarly, after the forums had selected inclusion issues for advocacy in the second year, 11% of the member organizations formulated inclusion policies. The national network Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad-Nepal also developed an inclusive structure during this reporting period.



The charts give a picture of the representation of caste groups and ethnic groups in the partner organizations. According to the chart, 56% of the office bearers were from upper caste groups whereas only 8% and 33% were from the lower caste and ethnic groups. Upper caste groups formed 54% of the executive committee members, while there were only 11% and 32% from the *dalit* and ethnic groups. Similarly, 45%, 10% and 35% of the general body were from the upper caste, lower caste and ethnic groups respectively. Comparing the data with the previous year, representation of ethnic communities in the executive committees of the partners was more significant and had increased to 32% from 26% recorded last year.

The representation of women in office bearing positions, executive committees and general bodies was 39%, 47% and 58 % respectively. The percentages for office bearers and executive committee members increased during the reporting period compared to 37% and 46% in the previous year.

Effective advocacy by the forums on socio-economic and political issues

Forums have been envisioned to identify the local problems and issues and to advocate the equitable participation of disadvantaged communities in decision making positions. Districts and regional forums are actively involved in identifying the issues, adoption by CSOs as common agenda and identifying the possible solutions with the participation of the stakeholders. The most important progress of the forums during the year was their successive sharing on particular issues throughout the year. More than 60% of the issues dealt with social inclusion. The DDFs that studied "social inclusion in District Development Committees and Municipalities last year continued their study on the same issue during the reporting period too. Most of the events organized were on similar issues. The processes incorporated for sensitizing and advocating social inclusion in local governments have further increased common understanding among the civil society, local self governments and others on the major issues, concerns and solutions related to the theme.

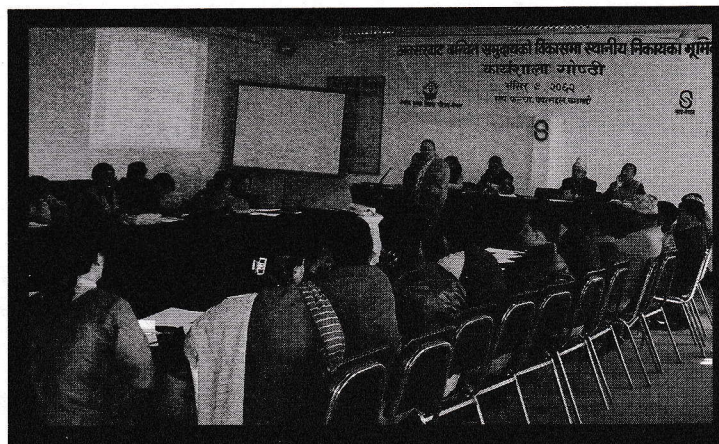
The stakeholders built an increased understanding on local governance and the plans, policies, mechanisms and programs related to local governments. It is encouraging to note that this has been the first initiative made by the civil societies in Nepal to interact with the local governments for their role to uplift DAGs.

Likewise, different Foundations of SAP-Nepal have organized regular 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.

Increased credibility and recognition of SAP-Nepal forums

The District and Regional Development forums have been playing a critical role in raising the

voices of the grass roots level on development concerns to 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. Regular discourses and campaigning on governance issues particularly in exclusion increased the image and capacity of SAP Nepal in its work with DAGs. One of the regional organizations of SAP Nepal (Eastern Development Regional Office) was recognized



by a *dalit* organization. The national networks and organizations of disadvantaged communities (especially *dalit* and disabled) have approached SAP Nepal for collaborative actions and solidarity. Similarly, forums/CSOs have nominated it in the committees formed by the government agencies at the district level and have also increased consultation, invitations and visits to the forums/RCs by the issue based organizations. Even donors have shown more interest in partnership with regional organizations.

Partnership for development

Being a member of the SAP system it has been easy for SAP-Nepal to coordinate South Asian programs. It has also gained recognition from the international development community.

SAP-Nepal has a strong network of partner organizations at the village, district and national levels. It has established the Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad Nepal, a national development forum, five regional development

forums, 36 district development forums with which 11 already formalized DDFs affiliated as district branches and 26 village development forums. SAP-Nepal has also plans to facilitate the establishment of district forums of civil society organizations in more than half of the total districts of Nepal.

SAP-Nepal has served as the national secretariat of the South Asian Regional Initiatives for Equity (SARI -Q) since May 1, 2004. It also has national secretariats of networks like the International Alternatives of Financial Institutions (INAFI) and South Asian Small Arms (SASA) Net. It also served as the International Secretariat for Bellanet, Ottawa till March 2005.

It has started a new affiliation with the South Asia Initiative for the Empowerment of Women Farmers. The objective of this regional program is to empower women farmers through Institution development, capacity building, exchange of knowledge, adoption of best practices and to facilitate advocacy for the rights of women farmers

Establishment of *Falcha* as a meeting point for development discourses

The concept of *Falcha* was initiated on 28 November 2003. It is a place where professionals of various age groups can meet to share ideas and experiences they have gained from working in various NGOs, INGOs, development agencies and corporate sectors dedicated to development. The idea was initiated by two decades of experience in development initiatives and building relationships with various developmental stakeholders for discussions on the issues of Advocacy, Peace Initiative, Micro Finance and Knowledge Sharing in order to develop collective agendas for governance institutions and policy makers. *Falcha* has altogether one hundred and twelve members comprising professionals, development practioners, youths and veteran politicians. Golden, silver and bronze memberships are offered to them depending upon the nature and level of their contribution. During the reporting period *Falcha* built relationships with INGOs, Political Parties, CSOs and Professional Groups. SAP-N was recognized by National and International Organizations for its creative ideas.



3. LESSONS LEARNT

Civil Society Organizations should develop as role models for governance promotion

Governance in a country cannot be promoted until and unless democracy is institutionalized. The government and the politicians must learn to promote governance and act democratically. The Civil Society can act as a role model for promoting governance.

Civil Society Organizations should develop and practice democratic norms and culture. Voices have been increasingly raised for the transparency of these organizations that have been said to be misusing development funds. Another major area that should be covered is 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.



