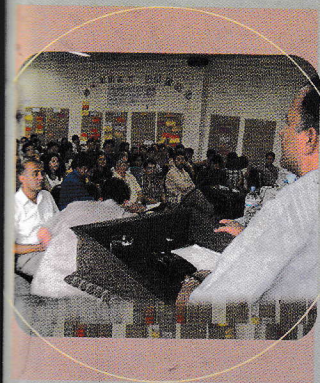


Annual Report

2005/06



SAP-Nepal

www.sapnepal.org.np

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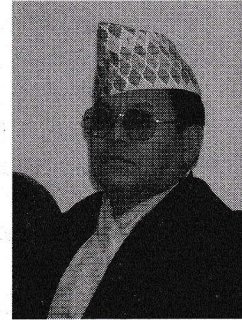
SAP-Nepal

South Asia Partnership-Nepal

Babar Mahal, Kathmandu

Message from the Chairperson

The fiscal year 2005/2006 was certainly a year of dramatic changes in Nepal. The autocratic rule of the king was waning fast when the Seven-Party Alliance (SPA) and the civil society were countering the king's rule through People's Movement II to establish democracy. The 19-day (April 6-April 24, 2006) peaceful movement achieved historic success when the king was forced to give up his absolute powers and a government was formed by the political parties. The role of the reinstated House of Representatives (HoR) and the government was clearly specified to hold the Constituent Assembly (CA) Election by June 2007 to frame a pro-people inclusive constitution.



The role of civil society has become more challenging and responsible as it not only has to continue the developmental works, but it also has to contribute substantially toward restoring democracy by making its presence visible.

For SAP-Nepal too, it was a challenging year as the country was passing through many ups and downs due to numerous demonstrations and insurgent acts.. Nonetheless, it played its significant role successfully by contributing to the continuity of peace and democratic process; it conducted all the scheduled developmental programs at grassroot level.

As chairperson, I was privileged to visit some of the program areas, which gave me direct insight to the activities undertaken in spite of the conflict. I am highly satisfied with the achievements and approaches made by SAP-Nepal staff at the field level. I must congratulate them all.

However, I believe that real change would be felt by the people only when more focus is imparted toward the poor, disadvantaged, and the marginalized people and if their voices are not mistakenly heard.

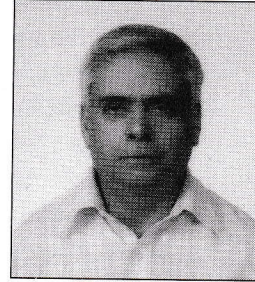
I am thankful to Executive Director Mr. Tirth Prasad Gyawali and other officials and members of SAP-Nepal who are always committed and dedicated toward attaining the vision and mission of the organization.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ganesh Man Gurung'.

Ganesh Man Gurung, Ph.D.

F o r e w o r d

SAP-Nepal had earlier been functioning mainly as a development organization emphasizing its focus on promotion of equitable and holistic development process by strengthening local NGOs and building solidarity among civil society organizations. As it continued to face numerous restraints while carrying out its development programs in the absence of good governance, inclusive democratic practices and security, it has been diversifying its focus on program activities, processes and approaches in conformity with the ground realities. Thus, since the advent of Maoist insurgency, SAP-Nepal has been continuously facilitating various discourses and interventions for peaceful settlement of the conflict and promotion of democratization. Accordingly, SAP-Nepal and its partners were actively involved in stimulating the People's Movement II through participation in its various activities and by mobilizing civil society for vigorous advance toward achieving the goal. The 19-day movement has been a very significant and memorable period in the country's history.



I am grateful to Chairperson Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung and all the members of the Board for always encouraging and extending assistance to us in managing the organization and its programs in line with its mission, and also supporting our endeavor toward the peace process and the movement.

We are grateful to our international donor partners: Oxfam Novib, CLO, World Accord, Club 2/3, CIDA, CCO, AED, IPJ, Bellanet, SAP-International, and Heifer International for providing financial support in the areas of peace and justice, governance, democracy, livelihood, and information communication.

Besides active involvement in peace process and people's movement II SAP-Nepal has been able to accomplish all planned program activities of the year. The entire credit for the achievements should go to our partners and my colleagues in the organization. It was due to their sincere and hard work that we have been able to achieve our desired results. I gratefully appreciate their invaluable contribution at all levels and I thank them all for their earnest participation, support and cooperation.

T. P. Gyawali

Tirth Prasad Gyawali

A b b r e v i a t i o n s

AED	Academy for Educational Development
BOGs	Basic Operating Guidelines Dissemination Program
CA	Constituent Assembly
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
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAGs	Dis-Advantaged Groups
DCDO	Dhikurpokhari community Development Organization
DDF	District Development Forum
DEA	District Executing Agencies
DEC-Nepal	Development Exchange Center- Nepal
EC	Executive Committee
EDR	Eastern Development Region
FWDR	Far Western Development Region
GO	Government Organization
HDF	Human Development Foundation
HoR	House of Representatives
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
INGO	International Non- Government Organization
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Centre
IPJ	Institute for Peace and Justice
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
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
NGO	Non Government Organizations
NRC	National Resource Center

Oxfam Novib	Netherlands Organization for International Development Co-operation
PABSON	Private and Boarding Schools' Organization Nepal
PATH	Participatory Approach Towards Holistic Development Program
PGF	Peace and Governance Foundation
RAF	Regional Action Forum
RCs	Resource Centers
RRC	Regional Resource Center
RUYP	Rural Urban Youth Partnership
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAP-I	South Asia Partnership International
SAP-N	South Asia Partnership Nepal
SARI/Equity	South Asia Regional Initiative/ Equity Support Program
SASA NET	South Asia Small Arms Network
SCCs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SCOP	Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program
SEEDS	Socio Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Society
SPA	Seven Party Alliance
SCOs	Savings and credit Organizations
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDF	Village Development Forum
VAWIP	Violence Against Women In Politics
YDP	Youth Development Program
YTC	Youth Telecenter

C o n t e n t s

Message from the chairperson

Foreword

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1. Introduction

Eleven years of armed insurgency and the royal take-over last year had created difficult and troubled circumstances to move freely and smoothly implement the development programs in the country. However, in the latter part of the reporting period, the situation changed radically from armed incursions to a ceasefire through the People's Movement II which also reinstated the House of Representatives and restored democracy. The historic Proclamation by the House of Representatives and its resolve to hold Constitution Assembly elections were the other memorable events for all Nepalese.

Until recently, there were three major players in the power struggle: the King, the Maoists, and the parliamentary political parties, all of whom were used to give an impression that they all were determined to stick to their position. However, the movement led by Seven-Party Alliance forced the king to give up power. The civil society was considerably influential in motivating the political parties as well as the Maoists to agree for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The role played by it was highly appreciated and commended by all the political personalities. The "win-win" feeling among all the political parties, including Maoists', has been a unique characteristic of the People's Movement II.

The rays of new hopes for peace have kindled among the people. But, unless the root causes of the conflict are addressed, long-term sustainable peace cannot be achieved and the conflict may reignite. Therefore, to resolve the centuries' old social and political issues, it is inevitable to promote inclusive political process and enhance equitable socioeconomic transformation in the country.

With an unswerving aim to promote democratic process even during the unfavorable situation of armed conflict and the king's direct rule, SAP-Nepal, a Nepali NGO, has incessantly been advocating for inclusive governance. Now with the restoration of democratic process, SAP-Nepal is more determined to continue to work proactively for restructuring the state as well as take initiatives to enhance post-conflict reconciliation, reconstruction and socioeconomic transformation. In this respect and with the objective of sharing its progress, achievement and experiences with its partners and well wishers, SAP-Nepal has endeavored to publish this annual report for the fiscal year 2005/2006 (B.S. 2062/63).

2. Overview of SAP-Nepal

SAP-Nepal is one of the members of South Asia Partnership (SAP) system, a South-led, international network of like-minded development organizations dedicated toward sustainable development in South Asia. The system is coordinated by SAP-International which consists of five national level organizations in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Canada. However, SAP national organizations are autonomous bodies in their respective countries.

SAP-Nepal has been functioning with profound dedication and commitment toward community empowerment and social justice, especially focusing on the disadvantaged groups, since 1985. In view of the local needs and unfolding socio-

political environment, it was transformed into a Nepali NGO in 1994 to reach out to the grassroots level and utilize its capacity and resources in an effective manner for strengthening the holistic development process.

SAP-Nepal values partnership building and believes in effective participation of the disadvantaged groups (DAGs) in the decision-making process for institutionalizing sustainable development and establishing just peace. It also believes that every individual has potentiality for positive change which can be utilized by creating a conducive environment and conditions for enhancement of the capacity. Good governance and well-considered public policies are vital aspects that shape the life style of the people. In this respect, civil society organizations have a crucial role in influencing the policy-making and promoting good governance in the country. Thus, with the vision of creating a **Just Society with Peace and Prosperity**, SAP-Nepal is determined to achieve its objectives as follows:

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 by creating an enabling environment through which they can be competitive to change their livelihood situation by productively utilizing all the potential resources; and
3. Promotion of pro-people governance at the local and national levels by creating or strengthening solidarity among civil society members to advocate for pro-people inclusive policies and practices for social justice.

