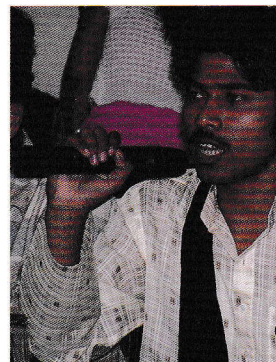
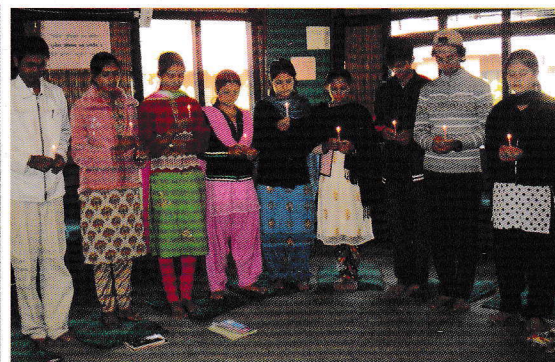


Annual Report

Fiscal year 2007/08



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SAP-NEPAL

Annual Report

Fiscal year 2007/08



SAP-Nepal

South Asia Partnership-Nepal

Babar Mahal, Kathmandu

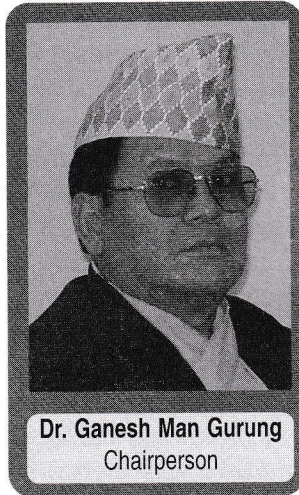
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Website: www.sapnepal.org.np

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Message from the Chairperson

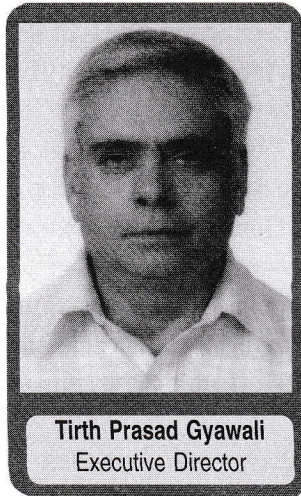


Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung
Chairperson

Since its very inception the efforts of South Asia Partnership-Nepal have been focused on capacity building and the socio-economic empowerment of local NGOs and disadvantaged communities. Good governance has been one of the main themes in which SAP-Nepal has been working for the last fourteen years. During the decade long conflict period the organization not only continued with its ongoing programs but also put emphasis on conflict resolution and peace building. Now, in the post conflict situation SAP-Nepal has concentrated its effort on the capacity enhancement of disadvantaged people especially women and socially excluded groups to enhance their participation in the democratic process as well as to articulate their concerns on social, cultural, economic, political and constitutional issues including federalism.

I am delighted to appreciate the progress achieved in 2007/08 and to acknowledge the contributions of all national and international partner organizations and my colleagues. I want to thank SAP-N Governing Board Members for their commitment, support and cooperation. I would also like to thank Mr. Tirth Prasad Gyawali, Executive Director and his team for ably managing the organization and successfully implementing planned programs as well as enhancing initiatives for resource generation.

Foreword



It is my pleasure to share the glimpses of SAP-Nepal's development interventions made in 2007/08 with all our stakeholders. The historic national Constituent Assembly Election was held during this fiscal year. SAP-Nepal put its utmost effort to raise awareness of this historical event among urban and rural communities for their active participation in the constituent assembly election. As an actor of civil society organization SAP-Nepal focused its emphasis on facilitating different program activities related to different aspects of the constituent assembly including civic education, awareness on citizen participation in democratic process, voter education, etc in partnership with CIDA/CCO, Human Rights and Democratic Awareness Center (HURDAC), regional and local level NGO partners and other likeminded civil society organizations.