To address trans-border issues like trafficking the stakeholders should have common regional perspectives and strong regional coordination

A complex web of socio-cultural and macro-economic factors affects women's vulnerability. The majority of trafficking in India, both trans-border and within the country is for the purpose of commercial sex work. There are about 200,000 Nepali women and girls who have been sold for prostitution in India. The **Regional Victim Witness Protection Protocol** and the **Regional Protocol/Standards for the Care of the Survivors** has been initiated to support the dissemination and replication of effective and innovative initiatives in the region. A greater regional cooperation in South Asia between the civil society and the governments of this region can be instrumental in improving the situation of the people in this region.

4. CHALLENGES

SAP-Nepal always assesses the challenges it has encountered in the past to move in a positive direction. Some of the challenges faced by SAP-N during this period are:

- ▶ Developing a common understanding of national agenda for inclusive democracy.
- ▶ Enhancing programs during political instability.
- ▶ Exclusion of Disadvantaged Groups in decision-making positions of Civil Society organizations and Government Bodies.
- ▶ Creating synergy of civil society organizations
- ▶ Managing programs and resources after the withdrawal of donors from the programs.
- ▶ Creating space for national issues at South Asian and international levels
- ▶ Promoting regional cooperation in an environment where there is increased inter and intra regional conflict

SAP-Nepal has always taken into account these factors while designing any strategic plan for society building.

5. FUTURE DIRECTION

SAP-Nepal has identified the following to direct its future :

- ▶ Institutionalization and strengthening of network organization for advocacy and research
- ▶ Focus on research, education and advocacy for peace, justice and democracy
- ▶ Promote knowledge sharing practices at the community and south Asian level.
- ▶ Enhance the outreach mechanism of micro finance to the ultra poor

6. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE PORTRAYAL

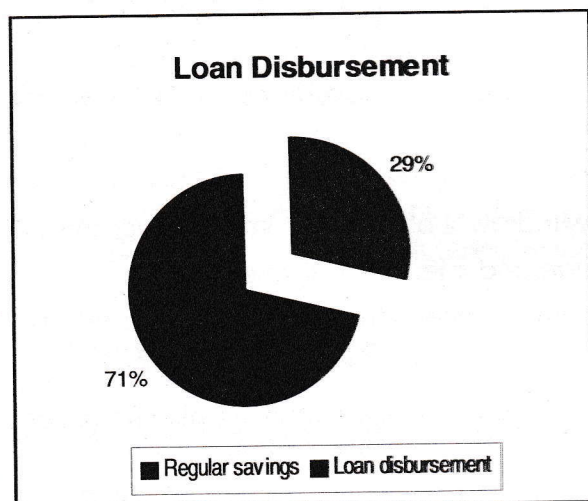
6.1 Strengthening Civil Society Organization Program (SCOP) - Transition Period

The Strengthening Civil Society Organization Program (SCOP) is a multi-sectoral socio-economic up-liftment program for the deprived and marginalized people of rural Nepal. The program has been supported by Cardinal Ledger and His Endeavour, Canada and World Accord, Canada.

The main aim of the program is to provide a voice to the powerless people by strengthening the civil society organizations that work for the development of deprived and marginalized communities. The program has completed its first and second phases and now is in a transition period before the next phase. The program has the following four major components: market system development, capital formation, knowledge management and capacity building.



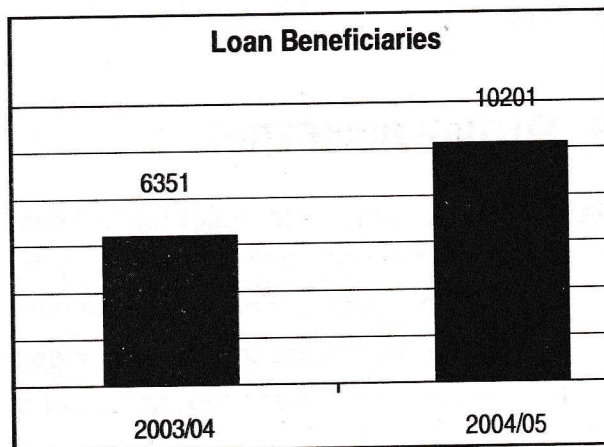
The transition period (April 2004 to December 2005) has been considered to be a preparatory period for the next phase of the program. The utmost effort has been made to effectively assess the outcome of the program. It was found that the representatives of marginalized farmers had initiated an increased level of the solidarity process. Moreover, partner civil society organizations have increased their activities for pro-poor policies on different agriculture issues. Development dialogues through village and districts level forums have helped community based organizations follow a rights based approach for development.



The program has brought some tangible changes in the lifestyle of the area. Marginalized farmers were being organized through their own groups and organizations called Mutual Development Groups (MDG) and Mutual Development Organizations (MDO) respectively. Presently there are 679 MDGs and 118 MDOs. Similarly, there is growing evidence of the solidarity process being initiated by representatives of marginalized farmers. The community members of the program have formed

development dialogue forums at the village and district levels. These development dialogue forums have been a common platform for interactive dialogues on different issues of agriculture and livelihood.

The program has been able to form capital locally to promote agro-based enterprises in villages. Through the efforts of 679 mutual development groups Rs. 10717706 has been collected from



regular savings. Similarly, a credit of Rs. 26517104 has been disbursed to 10201 group members. The groups are trying to develop sectoral village i.e. one village, one product. Presently, 15 VDCs are being developed as sectoral villages for goat raising, vegetable cultivation and ginger farming. The program believes that to economically empower rural farmers demand driven agro-based enterprises should be promoted with a cooperative approach. Presently, 14420 families of 102 VDCs of 21 districts are involved in socio-economic empowerment through their respective groups and organizations.