In line with the incorporated vision and mission, SAP-Nepal has been working in partnership with its regional partner organizations, viz. *Shrot Bikas Kendra* (SBK)-Nepal, Biratnagar; Development Exchange Center (DEC)-Nepal, Sauraha, Chitwan; *Manabiya Shrot Bikas Kendra* (MSBK)-Nepal, Pokhara; and *Digo Samajik Bikas Kendra*-Nepal, Nepalgunj. Through these regional partners, SAP-Nepal also works in cooperation with other district or community-based like-minded CBOs and NGOs.

3. Major Mission Driven Achievements

3.1 Promotion of potentialities of disadvantaged groups

► Effective initiations in addressing equity for women

Ever since its inception, SAP-Nepal has been advocating for equity for poor and disadvantaged groups (DAGs). It gives top priority to equity and equality of DAGs, including women, in all of its program plans. We have been successful in undertaking initiation measures on equity and equality issues through the diverse nature of programs and have addressed them format both grassroots and policy levels. Striving for equity and equality through positive discrimination has been the cross-cutting approach for institutional development and in all the programs.

Promotion of Women Farmers' Federation: SAP-Nepal is taking a lead role in the formation and strengthening of national level women farmers' federation in three countries of South Asia, namely Nepal, India and Pakistan. In this



context, SAP-Nepal has been able to form women farmers' groups and networks at local as well as district levels in Chitawan, Makawanpur, Sarlahi, Kaski, and Okhaldhunga. These groups and networks are initiating different program activities for land management and also promoting indigenous agricultural practices.

Policy Influencing to address women's issues: Various efforts and initiatives of SAP-Nepal to control human trafficking, ensure for safe migration and promote gender justice have enhanced its visibility as policy advocating organization. This year it has been able to draw the attention of civil society and government on the importance of care and protection aspects of women and child victims/survivors of violence and trafficking.

► Promotion of Youth Platforms in villages

With the objective of promoting solidarity among the youth for their holistic development, SAP-Nepal has initiated youth partnership process at rural and urban places. The formation of 12 district level youth networks and building linkages among the rural and urban youths are some of its major interventions made during the reporting period. It is expected that through this process, a cadre of development oriented youth will be prepared to mobilize the deprived youths in democratization and peace building process.

3.2 Promotion of pro-people governance

► Lobbying and advocacy for inclusive democracy

A major area of intervention effectively made this year after adequate study and by organizing various interaction programs both at national as well as district levels has been the advocacy to develop common understanding on the issues of inclusion. It is necessary for both, democratic governance in political parties and in governance institution. The studies carried out by the District Development Forums (DDFs) conclude that the representation of Dalits, women and ethnic groups is very low within the political parties at the district level. Due to continuous advocacy for 'inclusion in political parties', there has been growing commitment on the part of political parties for the adoption of inclusive policies.



As a result of the campaigns made last year, some of the District Development Committees (DDCs) have started allocating budgets for disadvantaged communities (DACs) in their programs. Makwanpur and Chitwan DDCs have allocated finance under separate budget heads to carry out the activities for women, dalits and ethnic groups; Sarlahi DDC has also planned especial programs for dalits and women and has even instructed the VDCs under it to prepare separate programs for women and dalits. Biratnagar Sub metropolitan city has allocated three hundred thousand rupees for dalits and disabled groups for the first time. Likewise, in Ganapur VDC of Banke, the amount allocated for dalit scholarship was mobilized in Kapaski and Kohalpur schools.

In view of the increasing aspirations of the people to understand the significance of constituent assembly in the changed context, SAP-Nepal had organized a series of interactions on the process and facets of an inclusive constitution involving political parties, civil society, bureaucrats, law makers, legal professionals,

and other concerned stakeholders. All the interactions have alerted the government and political parties to enable the constituent assembly as an inclusive and representative body that can usher in an era of stable peace, sustainable development, and enduring integration in the country.

► Cooperation and networking

The quantum of exchange of information, knowledge, and resources among DDFs and other concerned development actors has been steadily increasing. The partner organizations have recorded campaigning initiatives on a cost-sharing basis with the DDFs. Makwanpur, Sarlahi and Chitwan DDFs had organized joint events with the NGO Federation of Nepal and other organizations. As a result, such cooperation has flourished and a sort of network has been strengthened.

3.3 Promotion of equitable access to resources

► One village one product intervention

Socioeconomic factors play a crucial role in the empowerment process. SAP-Nepal has been providing microfinance assistance along with the enterprise development services to the poor and low-income people to promote the opportunities for their sustainable livelihood. SAP-Nepal has been propogating the concept of "one village, one product" in 20 sectoral villages of selected districts. There has been considerable growth in the volume of production of ginger and seasonal vegetables as well as significant growth in goat-farming. Producer farmers groups are now capable enough to adopt demand-driven marketing strategy and extract better price for their products. Similarly, the partner Mutual Development Organizations are willingly prepared to develop functional linkages with technical support organizations.

4. Lessons Learnt

Some of the lessons learnt over the period are:

- Good governance cannot be realized in the absence of democracy, and democracy cannot be sustained if it is not inclusive.
- Identification of genuine issues is a very important aspect in advocating for enhancing the image of an organization.
- Local level initiatives and interventions are very effective in resolving local problems.
- The availability of agricultural products of good quality and in large quantity in an area enhances the bargaining capacity of the farmers to dispose of their produce at a competitive price.
- A non-violent movement by the concerned people is a powerful method to bring about the desired changes.

5. Challenges Ahead

5.1 Reconciliation and reintegration to transform conflict into peace

With the reinstatement of democracy, people's aspirations have raised for the revival of normal life together with the initiation of more socioeconomic activities. Adequate counseling and even interventions are required at community level for the healing and reconciliation efforts among the conflict victims and their families, whether civilians, combatants or security persons. Besides, it is also imperative to reconcile with the contradictory ideologies both at community and societal levels in order to institutionalize sustainable peace.

5.2 Rehabilitation of displaced people

It is estimated that the armed conflict has displaced a huge number (up to 300,000) of people from their homes as they suffered direct violence. Development infrastructures like bridges, schools, and health posts have been destroyed in many places during the war. As a result, the rural population is struggling through severe condition due to a combination of social, psychological, and economic hardships. Therefore, to help them get rid of their destitute plight and to revitalize their social, economic and civil life, various interventions with coordinated interdisciplinary approach are needed. In this context, it would be pertinent to commence an integrated development program for institutionalizing just peace in the country by striving to solve all the interrelated and interdependent causes of conflict and to address the post-conflict consequences and problems of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

5.3 Disseminating constituent assembly education

The country is now preparing for a constituent assembly election, which is supposed to make a new constitution by restructuring the state, establishing inclusive democracy that would promote equitable socioeconomic transformation.

This can only be achieved by a representative constituent assembly which calls for informed participation of people during the electoral process and active deliberations and consultations while drafting a new constitution. The people must not only have clear concept of the constituent assembly, but they must also be aware of its electoral process and the topics and issues it would eventually address.

5.4 Fulfilling basic needs of the people

Hunger is one of the chief causes of social evils. Majority of the Nepalese people, especially those living in rural and remote areas and the disadvantaged groups do not have access to basic health services and basic facilities such as shelter, drinking water, and sanitation. In view of these problems, it is essential that efforts for food security be made and basic health services are provided to the people living in rural and remote areas and to the poorest of the poor.

5.5 Promoting gender equity

Women's movement in Nepal has not been able to encompass their issues in rural areas. Rural women, especially those from indigenous and Dalit communities suffer from trafficking. Hundreds and thousands of displaced and traumatized women need essential services for psycho-social treatment, legal aid and rehabilitation along with knowledge and skill development.

5.6 Involving youths in development

Youths are the wheels of social change. They have their own susceptible preferences to voice along with the development aspirations, expectations and grievances. Therefore, it is essential to encourage youths by involving them in development interventions and thus providing them an opportunity to influence the deliberations that affect their lives.

5.7 Creating a culture of peace

Problems and issues of peace, democracy and justice need to be analyzed and resolved through a participatory approach at community as well as national level for creating culture of peace. In this context the role of civil society is of paramount importance.