Some of the learnings from the program are as follows:

- i) participation of women in decision making helps to promote equitable development
- ii) development forums at different levels are essential to raise concerns of poor and marginalized people
- iii) initiation of micro-credit along with micro-enterprises is essential for the economic empowerment of the poor people of remote areas

6.2 Participatory Approach towards Holistic Development Program (PATH)



The Participatory Approach towards Holistic Development (PATH) Program was initiated in October 1997 to institutionalize the participatory process for holistic and sustainable development of the grass roots community. Phase I & phase II of the program have been completed and phase III has been initiated with the following objectives:

- ▶ To institutionalize sustainable development forums of governance

- ▶ To strengthen marginalized and deprived sections of society for policy influencing on humane governance
- ▶ To enhance the capacity of resource centers to deal with the dynamic and holistic need of governance

Commitment towards addressing inclusion issues by the partners

Based on the learnings from the first and second phases, the third phase program has been focused more to institutionalize these forums and to enhance governance by strengthening proactive advocacy interventions. As the major theme chosen for advocacy was "an equitable participation of disadvantaged communities in decision-making positions", interventions were directly focused on this issue. 11 district branches of the Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad Nepal studied the status of local governments to mainstream marginalized communities and then identified the role of the local government. They also carried out Knowledge-based discourses and public hearing programs on this issue. Similarly, regional level workshops were organized to discuss the role of local government and the mainstreaming of the development of disadvantaged people. (*Bikasko mulprabahama abasarbata banchit samudayaharuko samahikaran ra sthaniya nikayaharuko bhumika*).

Partner organizations formulated inclusive policies

Policy is a course of action proposed by an organization or institution for better options. Considering this the Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad Nepal initiated a process of inclusiveness with its initiation process. The Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad Nepal presented a draft of an Inclusionary policy in the general assembly and the assembly for suggestions and additions. This incorporated draft policy will be presented at the EC meeting for approval. The members of the Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad - Nepal also has 53% of its policies on gender and and 11% on inclusion.

There was noticeable participation of DAGs in the forums. In 2002, the forums had only 3 % dalits which gradually increased to 9% in the 2nd and 13% in the 3rd year. Similarly, there was 26% ethnic group representation in the 2nd year and 32% in the 3rd year.

Increased visibility of the forums

The visibility of the forums increased during the period, as politicians, government officials and the civil society participated in regular discourses of the district branches. Effective Joint Lobby and Advocacy initiatives were taken to increase the influential advocacy of the forums. Other organizations also showed their interest in joint campaigns on a cost sharing basis. The forums also increased joint awareness/sensitizations initiatives. DAG organizations also showed interest in acquiring DDF membership.

Sustainability of the N/DDFs both financially and reduced dependence on SAP

Sustainability is one of the major challenges for the network. Experience has shown that even those networks that were active at the program level have failed at the institutional level. District

branches have initiated the development and marketing of proposal for the sustainability of our network. Joint initiatives have been taken by the network members and other line agencies and membership in the forums has increased. The partners have also shared their resources in establishing district branch secretariats and in organizing events.

The future aim of the program will be to strengthen advocacy to enhance inclusion especially of women in political governance and to promote inclusive democratic practices within political parties. However, attempts will be made to continue and strengthen advocacy campaigns 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 at the partner and societal levels.

The Information center (Telecenter)

Tele-centers are shared premises where the public can access information and communication technologies for personal, social and economic development. In this context, SAP-Nepal has facilitated different development forums of the civil society to raise issues of governance since 1998. These Development Forums were envisioned as resource centers that can provide support services to the civil society at large. In order to institutionalize these centers SAP-Nepal provided information and various publications on governance to the District Development Forums as well as to civil society organizations. These forums are conducting various levels of interaction on governance issues so that the voice of the grass roots can reach the national level.

Now, Information Communication Technology (ICT) can also be used as an effective tool by these forums to collect and disseminate relevant information. So these forums can be strengthened by incorporating the Telecenter concept for knowledge sharing. As these centers have been initiated recently, some of the centers have connectivity through email & the Internet but some of them cannot connect due to the present conflict.

Apart from this some of the centers initiated at the community level have given focus to agro based issues. These centers have been initiated also for information sharing but could be converted into Telecenters in the near future. SAP-Nepal has facilitated the initiation of the Information Center/ Telecenter process gradually with the help of local communities. They themselves can generate the resources for their sustainability.

6.3 Youth Development Program

The perception of youths as agents of social change has not been adequately in Nepal because no significance has been given for youth development in our plans and policies. Every community has groups of youth having sufficient power that can be utilized for nation building. Their dynamism protects society against



injustice, exploitation and any other social evils if they are provided proper advocacy and better opportunity. According to the 2001 Population Census, 19-24 year age group comprise 37 % of the total population and 87 % of that particular group reside in the rural areas. It is clear that this age group residing in rural areas is at risk of being used by different national and international terrorist groups. In this context, the YDP seems very rational for both mobilizing the youth in nation building and preventing them from being deployed by other unsolicited forces.

The program has been designed with the objectives of enhancing the development perspective and leadership qualities of youths and developing youth networks at different levels for the promotion of sustainable livelihood. This project is being implemented in 72 VDCs of 10 districts of 4 development regions. It has envisaged the following five core activities and implemented in its predetermined methodologies to achieve the anticipated target: Youth Camps, Excursion Programs, Social Engineering Training, Creativity Development Competition and Youth Network Formation. The number of beneficiaries from the project activities in all target areas is reflected in the table below.

ACTIVITIES	BENEFICIARIES		
	Male	Female	Total
Youth camp	35	35	70
Excursion Program	57	42	99
Social Engineering Training	25	11	36
Guiding and Counseling	67	55	122
Creativity development. competition like Toy making and Essay writing	60	35	95
Formation and Strengthening Youth Networks at local level	306	197	503
Village and District level Forum	162	125	287
Technical support for Advocacy Campaign on pertinent issues	67	34	101
Interactive dialogue on development issues	286	231	517
Case Studies Preparation	20	14	34
Monitoring	322	199	521
TOTAL	988	737	1725

The program has recently been evaluated by the Social Welfare Council. The evaluation report indicates the ability of this program to develop the leadership qualities of youths and motivate them to take community development initiatives. The following are the observations made by evaluators after their field visits to the VDCs of Kaski and Chitwan:



- ▶ Youths eagerly participated in various programs organized by SAP Nepal and fulfilled their commitment to utilize their knowledge in the community and transfer it to other colleagues,
- ▶ They were influenced by the intensive practices of speeches/interactions, exposures, trainings and other activities so that their knowledge increased their level of confidence.
- ▶ First line and second line leaderships were clearly seen in almost each group to empower new generations.
- ▶ Development initiation and awareness creation campaigns as per the need of the community were undertaken by the groups with major success.
- ▶ Community support for all campaigns was received from all community stakeholders and organizations/institutions with the perception of community ownership in each initiative. There is satisfactory coordination between youth groups, other non government organizations, Community Based Organizations and the civil society.