6. Future Direction

An organization should endeavor to grow and upgrade itself as time passes on by analyzing its previous performances and by assessing the existing environment. Clear vision and sound strategy are required to ensure the growth of an organization. In light of its long experience while working in development programs at grassroot levels as well as with the international community, it may be inferred that SAP-Nepal should upgrade its methods and concentrate its efforts in the following areas:

- Research, education and advocacy for post-conflict reconciliation and
- reconstruction, peace, justice, and democracy
- Enhancing gender equity at all levels
- Enhancing gender sensitive outreach mechanisms of micro finance
- Promoting rural urban youth partnerships for development
- Enhancing ICT to expedite the pace of development

7. Program Performance Portrayal

7.1 Socioeconomic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Societies (SEEDS)

The Socioeconomic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Societies (SEEDS) Program is the modified continuation of the Strengthening Civil Society Organization Program (SCOP) to provide continued support to the concerned groups. The program has been initiated with the purpose to improve livelihood condition and to build up the resource capacity of the poor and the DAGs. The process initiated by the socioeconomic empowerment program has made significant achievements in organizing the people for their socioeconomic development. Under this process, the farmers and deprived communities can raise their voices to ensure their participation in the economic governance process through various development forums at village and district levels. The major components of the SEEDS program are: agro-based micro-enterprises, micro finances, capacity building of DAGs, maternal health improvement, child mortality reduction, awareness of child welfare, women literacy, and local institution development.

The continuous interventions have brought about some tangible changes in the lifestyle of the people of the area. Marginalized farmers are organized through the members of their own groups or organizations, which are called Mutual Development Groups (MDGs), or Mutual Development Organizations (MDOs) respectively. There are 679 MDGs and 119 MDOs functioning now. The program has covered a total of 24 VDCs in 21 districts. It has been able to form capital locally to promote some agro-based enterprises in villages. Thanks to the initiatives of 679 mutual development groups, a total of Rs. 11,079,261 have been collected from regular savings and a credit of Rs. 26,917,504 has been disbursed to 10,691 group members.

The program believes that in order to empower the rural farmers economically, some demand-driven and agro-based enterprises have to be promoted as cooperatives. At present, 20 VDCs of 7 districts have been promoted with "one village, one product" intervention for vegetable and ginger cultivation and goat farming. The program has been able to enhance the knowledge and skills among 500 farmers of sectoral villages in different types of production technology and demand-driven marketing strategy. Efforts were made this year to enhance coordination among technical support organizations and farmers. It has also encouraged the utilisation of know-how in the micro enterprises for rural development. In the course of the program activities, the community members formed 24 Village Development Forums which serve as common platform to share views and interact on the pertinent issues of agriculture and livelihood among the concerned stakeholders.

Dhikurpokharai Community Development Organization (DCDO)

The capacity building initiative support of SCOP has motivated partner MDOs to take initiatives for local resource mobilization and organizational sustainability on their own. Dhikurpokharai Community Development Organization (DCDO) has set an example to community-based organizations of the district. It has succeeded in nurturing confidence among the community members of the village that vegetable farming is feasible and it could be a reliable source of income within their village. The organization has now been supporting vegetable farmers of the village with technical support, new appropriate technological advancements, capacity building, and collection center facility for the agro-products.

DCDO has been running farmers' school in the village for the community members. The farmers are informed and oriented about the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques that can be conveniently used in farmland. Under the IPM Program, women farmers are trained and mobilized in farmlands so as to prepare their land for vegetable farming. It has also established a community nursery in the premises of VDC office. On the one hand, it produces plants required to support vegetable farming of the actual producers, on the other it maintains the demonstration plot to motivate more farmers.

The organization has succeeded in making available the resources of many other projects and organizations such as Caritas, Simi Nepal, IDE Nepal, and DADO in the village for the benefit of the vegetable farmers.



The Happy Family of Hemshari Rajbansi

Aapasi Samaj Bikas Samiti, a mutual development foundation, was established in Duhagadhi of Jhapa district in December 1999. In the initial stage, eight groups were formed under this foundation. *Shanti Bachat Samuha* is one of them; Mrs. Hemshari Rajbansi is its founder member.

Mrs. Rajbansi belongs to an ethnic community. Her family is very poor. She has not a piece of land for her shelter. She has a small temporary cottage in someone's land in exchange of which she must work for the landlord. In this situation, she has to grow crops and vegetables in the land under a short term contract. But, she has no capital at all in order to invest in crops and vegetables farming. There is only one way for her; she must borrow from the money lender at an interest rate of 48% to 60% per annum as is the trend of the village market. Now, her situation is like this: she sells the entire produce from the land, contributes 50% of the money she gets to the land owner and the remainder 50% to money lender to pay for the principal amount and interest. At such crucial situation, in December 1999, she came into contact with *Aapasi Samaj Bikas Samiti* and SAP-Nepal. She understood the concept of MDF and SCOP program and also learnt how a saving member can get loan according to the rules and regulations of the organization. So, she became a member and started to save money through the organization. After regularly saving for 10 months, she got Rs 1,500 as loan for a period of 10 months from her organization in October 2000.

Remembering those days, Mrs. Hemshari Rajbansi says: "Rs 1,500 is not a large amount for investment. But we were facing grim situation for livelihood and this amount proved very significant. It had small interest rate and easy installments for repayment. Besides, the proper guiding and counseling by the organization helped me make a fruitful investment in vegetable farming and in cultivating multi vegetables like cauliflower, tomato, cabbage, brinjal, potato, and beans which made me adequate income in return within six months. In this way, I repaid all loan installments in time. Also, I was left with some excess earning; so I began cultivating vegetables for most of the time in a year."

"The second time in December 2001, I got a loan for Rs 8,000 from my organization. I took more land on lease and invested in cultivating a variety of vegetables in the expanded area. As result of variety cultivation and large production, there is a regular income in my family. By now, I have installed a bio-gas plant in my house."

"The third time in December 2005, I got a loan for Rs 10,000 in which I added Rs 6,000 from my earnings and purchased a cow for Rs 16,000. After some months, the cow started producing milk regularly. With the added income of milk also, I repaid all the loan installments within 10 months."

Lastly, she says: "As of now, my family is well established, my two daughters are studying in school, there is no need to take loan from any moneylender at high interest rate, my family is much closer with other members of the community (saving group), and we are a happy family today. In coming days, we intend to purchase a piece of land so that we may grow our crops in our own land and live with self-sufficiency and independence."

7.2 Youth Development Program (YDP)

Active youths are the most potent elements for the ongoing development of society. It has been realized by many stakeholders that without the involvement of the youth in the development of nation, a country cannot head toward sustainable development. Motivation and counseling are the crucial requirements for the youth to be involved in any social development program. SAP-Nepal has been implementing the Youth Development Program (YDP) in various parts of Nepal with the financial support of CLUB 2/3. The specific objectives of the program are: to enhance development perspective and leadership qualities among the youth and to develop youth networks at different levels for policy influencing and sustainable livelihood.

Formation of 12 district level networks and establishing coordination among rural and urban youths are some of the major achievements made in the reporting period. The district level networks and village level youth groups so formed have been successful in mobilizing local resources and raising awareness through regular discourses on youth issues. Some youths have been able to take leadership roles in the organizations functioning in their community and their leadership and management skills are gradually enhancing. The youths realize that the 20th century has been the era of communication and information technology. Without having the knowledge of and access to communication and information system, it would not be possible to achieve the goals of development. So, they are energetically engaged in knowledge networking and promoting telecenters for rural and urban youth partnerships. The enthusiasm and involvement shown and the momentum gained by the rural and urban youth platforms make us realize that we are on the way toward our dreams.

As a part of YDP, this year too a toys-making competition was organized. 60 participants (M- 29, F- 31) from 12 schools of 5 districts had participated in the competition which was held among three different age groups of children: Between 6 and 9, between 10 and 12, and between 13 and 19 years.



Youths are the main pillars for social change

The youths of Khairi are changing themselves in a positive way. They are internalizing their importance within their groups, forums and networks and they have begun to engage themselves in social work during their leisure time.

“Until such group formation, the youths of Khairi were rather undisciplined; they played carrom board almost the whole day. Otherwise, they spent their valuable time in unnecessary chatting and gossiping, or wasted most of the time just wandering and doing nothing. But now, by involving themselves in youth groups, forums and networks, they have become careful and committed toward the community development work.”, said Mr. Dinanath Kandel, Vice Chairperson, *Krishnasar Adarsh Sanstha*. They have been undertaking many activities such as tree plantation in the premises of Krishnasar School, awareness program for the conservation of black bucks (*Krishnasar*), awareness program on importance of sanitation and use of toilets through street drama and door-to-door sensitization camps.

Ms. Saraswati Bhushal, Ms Laxmi Sharma, Mr. Gopal Pokhrel are some of the leaders in the youth forum. They all agreed: “We have developed linkages with various stakeholders such as District Agricultural Development Office, District Education Office, the municipality, ECOS, and *Tharu Mahila Utthan Kendra*, etc and have been able to conduct Parental Education Program for 20 persons, informal program on Women Education, Child Education Program for children aged 3-10 years in 3 child centers of the community, and Women’s Community Literacy Education Programs for a period ranging from 3 to 6 months.”

Similarly, the office holders (viz. Chairperson Mrs. Radha Kandel, Treasurer Ms. Sabitri Bhushal, and Executive Member Ms. Chitrakala Dhakal) of *Krishnasar Adarsh Sanstha* expressed their views on the assistance and participation by the youths in the activities related to Toys-making Competition, Essay Competition, Blood Donation Camp, interaction programs on the issues of environment and good governance and on the process of practicing good governance. The youths are now showing their accountability and responsibility toward the organization and the community. They have steadily developed leadership quality. Their participation in social work has increased considerably. The number of youths having savings with MDF has increased to nearly 75 persons. Some youths have also taken the responsibility of drafting the proposal for further development. They also added, “We are proud that Ms Saraswati Bhushal, the youth leader of the organization, was able to get a job in Bardia Development Forum. It shows that youths are becoming very careful, more aware of things around, and are committed toward individual, family, organization, and community.”

7.3 Youth Telecenter

Recognizing the importance of the role that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can play to enhance the development and potentiality of youths, the concept of Youth Telecenter has been presented. Telecenter is a physical space that provides information services to the community/society by primarily using what is appropriate in ICTs. All telecenters aim to stimulate and respond to the demand for information and communication services, yet each differ and is likely to have its own unique qualities that match the needs of individual community.

The Youth Telecenter (YTC) is a youth led forum supported and managed jointly by SAP-Nepal, SAP-International and Bellanet. Its central hub is located in the premises of SAP-Falcha at Babarmahal in Kathmandu.

The center was initially set up with the vision to create a platform where information and creative projects are shared, transformed and practiced. Its principal concern is that the youth should have straight and uncomplicated access to essential and relevant information. It has also been conducting various information sharing activities that address the diverse needs of the youth.



7.4 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 from the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) under the extended cooperation project. This program has the ultimate vision of creating a strong regional level women farmers' federation to raise the issues of women farmers.

SAP-Nepal is the regional secretariat for this program. The project aims to empower women farmers through institutional development, capacity building, exchange of knowledge, and adoption of traditional as well as modern sustainable land management practices in India, Nepal and Pakistan to facilitate advocacy and improve the rights of women farmers.

A number of interventions have been made for land improvement in different parts of Nepal, India and Pakistan. One of the major attractive parts of the program is the formation of national and regional level women farmers' federation. At present, the program is being implemented in five districts of Nepal. Some of the results of the program can be summed up as follows: (i) formation of women farmers' groups in 5 districts of Nepal; (ii) formation of district level women farmers networks in 3 districts; (iii) initiation of vermin composting to substitute chemical fertilizers; and (iv) skill and knowledge sharing among the selected farmers of Nepal, India and Pakistan on dry land management and indigenous agriculture practices.

7.5 Participatory Approach towards Holistic Development Program (PATH III)

The Participatory Approach towards Holistic Development Program was initiated in October 1997 to institutionalize the participatory process for holistic and sustainable development of grassroot organizations. Phase I and Phase II of the program have already been completed.

The program started by building understanding among the intermediary organizations and their capacity regarding development perspectives, participatory process, democratic culture, transparent management, and micro and macro issues. The focus of 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 22 districts of Nepal with one national forum – *Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad* – at central level. Although some of the forums made significant achievements in advocacy, most were limited to one time interactions and rallies, lacking continuity. Based on the learning from the first and second phases, the third phase of the program was designed to institutionalize these forums to enhance governance by strengthening proactive advocacy interventions and it was 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 needs of governance.



The PATH program is executed in 22 districts of Nepal with the aim of promoting good governance by building civil society solidarity. Having learnt that exclusion of DAGs in decision making process has been one of the major reasons of conflict in the country, a number of interventions were made for 'inclusion in political parties' this year. As a result of the campaigning made last year, some of the district development committees (DDCs) have allocated funds for DAGs in their budget for their development programs. Its contribution toward reinstatement of the parliament and restoration of democracy is noteworthy as it encouraged the civil society to participate in the democratic movement and to influence the power holders. Some of the significant interactions organized under this program at national level for expediting the democratic movement are as follows:

Peace Quests Shadowed by the Political Conflict;

Ceasefire: Possibilities and Challenges for Peace Dialogue;

Search for Political Way Outs of the Present Problem;

Search for Possibilities of Present Political Way Outs;

Political Interests of the People of Kathmandu Valley towards Democratic Movement: Commitment of the Political Parties in Movement;

Structure and Process of Constituent Assembly and Challenges of Political Leadership.

Similarly, the discourses organized by the District Development Forums during the year are as follows:

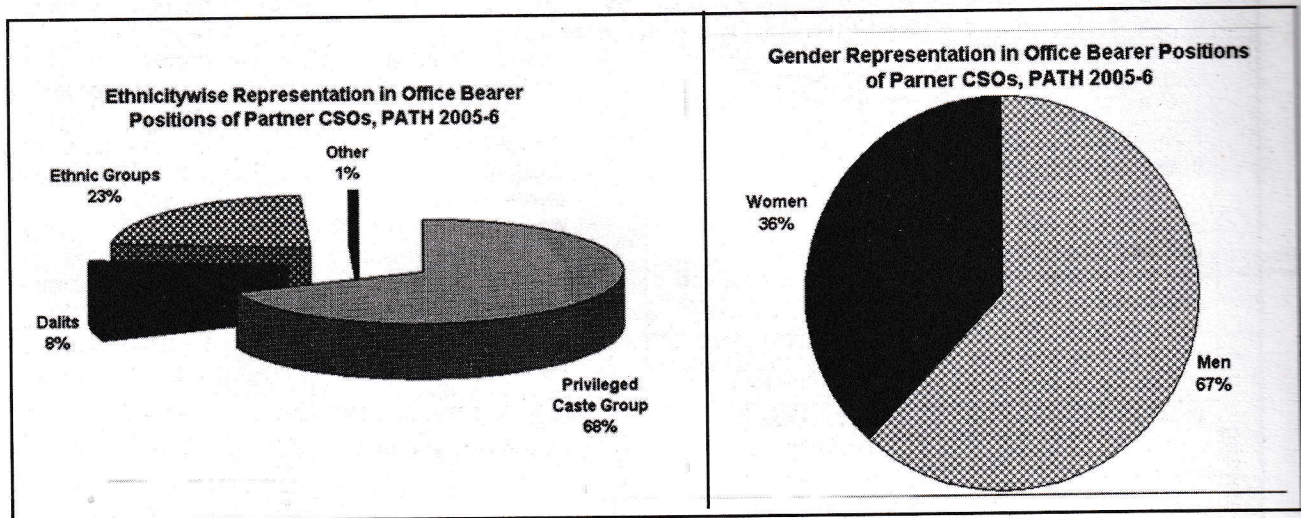
Titles of discourses organized in Different Districts by the DDFs

District	Regions						
	EDR	District	CDR	District	WDR	District	MWDR
Ilam	Peace and the press	Makwanpur	Constituent assembly for inclusive democracy: a local people's perspective, Manahari VDC,	Kaski	Participation of DAG in community development program, Purnachaur VDC	Banke	Single women
	The effect of conflict on women and children		Hatikya VDC		Women in Dhikurpokhari		Issues of Dudhuwa Dam and roles and responsibilities of the conservation team
	Constituent assembly and its process		Hetauda municipality		Inclusion trend in political parties at Kaskikot		Problems in scholarships for Dalits
	Roadmap of inclusion in democracy				Importance of economic development for women empowerment		Governance of political parties and media
Morang	Inclusive democracy and constituent assembly	Sarlahi	Inclusive plan for Dalits and deprived people	Rupandehi	Role and responsibility of CSOs in present situation	Bardia	Health related issues of women
	Inclusion in democracy		Low access to resources by Dalit and deprived communities		Inclusion trends in political parties		
	Institutionalization of inclusion in democracy		Role of local governments for inclusive process		Role of women in constituent assembly		
			Role of Madheshi community in constituent assembly		Women in civil war		
Siraha	Situation of human rights in current situation	Chitwan	Code of conduct prepared for NGOs by SWC			Surkhet	Constituent assembly and inclusive democracy
	Domestic violence on women		Good governance and Inclusive policy of the NGOs in the changed context				Inclusion of Dalits, women and ethnic groups in constituent assembly
	Inclusion of women in education sector		Inclusive democracy: challenges and opportunities for Dalits in constituent assembly				
	Inclusion of women in health sector						

A book (collection of articles) entitled, *The Inclusive State: An Agenda for Transforming Nepal* is being published. The program has realized increased expertise in social inclusion and governance issues among direct stakeholders. The learning of the program can be replicated by other civil society organizations to address the newly emerging demands of Nepalese society after the reinstatement democracy in May 2006 for sustaining democratic governance.