The evaluation team has recommended that networks of youth groups at the VDC level should be linked under an umbrella at the district level (that also should be an institutionalized body) and these networks should be linked regionally. The team has also recommended that special attention needs to be paid to the institutionalization of local youth groups/network for sustainability.

6.4 Community Peace Program

The community Peace program was launched with the objective of mobilizing Civil Society organizations for the peace building process and also for building the capacities of communities to manage conflict and address the basic human needs of women and disadvantaged groups. The Program is being implemented in three Conflict affected VDCs of Taratal, Suryapatuwa and Baganaha of Bardia District. During the reporting period capacity building for income generation activities like vegetable farming was achieved through skills training of the conflict victims. A common understanding was developed among the NGOs/ CBOs, conflict victims and other stakeholders in peace and development efforts and traumatized victims gained a new hope for life.



6.5 South Asia Small Arms Network – Nepal (SASA Net -Nepal)

SASA Net Nepal which was formed on December 19, 2003 has been creating awareness and disseminating information about the harms caused by small arms and has been trying to influence the government to implement the resolutions made at the UN conference of 2001.

In the year 2004 / 2005 besides regular interactions it has also been involved in lobbying and campaigning for small arms control. SASA Net Nepal in collaboration with SAP-Nepal organized a press conference to lobby with the government and the political parties during the global action week. SASA Net Nepal and SAP-Nepal jointly submitted a memorandum to the minister of home, law and justice, and parliament Mr. Dan Bahadur Shahi on June 12, 2005. The memorandum addressed:

- ▶ the laws related to arms in Nepal and their implementation
- ▶ the government's support for the arms trade treaty
- ▶ ratification of the un firearms protocol
- ▶ the consequences of landmines with reference to recent data

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. SASA Net Nepal Member secretary Ms. Shobha Shrestha, prepared a research paper on "Small Arms Monitor in South Asia" under the funding support of Saferworld.

6.6 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 and enhance managerial capacity, outreach and sustainability of the MFIs in Nepal. This Nepal chapter includes 5 member organizations. Five of them have been chosen 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.

INAFI Nepal is formally registered under Society Registration Act, 2034 as a network organization of microfinance practitioner and promoter in July 18, 2005. Now, it is operating as a national chapter of INAFI and its secretariat is in SAP-Nepal, Babarmahal Kathmandu, Nepal.

SAP-Nepal and INAFI Nepal jointly organized a workshop on the 'sustainability of the microfinance program in Nepal' to enhance the managerial capacity of institutions (MFIs) to achieve self-sustainability with quality outreach. Participants at the program realized the need to formulate the appropriate policy and procedures for MFIs.

INAFI Nepal also organized training on the Theory and practices of microfinance operation. The main objectives of this training were to internalize the basic concepts/principles & issues to raise awareness and to develop various methodologies and to provide efficient client friendly microfinance services to the poor. The participants envisaged different microfinance lending methodologies and their suitability, gender mainstreaming in microfinance and the pricing of MF products. It also organized a workshop on Gender and Microfinance: Mainstreaming Gender in Microfinance. The objective of the workshop was to enhance the concept and strategies for gender mainstreaming into microfinance programs.

Impact of Microfinance Services on Poverty Alleviation in Nepal

Findings of a study made by SAP Nepal in Lamjung and Bara districts on the "Impact of Microfinance Services on Poverty Alleviation in Nepal" were shared at SAP Falcha, Babarmahal, Kathmandu on 30th December 2004.

According to the study, MFI clients usually came from all the economic strata represented by 21% *dalit* and 36% ethnic communities. Of the recent

members, 61% belonged to the poor and 28% belonged to the borderline poor. 66% of them had invested their loans in animal husbandry, cash crop, non farm enterprises and overseas migration. 34% had used the loan on consumption needs. 66% of the sample had used micro credit for over 150 productive activities or assets. The findings also revealed that the annual income and savings of more than 85% of the clients had increased. It has contributed to 66% of the clients borrowing in a risk situation. It has helped women earn independently and build assets. The role it has played for empowering women was very crucial.

Tirth Prasad Gyawali, Executive Director of SAP Nepal welcomed the participants, while Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali, Chairperson of INAFI Nepal facilitated the program.



Microfinance services in insurgency and conflict: a case study of Nepal

The government of Nepal has recognized the importance of micro finance for poverty alleviation in its sixth five year plan. Considering this 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. Realizing the need of microfinance services in current insurgency and conflict situation INAFI Nepal chapter studied "Microfinance services in insurgency and conflict: a case study of Nepal". The major findings of the study were:

- ▶ Nepalese microfinance sector has grown significantly even during insurgency.
- ▶ There are obstacles for the sustainability of MFIs especially during an insurgency as a lot of expenditure is made in addressing security issues, low human resource capacity, trauma and displacement
- ▶ The Maoists have rated the institutions like RBB, NBL and ADBN as anti-poor, SCCs and SCOs as pro-poor and MDB, GBBs, FI-NGOs and SFCLs to be in the middle
- ▶ The anti-poor institutions are affected most by the armed conflict, pro-poor institutions are least affected and the effect is mixed and selective among the institutions in the middle.
- ▶ Other impacts of insurgency are critical in the expansion of branch networks, the reduction of outreach, poor financial performance, deteriorated portfolio quality and reduced operating efficiency.
- ▶ Nepalese MFIs have framed strategies to cope with the conflicts and insurgency situation by devising security guidelines, fund and productivity management, maintaining portfolio quality, branch and head office security and reducing prices of the products and services.
- ▶ These strategies have worked with mixed success and contributed to ensuring the existence of their services.