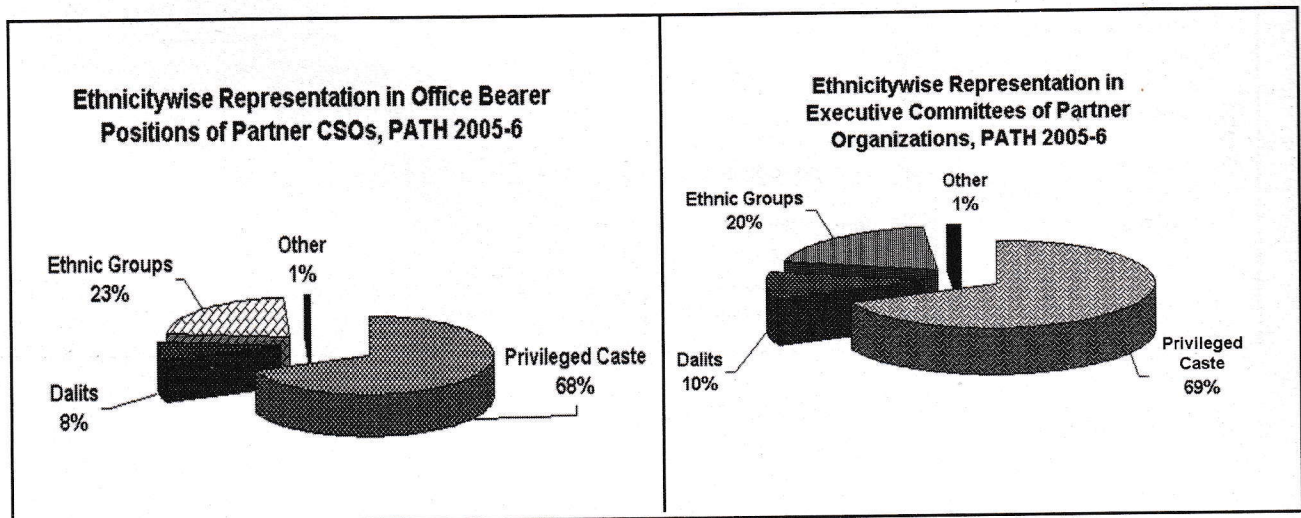
Directly Benefited Population

Altogether 4,902 persons (4,340 at the district and regional levels and 562 at the national level) have been directly benefited from the program. Among them 67% were men and 33% were women. Approximately 57% were from the privileged caste groups and only 15% from the dalits. 25% of the participants were from ethnic communities. The data also indicates that about 33% of the total program expenditure was devoted for the benefit of women.



Inclusion in Partner Civil Society Organizations

According to the records of 81 organizations from the WDR and MWDR, 68% of the office bearers were from Privileged caste groups whereas only 8% and 23% were from the dalit and ethnic groups respectively. It was found that 69% of the executive committee members were from Privileged caste groups, while only 10% and 20% were from the Dalit and ethnic groups.



7.6 Violence Against Women In Politics

SAP-Nepal, with financial and technical support from SAP-International, has initiated *Violence Against Women In Politics (VAWIP)* program in Nepal. The two-year program (January 2006 - December 2007) has been initiated with an objective to contribute toward creating enabling environment to establish democratic practices for inclusion of marginalized women in political decision making process. The program is focused on promoting greater qualitative participation from among diverse groups of women in politics and promoting accountability and transparency among political parties in Nepal.

As a part of it, an interaction program on *Armed Violence and Women in Politics* was organized on May 27, 2006. The program had envisaged to explore the consequences of armed violence on women in politics. The discussions were focused to find out the causes and consequences of low number of women in politics. The program was participated in by the women keenly involved and interested in politics.



As a part of the program, SAP-Nepal has started to analyze the national level situation of women in politics. The local level situation analyses have been carried out in some places in partnership with eight district partner and four regional partner organizations in four development regions of the country. Preliminary studies have been conducted and the following districts have been identified as working districts in the region to implement the VAWIP Program.

The documentation of organizational profiles of women victims and survivors of violence in politics has been initiated. Data profiles of 40 organizations or networks (organizations working on violence against women in politics and/or women in governance) have been documented on the basis of the interviews.

A National Watch Group has been formed, which consists of members from the local watch groups, SAP-Nepal representative, and its coordinator. Dr. Shanta Thapalia has been selected as the Coordinator for National Watch Group and Ms. Shobha Shrestha as the member secretary. Local watch groups have been formed in eight selected districts from four development regions. Each local watch group is comprised of 5 members.

S.No.	Development Region	Selected Districts
1.	Eastern	Morang and Ilam
2.	Central	Chitwan and Makwanpur
3.	Western	Kaski and Rupandehi
4.	Mid Western	Banke and Bardiya

7.7 South Asia Regional Initiative for Equity Support Program

The South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity (SARI/Equity) Support Program is a three-year (May 2004 to July 2006) project managed by the Academy of Educational Development (AED) in partnership with Management Systems International (MSI) and South Asia Partnership of which SAP-Nepal is the national secretariat to coordinate the program at national level. The objectives of SARI/Equity is to support the civil society to foster safe migration, reduce trafficking, raise the standards of care for survivors of violence, and also to improve the implementation of laws in South Asia by enhancing knowledge and skills, strengthening networks and collaborations, and identifying and replicating effective approaches. It aims to improve the lives of women and children by focusing on the issues of equity and fairness through enhancing cooperation among the civil society, lawyers, judiciary, government, and policy makers.

Trafficking in person is a cross-border issue and to fight against it SARI/Equity program has focused on the cross-border aspects with thorough coordination and cooperation among the South Asian civil society partners. It has provided national and regional platforms to the civil society groups to interact on the national and regional issues that need to be discussed profoundly and to accept actions on a specific agenda. Some regional cross-cutting issues selected to start with are very specific has and have come up with tangible results. Some important documents like *Regional Victim Witness Protection Protocol* and *Regional Protocol/Standards for the Care of the Survivors* have been highly appreciated by the professionals engaged in the concerned sectors. Indeed, it has provided a sharing and learning opportunity to improve the quality of the services and programs and it has supported the dissemination and replication of effective and innovative initiatives in the region.

The program has also initiated to change policy in the region. Active participation of South Asian civil society groups in the programs has created a conducive environment which is very helpful to change policies at SAARC level. Three national core groups are at present actively operating in Nepal on the following RAFs: *Improving the Implementation of Laws*, *Strengthening the Care of Survivors*, and *Fostering on Safe Migration*.

The Nepalese versions of *Regional Victim Witness Protection Protocol* and *Regional Minimum Standard Protocol* have been published. Both have been widely disseminated across the country to the NGOs providing care and legal support, lawyers, media, judges, public prosecutors, and policy makers. After several formal and informal consultations with like minded NGOs, policy makers, law enforcement agencies, the Task Force on Anti-Trafficking formed under the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare has expressed its commitment to take initiative to adopt and make the protocols mandatory.

The resource book on *Landmark Judgments* consists of gender sensitive landmark judgments from four SARI/Equity countries, namely Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka (with 12 cases from Nepal). The book can be used for ready reference. It has been widely distributed among the judiciaries at district and national levels. The judges from the supreme court, appellate courts, and district courts have highly appreciated the publication.

The RAF has also developed *Policy for Ensuring Safe Labor Migration Within and Beyond South Asia* to outline essential components, principles and objectives for facilitating safe migration in the region. Nepal had organized a national level consultation meeting on July 8, 2006 with the like minded NGOs, professionals, bureaucrats, and policy makers to share the regional policy and to convince the policy makers to share the policy framework. The Task Force for drafting the act has been formed under the chair of Director General of Foreign Employment Department. One representative of RAF member from Nepal has been invited to present the policy components in the meeting of the Task Force.

7.8 South Asia Small Arms Network-Nepal (SASA Net-Nepal)

South Asia Small Arms Network (SASA Net)-Nepal is a member of SASA Net-South Asia which focuses on bringing the problems of small arms and light weapons (SALW) to the public and political arena by publicizing the human impact of small arms and bringing together the voices and activities of civil society to prevent gun violence. It aims at strengthening and developing a culture of peace, tolerance and social justice through reducing the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons by mobilizing civil society. In this respect, SASA Net-Nepal has endeavored to publish a book entitled, *Nepal at Barrel of Gun* comprising a collection of writings related to the experiences and observations on the protracted conflict, proliferation of small arms, and their impact on human life in the country. The publication is an outcome of the collective efforts of all SASA Net members. The main objective of publishing the book is to raise awareness among the community and the government on the causes and consequences of the misuse of small arms and light weapons.

7.9 Building Constituencies for Peace and Democratic Development

The one year program (January - July 2006) was initiated jointly by Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice and SAP-Nepal to prepare constituencies that would participate in peace building and democratic processes and to stimulate and encourage greater collaboration and understanding among such constituencies. The constituencies include: (i) political party leadership and policymakers; (ii) women representing political parties, civil society, marginalized groups, and victims; (iii) youths entering politics, civil society and civil service; and (iv) disenfranchised or isolated conflict-affected communities.

With the objective to encourage Nepalese women to take ownership of the peace process a series of workshops and round table discussions were organized and conducted in the year 2006 for the women representing political parties, indigenous groups, and civil society organizations.

The program also focused on building the capacities of upcoming youth leaders. A training program on **Conflict Negotiation and Communication Skills** was organized for the youths entering politics and civil society. The training was facilitated by the international conflict management (CM) partners. It created a platform where the participants were able to interact with one another and it also facilitated an intergenerational and cross-sector dialogue.