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

Trafficking in women and children is a spreading and worsening global phenomenon. Millions of people are trafficked and exploited worldwide, largely into the global sex industry. It is a gendered phenomenon also because Women and Girl Children are vulnerable to these issues. Although there is also trafficking of men and young boys in the region, evidence from major government and NGO sources indicates that the incidence of trafficking of women and girls over the past decade has escalated considerably.

Human trafficking is a cross border issue and the SARI/Equity program was initiated to fight against this issues with strong coordination and cooperation among the South Asian civil society partners. It has provided national and regional platforms for civil society groups to interact on the national and regional issues that need comprehensive discussions and specific actions.

The regional cross cutting issues selected for initiation was the **Regional Victim Witness Protection Protocol** and the **Regional Protocol/Standards for the Care of the Survivors**. The documents provided a sharing and learning opportunity to improve the quality of services and programs. It has supported the dissemination and replication of effective and innovative initiatives in the region. Action has been initiated to change the policy in the region. The active participation of the South Asian Civil Society has created supportive environment for policy change at the SAARC level.

The program is being implemented by the Academy for Educational Development (AED) in partnership with Management System International (MSI) and South Asia Partnership (SAP) in four South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka).

6.8 South Asia Initiative for the Empowerment of Women Farmers through Community Exchange and Training Programs

The "South Asia Initiative for the Empowerment of Women Farmers through Community Exchange and Training Programs" is a regional level program jointly initiated by SCOPE- Pakistan, YFA-India and SAP-Nepal with the financial support of the International Fund for Agriculture Development-IFAD. The project aims to empower women farmers through institutional development, capacity building, exchange of knowledge and adoption of traditional and new sustainable land management practices in India, Nepal and Pakistan. This will then facilitate advocacy and improve the rights of women farmers. The specific objectives of the project are:

- i. to initiate a process for establishing women farmers' federations at the national level in Nepal and Pakistan;
- ii. to strengthen the capacity of women farmers to undertake the work of their federations and contribute to NAP and UNCCD implementation;
- iii. to develop sustainable land management actions to improve the livelihood of women farmers and their families
- iv. to enhance the knowledge-based information dissemination processes.

In order to systematically plan and carry out the program activities, the first South Asia Level Preparatory Meeting was held on 25 and 26 May 2005. The meeting developed a common framework to establish SA level women farmers' network that would help facilitate communication between the

women farmers of Pakistan, India and Nepal and also develop a commonly acceptable definition of women farmers in South Asia. The ultimate aim of the program is to establish a working level South Asian Women Farmers Network and to develop information processes for addressing issues of sustainable land management and combating desertification.

6.9 Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) Dissemination Program

Nepal has been in the grip of a violent civil war since February 1996 when the Maoists initiated an insurgency to overthrow the constitutional monarchy. The conflict has affected all the regions of Nepal with the Maoist's 'autonomous regions' and 'people's governments' in most districts. The gross violations of human rights have created widespread fear; and there has been a gradual shrinking of development. The main responsibility to protect and support development efforts lies with the HMG/N and the CPN (M). Nonetheless, collaborative efforts of all development stakeholders, the civil society, human rights and donors, are required to protect the development space.

Therefore, the Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) dissemination project was carried out in 40 districts of Nepal with the support of CIDA/CCO. The BOGs are based on international law and aims to explain the minimum operation conditions required to carry out development work in Nepal. It has been endorsed by ten likeminded donors. SAP-Nepal acted as the Executing Agency at the National Level for the Dissemination of the Program. It coordinated with the regional executing agencies (SOLVE-Nepal, BEE-Group, MSBK-Nepal, DEC-Nepal and INSEC) in the five development regions to implement the BOGs dissemination activities.

Likewise, district level activities have been organized by NGOs at the District level – District Executing Agencies (DEA) in each of the 40 districts. The BOGs, useful in conflict, were communicated to a large number of NGOs/CBOs, government agencies, security forces and the general public during the dissemination process in all the 40 districts.

The main purpose of the project was to protect the development space in Nepal by disseminating BOGs effectively to the parties in conflict, national and local partners, other development stakeholders and finally the media and the general public. It will do so through transparent donor activities nationwide particularly in those regions heavily affected by the conflict.

To be more specific SAP-Nepal was the first organization to publish the BOGs in five main national dailies (March 1, 2005) in both the Nepali and English language. This was a big achievement for an organization working during that period.

7. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Financial Contribution for Tsunami Victims

The tsunami generated by the earthquake on December 26, 2004 claimed thousands of lives in many coastal areas of Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Myanmar, Malaysia, Maldives, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tanzania. The worst tidal waves and one of the largest earthquakes wreaked havoc on millions of people and more than 200 thousand people were killed. The SAP system is deeply moved by this disaster.



Considering the intensity of the devastation, SAP-Nepal initiated a fund raising campaign for relief work and support to the victims in Sri Lanka as a token of solidarity. SAP-Nepal organized a Solidarity Musical Program on January 28, 2005 at Babar Mahal, Kathmandu with voluntary performances from various leading artists. Similarly, SAP-Nepal contributed two days' salary of all SAP staff members. SAP-Nepal handed over the entire fund raised to Her Excellency Ms. Grace A. Asirbatham, Sri Lankan Ambassador to Nepal.

Interaction Program on Information and Communication Technology for Partnership Building

About a 100 participants from Nepal's NGO sector, Government officials, and key academic participated in an interaction program on Information and Communication Technology for partnership building, 28-30 March 2005. The meeting began with a focus on E-Governance under the chairmanship of Dr. Rohit Kumar Nepali, ED SAP-International. Prof. D.N Bajracharya Vice Chancellor of Royal Nepal Academy for Science and Technology (RONAST) was the chief guest of the program. Case studies and experiences were presented by experts, who provided ideas and issues pertaining to the development and implementation of E-Governance programmes for Nepal. The interaction aimed to enhance good governance through E-Governance, a concept that incorporates not only the citizens but all government employees too. It was conceived by South Asia Partnership (SAP)-International, SAP-Nepal and Bellanet Asia, all based in Kathmandu.