Peace Radio Program

Peace Radio Program was designed as a community out-reach program and had broadcasted 26 episodes through *Sundar Shant Bishal* FM of Equal Access to reach 20 communities of the Western Development Region and Eastern Development Region. The program was also able to reach some remote areas of the country and played an important role in encouraging Nepali people to respect human rights and to work for peace and political participation. In each of the episodes, some topics of pertinent issues relating to peace and governance had been dealt with. The pertinent issues included: women empowerment, conflict management, youth participation, caste discrimination, child welfare, conservative social practices, situation of marginalized people, etc. Some case studies and people's views on these issues give an insight of the Nepalese reality, which have motivated the participants to change their attitude and behavior and also to further raise their voice against such practices in society.

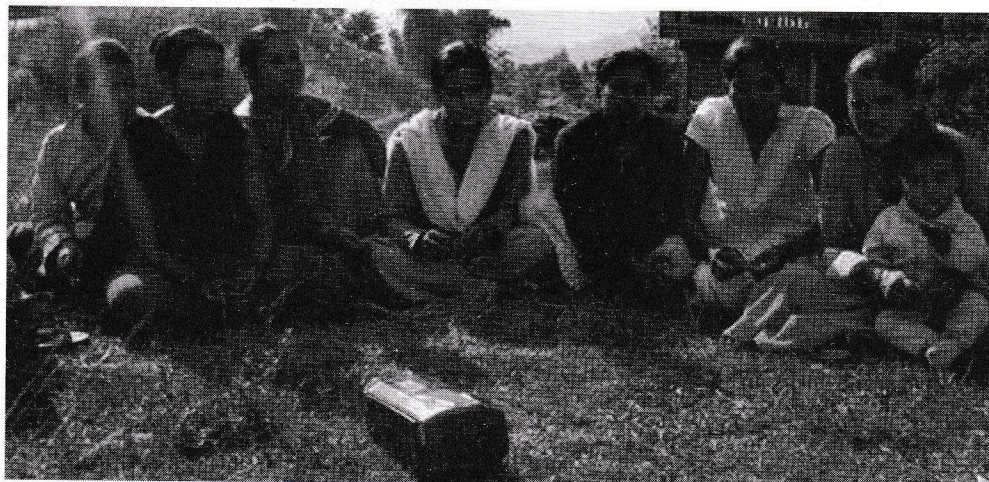
Enhancing women's rights

The radio program concerning the interview with Mrs. Chanya Devi Parajuli proved very motivating to the Lamachour Radio Listeners' Group as it has aroused them in raising issues related to women. Mrs. Chhayadevi Parajuli is an old woman whose contribution during People's Movement II was highly commended by the media and the people. It played a very positive role in her home village Babiya of Sunsari district. The women there expressed that they too can do something as the old woman had shown the way with her energy for the democratic movement. Interest in women groups has increased and their numbers keep expanding. The participants have also decided to propose a woman candidate each from the political parties in their constituency in the next election. The Listeners' Groups are ready to create and increase awareness for single women after listening to the radio program on single women. They are now more conscious toward issues like women's rights, reservation, participation in constitution, gender equality, and youth participation.

In the rural communities, most of the households send their sons to private boarding or better schools and daughters to modest public schools. Ms. Meena Rawat, one of the active participants of the group, was very happy to share with the rest of the participants of the group that she had decided to send her son and daughter in the same government school without gender discrimination.

Madhumala Chaudhary of Aaurabani VDC in Sunsari district was living with a man who deserted her when she became pregnant. She was silent and keeping the anxiety within herself until she learnt about women's rights on the radio program that influenced her so much that she decided to fight for her rights. She discussed her plight with other women of the community. They supported her whole-heartedly and decided to fight for her rights collectively through the women's group. They compelled the local police office and VDC to take action against the culprit. Finally, the man accepted her and the marriage with her was registered at the VDC office.

Ms. Dhan Maya of Kali Gandaki VDC was deserted by her husband because she could not beget him a child. The villagers used to scold her as a barren woman and also mistreated her. Listening a radio program on women's rights encouraged her to fight back for her rights. The program had also influenced the group members and they too got motivated to raise their voice for her rights.



Declining Caste Discrimination

The radio episodes on caste discrimination have been able to bring out some important changes in the target localities. In the Babiya VDC, there are two communities, Dalits and Muslims. Earlier they seldom communicated with one another. However, they have now started to sit together and discuss matters related to community issues - thanks to the radio programs they listened to.

Manju Nepali, a member of Lamachour Radio Listeners' Group, was very shy not long ago. She felt uncomfortable when participating in group discussions. Upon listening radio programs, gradually she developed her confidence and started to raise issues concerning Dalits during forum discussions. Now she takes part very actively. She has even made commitments to raise her voice against caste discrimination and to fight for social justice.

In Yangsila VDC, the program has succeeded in building up forum discussions on community issues a regular feature. They discuss their problems to sort them out by themselves. Now, even an issue related to inter caste marriages (between Dalit and high caste) in the community discussed openly.

69-year old Som Lal Adhikari hails from a superior caste. He did not like to touch the lower caste people. However, as a participant of Lekhnath Radio Listeners' Group, he used to listen to the radio episodes on caste discrimination very often. As a result, his negative perception towards Dalit people has completely changed and he has now made a commitment to uplift the Dalit people by building up awareness against caste discrimination in the society.

Bi-monthly Peace Forums

A number of Bi-monthly Peace Forums have been organized during the year 2006. The participants invited for an informal dialogue have represented women, youths, politicians, policymakers, and marginalized groups. They have had the opportunity to practice and acquire facilitation skills by themselves facilitating the discussions. They were also able to establish a sort of network where they can exchange information and share their experiences.

Rights, Democracy, and Peace Summit

A seminar on **Democratic Essentials Summit: Cross-sector Communications, Negotiation, and Collaboration** was organized from July 25 to 27, 2006 in the Park Village Resort as a sequel to such summits since 2003 which have been attended by senior and upcoming political leaders, civil society spokespersons, and women representatives. It was designed to enhance personal skills in negotiation, conflict management, and communication in order to build up broad constituencies for democratic participation and to establish adequate mechanism to address the root causes and consequences of conflict. It also provided an opportunity to apply both familiar as well as latest tested tools and techniques to the issues currently at critical juncture during political and social transition in Nepal. The seminar was participated in by 46 persons in all representing the sectors mentioned above.

7.10 Community Peace Program

The Community Peace Program was launched in three VDCs of Suryapatuwa, Taratal and Bagnaha for two years from January 2005 to December 2005. The main objectives of the program were to mobilize civil society organizations for peace building process and to build capacity of the community to manage conflicts and address basic needs of women, poor and disadvantaged groups. The target groups of the program were conflict victims, women, poor and disadvantaged people of the three selected VDCs. A common understanding was developed among the NGOs/CBOs, conflict victims and other stakeholders in peace and development efforts and the traumatized victims gained a new hope toward life.

7.11 Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs) Dissemination Program

The Basic Operating Guidelines dissemination project was carried out in 40 districts of Nepal from January to December 2005 with the support of Canadian Cooperation Office (CCO). The BOGs are based on international law and aim to explain the minimum operation conditions required to carry out development work in Nepal. The set of guidelines has been endorsed by ten like-minded donors. 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.

SAP-Nepal acted as national level executing agency and it was responsible for the overall management of the program. It had coordinated with the regional level executing agencies, viz. SOLVE Nepal, BEE-Group, MSBK-Nepal, DEC Nepal, and INSEC in all five development regions to implement the BOGs dissemination activities. Likewise, the district level activities were organized by its district level partner organizations in the concerned 40 districts. The BOGs were shared with a large number of NGOs/CBOs, government agencies, security forces, and the general public.

7.12 Falcha - the meeting point

The concept of Falcha was initiated in 2003. The idea itself had emerged from the two decades of experience in development initiatives. 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.

It is hoped that it will also help build relationships with various development stakeholders for discussions on the issues related to Equity for DAGs, Advocacy, Peace Initiative, Micro Finance, and Knowledge Sharing in order to develop collective agendas for governance, institutions and policy makers. SAP-Falcha has served by providing suitable platform for discussions. Altogether it has many members comprising professionals, development practitioners, youths and veteran politicians. Golden, Silver and bronze membership are offered to them depending upon the nature and level of their contribution. It has provided the venue for the Youth Telecenter to promote youth in development initiatives.