Twenty first anniversary of SAP-Nepal

SAP-Nepal has seen two decades of organizational establishment. In its initial phase, the organization provided funds to NGOs recommended by the Social Welfare Council (Social Service National Coordination Council at that time). Later, the organization focused on institutional development at the grass roots. The restoration of democracy in 1990 brought new development challenges and opportunities. The organization then started working on advocacy to promote peace and governance. The celebration of SAP day after two decades of service can be a good opportunity and platform for

sharing development experiences amongst stakeholders and building a common understanding for solidarity amongst partner organizations.

On the occasion, SAP-Nepal organized various programs which were inaugurated by Mr. Satya Mohan Joshi. SAP-Nepal also declared a scholarship for the children of the deprived communities of Mushar. Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung, the chairperson of SAP-Nepal donated rupees three lakhs as a Trust Fund for the scholarship scheme on behalf of SAP-Nepal.

Also organized was an interaction on the globalization of trade and industry: issues and challenges; social structure and inclusion: issues and challenges and alternatives means of livelihood.

Likewise a youth level art exhibition was organized on the theme of peace (Shanti ko Anubhuti). Mr. Sachin Yogal Shrestha from Lalitkala campus came first in the competition. At a program staff members who had given long service to the organization were also honored.



Workshop on ICT for Development

SAP-Nepal, Bellanet and FIM-Nepal organized a one day workshop entitled “ICT Education and Development” at SAP Falcha Babarmahal, Kathmandu on October 13, 2004. Hon’ble Deputy Prime-minister, Mr. Bhart Mohan Adhikari inaugurated the workshop. Mr. Adhikari emphasized the need for ICT awareness programs in different parts of the country. Dr. Ricardo Gomez ED of Bellanet International also expressed his views that ICT should be localized as per the needs and demands of the community. Mr. T.P Gyawali highlighted the importance of localizing ICT for development while Dr. Rohit K. Nepali facilitated the program.

ANNEXES

Financial Statement of 2004-2005

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 31st.Asadh,2062 (15th July, 2005) and the related statements of Income and Expenditure Account 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 31st. Asadh, 2062 (15thJuly, 2005), 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: 28th. Poush, 2062 (12th. January, 2005)



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

GOVERNANCE WITHIN SAP-NEPAL

Organizational Structure

Sn.	Items	No
1.	No. of EC Members	9 (F: 5 / M: 4)
2.	No. of Honorary Members	4 (F: 1 / M: 3)
3.	No. of General Members	24 (F: 8/M:16)
4.	Length of term of EC	Three Years
5.	No. of EC meeting held	4
6.	Regional Offices (Regional Partners)	Four

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 Krishana Shrestha	Member
5	Dr. Bal Gopal Baidya	Member
6	Ms. Bandana Rana	Member
7	Ms. Durga Sob	Member
8	Ms. Rita Thapa	Member
9	Mr. Tirth Prasad Gyawali	Member Secretary/Executive Director

Sn.	Honorary Members
1	Ms. Tula Rana
2	Mr. Hute Ram Baidya
3	Mr. Bharat Dutta Koirala
4	Mr. Uttam Ratna Dhakhawa

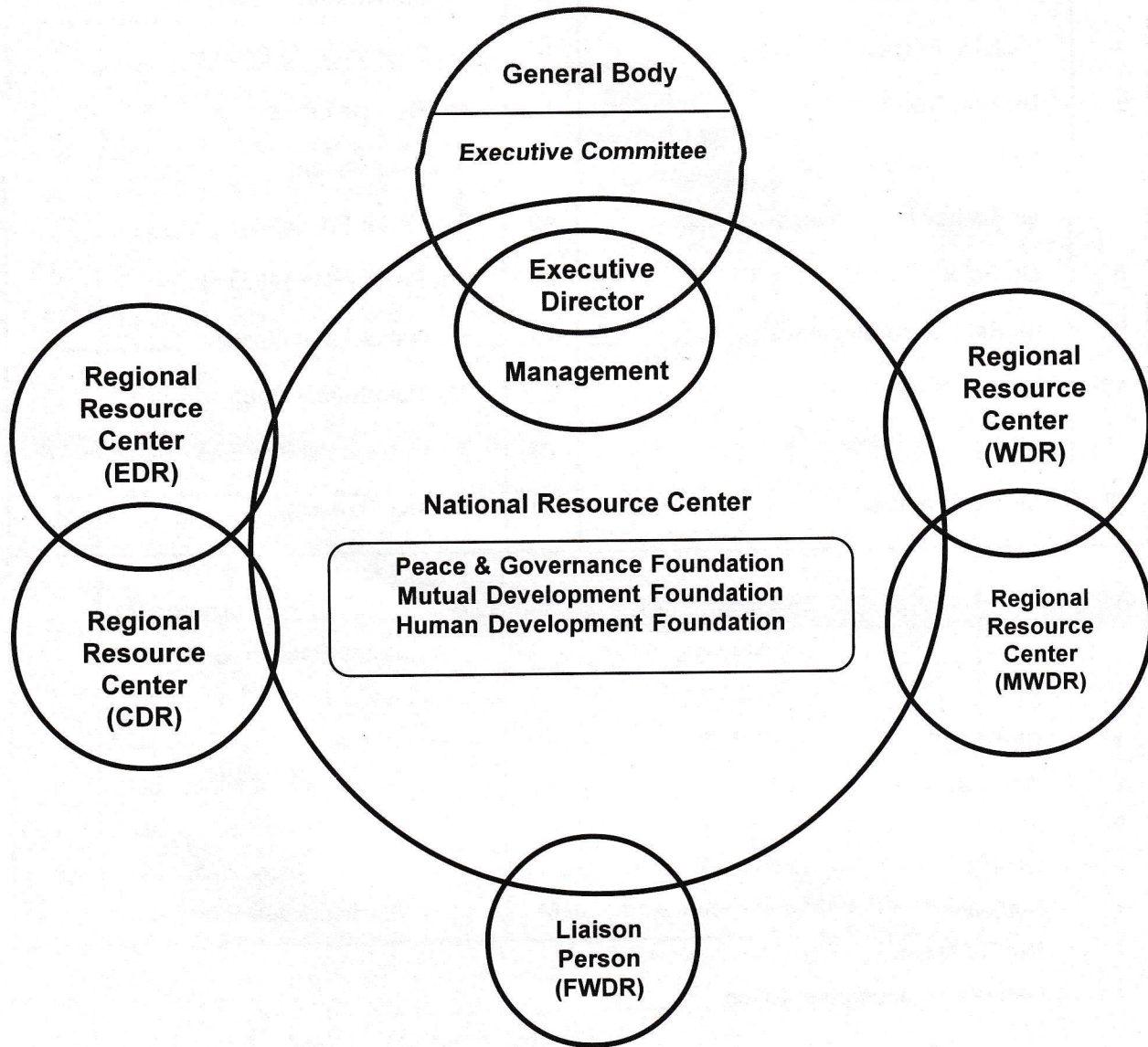
SAP-Nepal General Members

1	Mr Gokul Pd. Pokhrel	13	Ms Anita Shrestha
2	Mr Yuwaraj Sangraula	14	Dr. Arju Rana Deuba
3	Dr. Prabha Basnet	15	Dr. Suman Kamal Tula.
4	Prof. Dr. Pushpa Shrestha	16	Dr. Chandra Kala Bhadra
5	Dr Jyoti Tuladhar	17	Mr. Raju Shrestha
6	Dr Tirtha Bd Shrestha	18	Ms. Rita Bhadra
7	Dr Keshav Man Shakya	19	Mr. Kedar Pd. Gautam
8	Dr. Rohit K Nepali	20	Mr. Bishnu Hari Bhushal
9	Mr Babu Ram Shrestha	21	Dr. Bishokasher Maskey
10	Mr N P Joshi	22	Mr. Ram Kumar Shah
11	Mr Govinda K Shrestha	23	Mr. Hiranya Lal Shrestha
12	Mr T L Shrestha	24	Dr. Anil Shrestha

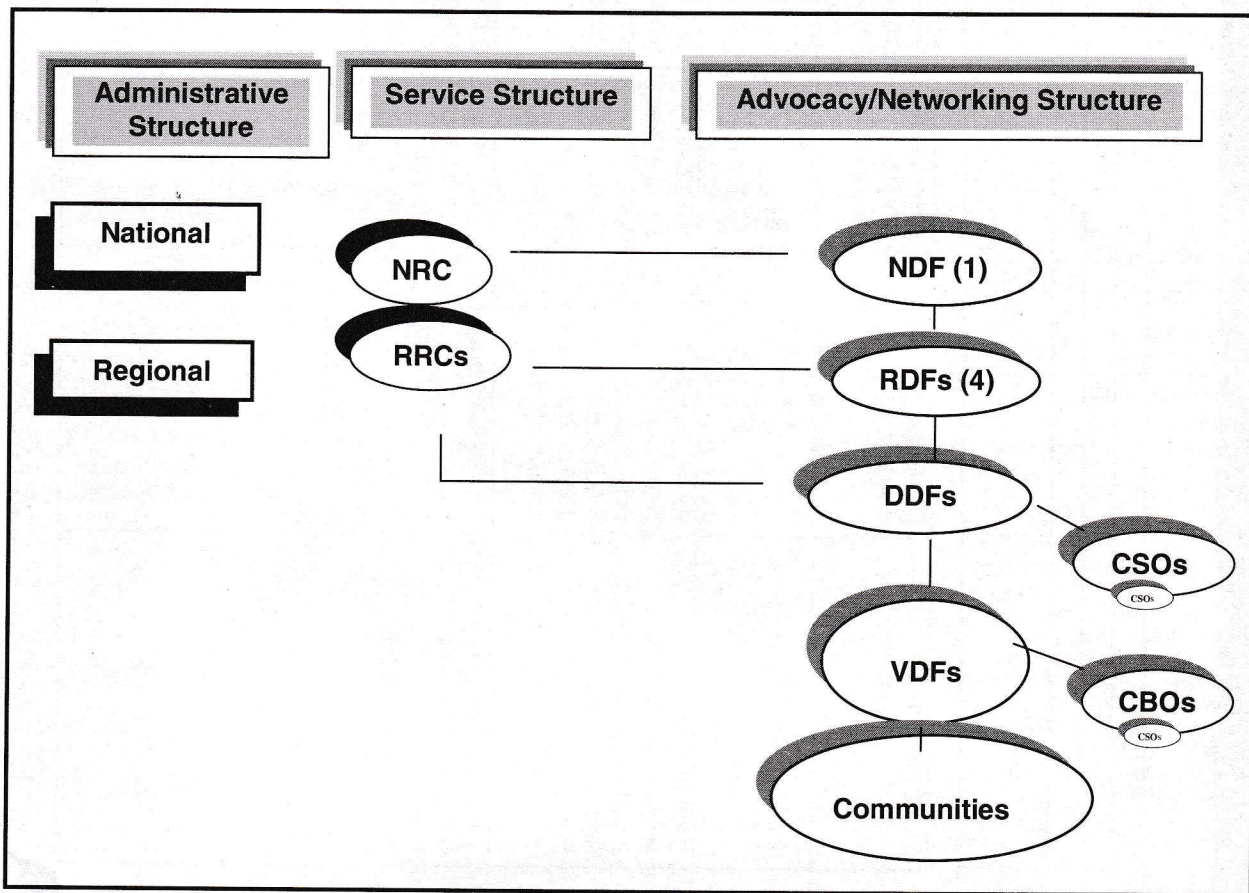
Donors

- ▶ CLO,
- ▶ Club 2/3,
- ▶ World Accord
- ▶ AED
- ▶ NOVIB
- ▶ IFAD-Italy
- ▶ INAFI / Novib
- ▶ Canadian Cooperation Office