8. Other Activities

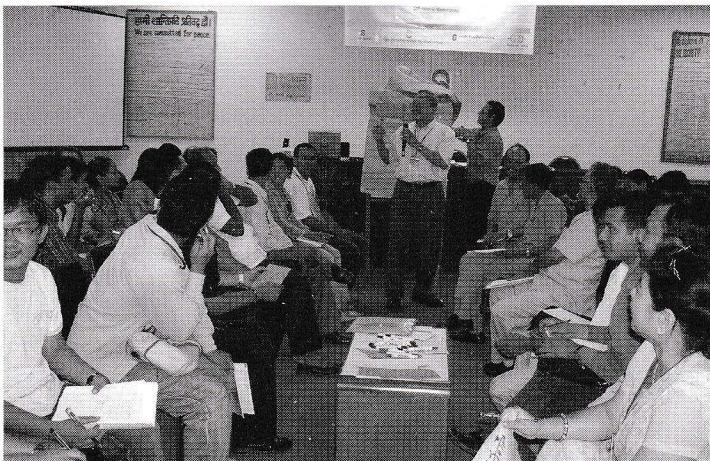
8.1 International Peace Day

The International Peace Day or the World Peace Day was enthusiastically observed on September 21, 2005 by organizing a joint peace rally by SAP-Nepal, SAP-International, SASA Net-Nepal and more than thirty-two civil society organizations representing various human rights groups, trade unions, religious organizations, PABSON, other NGOs, and INGOs and eminent individuals working for peace. Its objective was to restore peace in the country and to promote for a peaceful and secure Nepal. Nearly twenty thousand people from various walks of life had participated in the peace rally which had started from Tinkune of Koteshwor and passed through major streets of the city before terminating at the Maitighar Mandala. The event was widely reported and published in many national newspapers and electronic media and it succeeded in consolidating public opinion for restoring peace in the country.



8.2 Nepal Commons : Paving Path Towards Inclusive Nepal

A three-day workshop on **Nepal Commons: Paving Path Towards Inclusive Nepal** was organized from 14 to 16 July 2006 by SAP-Nepal, SAP International, Bellanet South Asia, and *Nagarik Samaj Bikas Parishad*. Its aim was to develop a vision for New Nepal that should incorporate the voices of young generation since it is the members belonging to this community that have the ultimate responsibility toward realizing the people's dream of New Nepal. The themes discussed in the workshop included: social integration for peace; pro-people democracy; equitable development and inclusive governance for social transformation; and access to knowledge for development and governance. The main aim of the workshop was to challenge the participants on how to focus on building a nation inclusive of all sections of the society representing all communities, religions, genders, ages, and their common as well as specific social agenda. A number of interactive and knowledge sharing methods were employed while conducting the workshop, including paper presentation, interaction, group discussion, speed dating, process sharing the Open Space technology, blogging, and action review. More than 150 persons from various spheres of life – government bureaucrats, NGO representatives, activists, media persons, academicians and IT professionals – had participated in the workshop. Some political leaders were also invited to air their views.



ANNEXES

Governance within SAP-Nepal Nepal

Organizational Structure

SN.	Items	No
1.	No. of EC Members	8 (F: 4 / 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	3 Years
5.	No. of EC meeting held	4
6.	No. of AGM	1
7.	Regional Partner Organizations	4

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	Mr. Tirth Prasad Gyawali	Member Secretary/Executive Director

Honorary Members

SN.	Name
1	Ms. Tula Rana
2	Mr. Huta Ram Baidya
3	Mr. Bharat Dutta Koirala
4	Mr. Uttam Ratna Dhakhawa

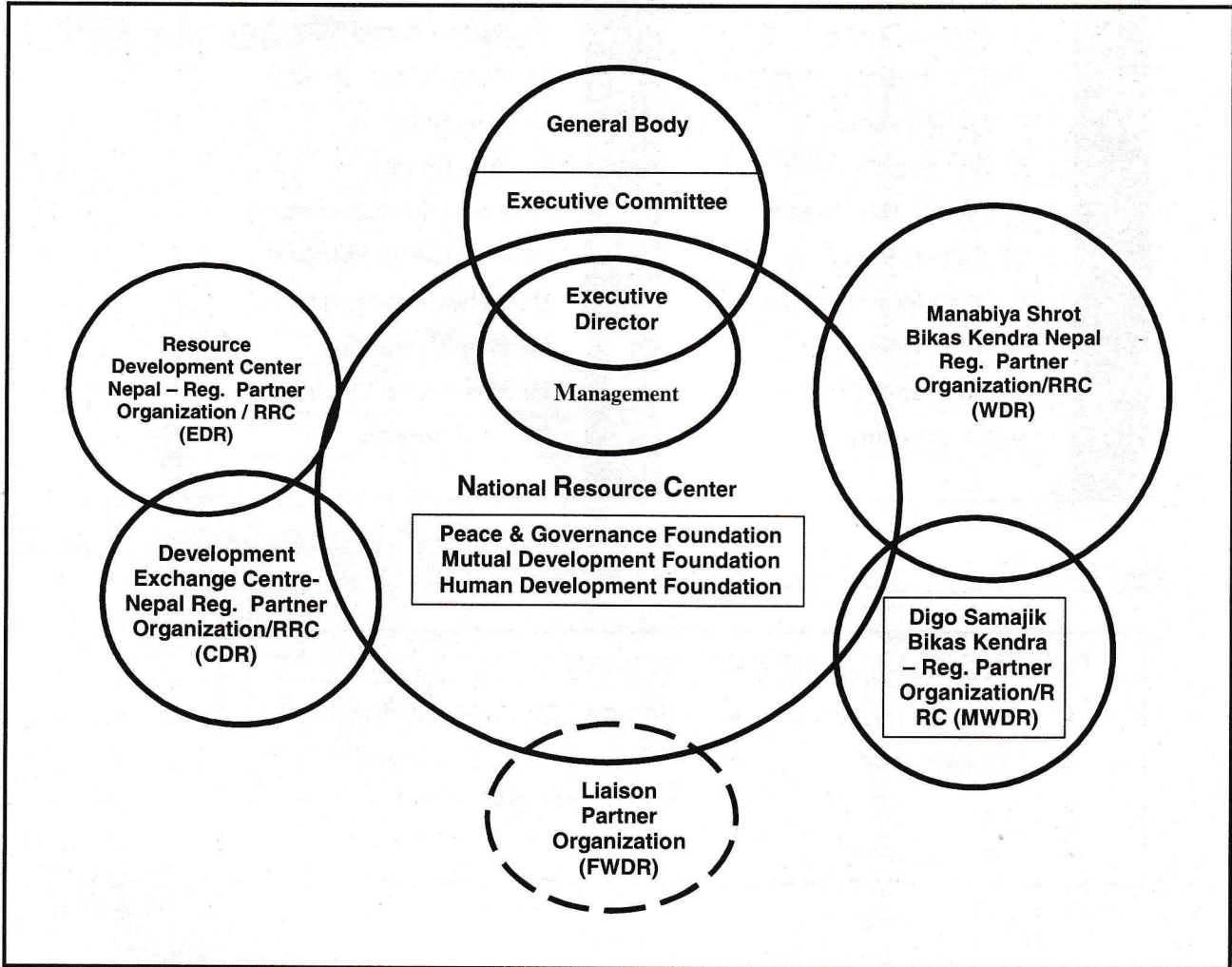
General Members

SN.	Name	SN.	Name
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. Bishwo keshar 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