SAP-NEPAL STRUCTURE



WORKING MODALITY OF SAP-NEPAL



SAP-NEPAL STAFF STRUCTURE

		Offices			
CENTRAL OFFICE		EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR
Tirth Prasad Gyawali Executive Director					
Suresh Kumar Verma National Development Director					
PEACE AND GOVERNANCE FOUNDATION	<u>GB SHRESTHA, Program Officer Monitoring</u> S SHRESTHA, Program Officer A KHANAL, Program Officer L NEUPANE, Program Officer	SC NEUPANE, RPO BP POKHREL, Program Officer	P MUDBARI, Program Officer	U MALLA, RPO S GHIMIRE Program Officer **	K SAKPOTA, Program Officer F THARU, CPP Coordinator
HUMAN DELOPMENT FOUNDATION	<u>D NAKARMI, Program Officer</u> G PRADHAN, Program Officer AP VALJOO, Asst. Program Officer B SHRESTHA, Program Officer **				
MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	<u>GK SHRESTHA, Resource Development Director</u> <u>NP JOSHI, National Development Director</u> B SHRESTHA, Program Coordinator P POKHREL, Program Officer K SHRESTHA, Program Officer M SHRESTHA, Asst. Program Officer	D SHRESTHA, Program Officer P LAMA, Program Assistant SUNJAY GUPTA, Supervisor **	KP GAUTAM, RPO N GYAWALI Prog. Officer ** H ALE, Asst. Prog. Officer J KARKI, Prog. Assistant KB JIREL, Motivator **	R GURUNG, Program Officer A KC, Supervisor BB GHUJEL, Motivator	GKR SHRESTHA, RPC S CHAUDHARI, Motivator B BAJRACHARYA, Motivator
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION	<u>R SHRESTHA, Admin/ Finance Coordinator</u> UK SHRESTHA, Finance Officer P SHRESTHA, Editor DL JOSHI, Asst. Admin Officer P HADA, Admin/Finance Assistant M B BHUJEL, Office Assistant S THAPA, Receptionist RM SHRESTHA, Graphic Designer ** S SUNUWAR, Office Aid P PUDASAINI, 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	H ALE, Assistant Finance Officer N GHANUK, Office Aid TP GURUNG, Driver	B KASYAPATI, Finance Assistant S THARU, Office Aid J CHAUDHARI, Night Guard SN CHAUDHARI, Driver

Note: Regional Chiefs in Bold letters, Foundation/division Chiefs underlined, RPO : Regional Program Officer, RPC : Regional Program coordinator

** resigned, * transferred during the year

SAP-NEPAL IN NEWS

प्रजातन्त्र जोगाउन राजा, राजनीतिक दल र माओवादी एकै ठाउँमा आउन जोड

टाइम्स संवाददाता काठमाडौं, भदौ १५ । प्रजातन्त्रवाट नै मुलुकको विद्यमान समस्या समाधान हुने भएकोले यसलाई सुदृढ बनाएर लेजानुपनेमा नागरिक समाजका व्यक्तित्वहरूले जोड दिएका छन् ।

वर्तमान संविधानलाई क्याशील बनाउँदै प्रजातन्त्रलाई बलियो बनाउनुपर्ने बताउँदै उनीहरूले अहिलेको समाधानका लागि राजा, राजा दल र माओवादी एकै ठाउँमा निर्णय निकालेका छन् । नागरिक परिषदद्वारा राजनीतिक शान्तिका अन्तर्क्रियामा सहभागी

दिएका थिए । ओभेलमा परेर सवालहरू विपर्यय भूप निर्वाचन राजा र दल भिन्न-भिन्न

गर्बिको जीवनस्तर सुधान सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यमा जोड निवारणको आधारशीला

उने उल्लेख गर्नभयो । युताको भावनाले सबै कार्यय हनुपर्ने र राजा र दलको जोड नभई

अवसर नपाएकालाई निर्णायक तहमा पुऱ्याउन जोड

अवसर नपाएकालाई निर्णायक तहमा पुऱ्याउन जोड

Women's role in politics should be 'encouraged'

Women's role in politics should be 'encouraged'

वर्तमान समस्याबाट छुटकारा पाउन राजा र दलहरूले हठ त्यागनुपर्ने

वार्तादेवी लो अल्पका लागि पनि हठ त्यागनुपर्ने उल्लेख गर्नुभयो । सो अवसरमा टिप्पणी विशेषज्ञ डा. पूर्णकाय माओवादीसँगको आन्तरिक विचार अन्तर्क्रियामा सहभागी

सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यमा जोड निवारणको आधारशीला

सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्य वैदेशिक सहायतामा निर्भर

अवसर नपाएकालाई निर्णायक तहमा पुऱ्याउन जोड

सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यमा जोड निवारणको आधारशीला

सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यमा जोड निवारणको आधारशीला

सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यमा जोड निवारणको आधारशीला

समश्रद्धारिताई स्थायी शान्तिमा रूपान्तरण गर्न जोड

SAP-NEPAL PUBLICATIONS

In 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 Development Challenges	50.00
17	A Civil Society Perspective for Good Governance in Nepal	100.00
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 Planning	300.00
29	Women and Budget	50.00
30	Women in Governance: Assessment and Analysis	125.00

32	Reviving Democracy: The Emerging Role of Women in Decision Making (SAP-I)	300.00
33	Small Arms a Big Proliferation (SAP-I)	200.00
34	A Comparative Study of Small Arms	100.00
35	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (SAP-I) (per seat)	350
36	Impact of Microfinance Services on Poverty Reduction in Nepal	200.00
37	Microfinance Services in insurgency and Conflict (Case study in Nepal)	200.00

In 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 janta	150.00
20	Swargako Tukda	150.00
21	Nepalma Sasastra Sangharsa	125.00

SAP-NEPAL TEAM



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SAP-Falcha, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu

P.O.Box: 3827, Tel.: 01-4223050, 4223230, Fax: 01-4241338

Website: www.sapnepal.org.np, E-mail: sap@ngdo.wlink.com.np

Regional Partner Organisation

Development Exchange Center Nepal

Sauraha, Chitwan, Nepal

Tel.: 056-580075, Fax: 056-580164

E-mail: infocdr@wlink.com.np

Digo Samajik Bikash Kendra

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