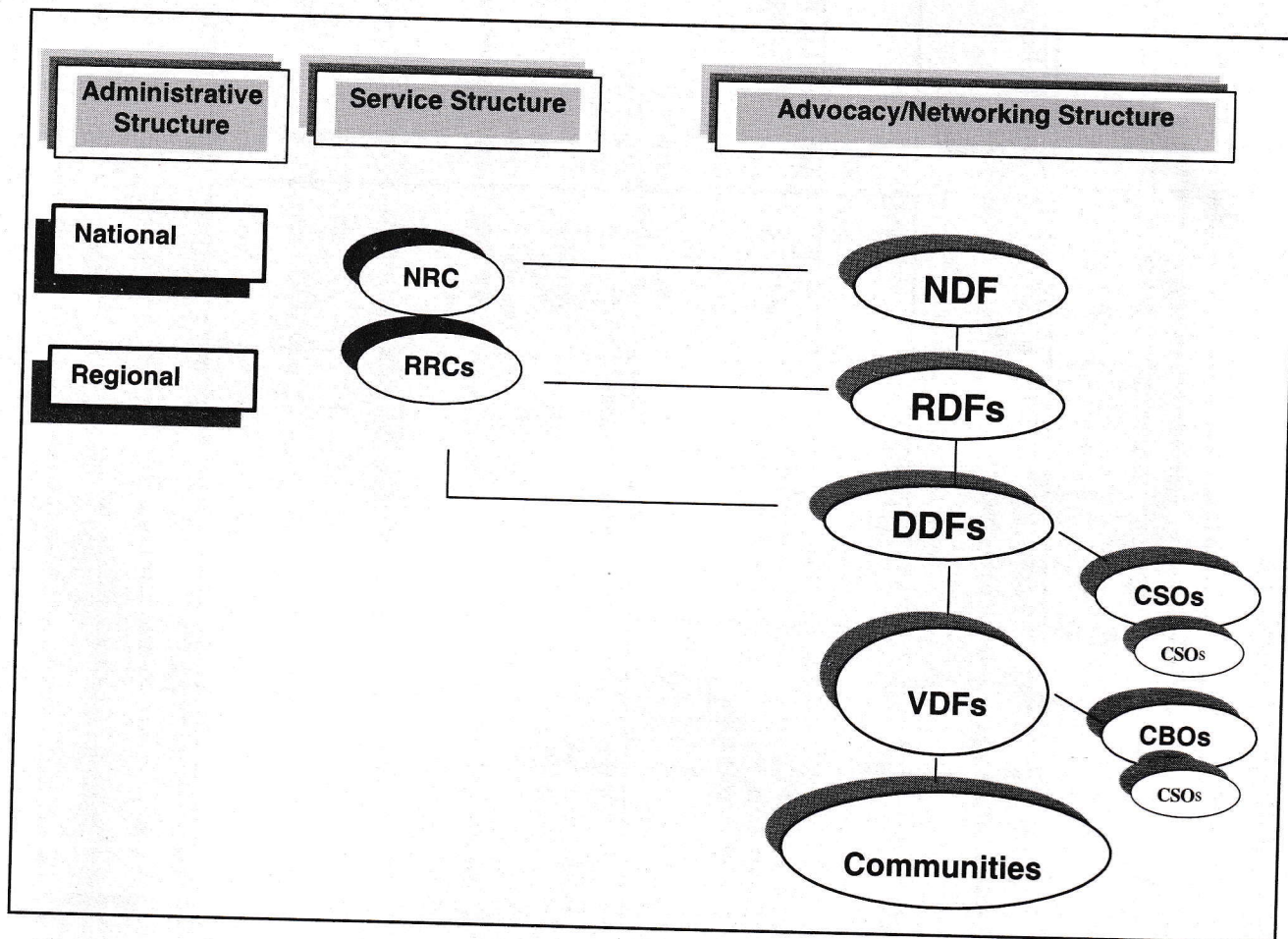
Donors

- CLO,
- Club 2/3,
- World Accord
- AED
- Oxfam Novib
- IFAD-Italy
- Canadian Cooperation Office
- IPJ
- SAP International

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	GB SHRESTHA, Program Officer Monitoring 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	K SAPKOTA, Program Officer F THARU, CPP Coordinator
HUMAN DELOPMENT FOUNDATION	D NAKARMI, Program Officer G PRADHAN, Program Officer AP VAJOO, Asst. Program Officer**				
MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	GK SHRESTHA, Resource Development Director NP JOSHI, Social Development Director BK SHRESTHA, Program Coordinator** PC POKHREL, Program Officer** K SHRESTHA, Program Officer** M SHRESTHA, Asst. Program Officer	D SHRESTHA, Program Officer P LAMA, Program Assistant**	KP GAUTAM, RPO H ALE, Asst. Prog. Officer J KARKI, Prog. Assistant	R GURUNG, Program Officer A KC, Supervisor GB BHUJEL, Motivator	GKR SHRESTHA, RPC P SHRESTHA, Program Officer S CHAUDHARI, Motivator B BAJRACHARYA, Motivator
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION	R SHRESTHA, Admin/ Finance Coordinator UK SHRESTHA, Finance Officer P SHRESTHA, Editor DL JOSHI, Asst. Admin Officer P HADA, Admin/Finance As sistant M B BHUJEL, Office Assistant S THAPA, Receptionist N Puri, Graphic Designer S SUNUWAR, Office Aid P PUDASAINI, Driver GB GURUNG, Driver K THAKURI, Helper** YN KOIRALA, Night Guard G Poda, Sweeper L MALAKAR, Gardener	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**
Notes	Regional Chiefs in Bold letters, Foundation/division Chiefs underlined RPO : Regional Program Officer RPC : Regional Program coordinator				** resigned * transferred during the year

Annex IV

SAP-Nepal in News

GORKHAPATRA DAILY May 2, 2008

सविधानसभाको निर्वाचनबारे छलफल प्रारम्भ प्रक्रिया प्रस्ताव संसद्बाटै पारित गर्न सुझाव

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचनबारे छलफल प्रारम्भ भएको छ। संसद्बाटै प्रक्रिया प्रस्ताव पारित गर्न सुझाव दिएको छ।

Expert moot consensus formula to end crisis

The lawmakers have begun discussing the issue of forming a consensus formula to end the crisis in the Constituent Assembly. The new formula is expected to be adopted by the Parliament.

शीघ्र अन्तरिम सरकार गठन गर्न माग

काठमाडौं, जेठ २१ गते। संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रणालीबारे मत राखेपछि दल सभ्यताबीच सहमत हुनुपर्ने सुझाव सरकार र नागरिक समाजका अग्रगण्यहरूले गरेका छन्।

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन हुनुपर्ने र शान्तिपूर्ण रूपमा हुने विश्वास पनि उनीहरूले व्यक्त गरेका छन्।

साम नेपाल र नागरिक समाज विकास परिषद्द्वारा संयुक्त रूपमा आज यहाँ आयोजित संविधानसभाको संरचना र प्रक्रिया विषयक सुझावको सहभागीतालाई साओवादीलाई माथि राखेर शीघ्र अन्तरिम सरकार गठन गर्न माग गरेका छन्।

Consensus on monarchy stressed

RSS
KATHMANDU, June 14: Lawmakers and the civil society leaders have come up with the suggestion that the seven political parties and the Maoists should reach an understanding regarding the institution of monarchy.

The MPs and the civic society leaders expressed this view while speaking at a discussion programme on the structure of the Constituent Assembly and its process jointly organised by SAP-Nepal and the Civic Society Development Council.

polarisation if consensus is not reached amongst these two forces. Another MP Chakra Banskota made it clear that the Parliament formed through the force of people's movement has to take important decisions regarding the King and his powers.

सरकार समावेशी नगरिएकोमा गुनासो

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा समावेशी नभएकोमा गुनासो गरिएको छ।

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा समावेशी नभएकोमा गुनासो गरिएको छ।

Women seek inclusion in A elections

KATHMANDU, May 27: Women involved in different social fields emphasised that the issues of women should be included in the new constitution to be written through the Constituent Assembly (CA).

The women's leaders now demand that the issues of women should be included in the new constitution to be written through the Constituent Assembly (CA).

नीति निर्माणमा महिला सहभागीता बढाउन जोड

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा महिला सहभागीता बढाउन जोड दिनुपर्नेमा माग गरिएको छ।

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा महिला सहभागीता बढाउन जोड दिनुपर्नेमा माग गरिएको छ।

Newars join str demanding ethnic autonomy

Raven Manandhar
Kathmandu, April 18: The Newars, the indigenous people of Kathmandu Valley, have late, show their solidarity with the ongoing movement for the right of democracy and self-determination of the indigenous people of the Valley.

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा नयाँ पुराना जातिहरूको सहभागिता बढाउन माग गरिएको छ।

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा नयाँ पुराना जातिहरूको सहभागिता बढाउन माग गरिएको छ।

वातव्यलीमा महिलालाई सहभागीता नपराइएकोमा आपत्ति

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा महिला सहभागिता बढाउन माग गरिएको छ।

संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन प्रक्रियामा महिला सहभागिता बढाउन माग गरिएको छ।

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IN NEPALI

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FALCHA

Falcha is an old concept found in Newari Culture.

A common feature in populated localities of Newars provided shelter and served as a venue for different kind of social activities.



Enhancing Solidarity

The elder citizens could share their concerns and chat smoking the Hukka. People used to **share their knowledge and experiences** and provide solutions for problems of their relatives and neighbours.

The place was also used to conduct cultural programs. Such regular shows helped in conserving the culture by **transferring traditional knowledge and skill** to the **future generations**. It was also used for performing religious recitals, Bhajans. This mechanism of bringing people together helped in creating good relationship amongst each other.

In short, it was a place for **enhancing solidarity** amongst the people of neighbourhood.

Providing Shelter

Ancient Kathmandu had no hotels and restaurants for accommodation and recreation. Visitors without relatives in the city used Falcha to pass night and cook food.

Participation in Decision Making

The rulers of the Malla Dynasty used the place for **listening to the public**. In the Sorha Khutte Falcha of Patan Durbar Square where King Yog Narendra Malla used to sit on a stone throne (still preserved) for listening to the problems of his people and **take decisions with their consent**. The stone carving of the throne and carved old scripture there survive as evidence to the point.

Such a system of participatory decision-making is still continued by astrologers of Nepal in the Sorha Khutte Falcha. They gathered there to decide the most auspicious time for initiating the Machindra Nath Rath Jatra.

The spirit of Falcha as an infrastructure created for helping people and enhancing good social relationship needs to be preserved and promoted. The SAP-Nepal's recent venture is a new step to revive and preserve an old tradition that appears to be on the way to extinction. Development professionals from all fields can share their experiences and concerns in SAP Falcha to create synergy for social development.

South Asia Partnership-Nepal

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