The outreach of SAP-Nepal has been remarkable in this period. SAP-Nepal extended its program interventions in 4 remote districts of Karnali Zone namely; Mugu, Kalikot, Humla and Dolpa with the objective of strengthening civil society and its organizations for socio-political transformation in partnership with Pro Public and SNV/Nepal.

Two of the major socio-economic empowerment programs of SAP-Nepal namely - Socio-Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Societies (SEEDS) and Socio-Economic Transformation (SET) supported by CLO and World Accord respectively were redesigned considering the post conflict situation of the target groups.

As a whole, the year was very fruitful for SAP-Nepal in extending its outreach and to redesigning the programs as per the needs and aspirations of disadvantaged communities in partnership with other civil society actors and resource providers.

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung, chairperson of SAP-Nepal whose guidance, inspiration and support always helped us to create an enabling environment for promoting good governance in the organization as well as managing the programs. I appreciate his concern and the keen interest for advancing the organization and providing prudent advice. I thank all EC members for their sincere commitment and cooperation.

I thank all partner funding organizations especially, Club 2/3, World Accord, CLO, CCO, HEIFER International, IFAD, IANSA and SNV/Nepal for their support and cooperation. I would also like to extend my thanks to all our national and local partners for their cooperation. I express my sincere appreciation to my colleagues for their support. I especially thank Ms. Geeta Pradhan for her effort in preparing this report.

Abbreviations

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
DAGs	Dis-Advantaged Groups
DDF	District Development Forum
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
HURDAC	Human Rights and Democratic Awareness Center
IANSA	
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
INGO	International Non- Government Organization
MDF	Mutual Development Foundation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDO	Mutual Development Organizations
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MSBK-Nepal	Manabiya Swrot Bikas Kendra- Nepal
MWDR	Mid- Western Development Region
NGO	Non Government Organizations
NRC	National Resource Center
PGF	Peace and Governance Foundation
RCs	Resource Centers
RRC	Regional Resource Center
SAP-I	South Asia Partnership International
SAP-N	South Asia Partnership Nepal
SCCs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SCOP	Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations Program
SCOPE	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment - Pakistan
SEEDS	Socio Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Society
SET	Socio Economic Transformation
SNV-N	Netherlands Development Organization-Nepal
SCOs	Savings and Credit Organizations
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDF	Village Development Forum
VAWIP	Violence Against Women In Politics
YFA	Youth For Action - India
YLDP	Young Leadership Development Program

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1. Background Information

With the end to 10 long years of armed conflict and after two postponements, the long awaited Constituent Assembly election was finally completed peacefully in this fiscal year. The election of 601 constituent assembly members for framing a new constitution of Nepal has provided space and new opportunities for creating a new Nepal by restructuring the state and enhancing socio-economic development with new zeal and enthusiasm.

In the recently formed constituent assembly some significant improvements have been observed in the larger national context regarding the representation of women, Dalit, Ethnic and Madhesi. The different mechanisms adopted by the interim constitution to ensure representation of disadvantaged groups including women in different constitutional bodies as well as in civil services were remarkable steps for promoting social justice.

The Nepalese people after the successful constituent assembly election hoped for peace and security in the country. However, there have not been significant changes in the socio-economic situation including security. The people still need to struggle to sustain peace and ensure security in the country.

Though the Constituent Assembly election was held in a peaceful manner, the process of writing a new constitution has not moved forward swiftly. There still exist many differences between opposition parties and cabinet sharing parties. Even though most of the political parties have agreed to convert the country from a unitary system into a federal system in the Interim Constitution 2063, heated

discussion is continuing between and among the political parties on the federal system and restructuring the country.

The Civil Society of Nepal has played a vital role in transforming conflict into peace. However, the civil society still needs to play a more active role to address different pertinent issues of the federal system, discrimination, exclusion etc. for enhancing the peace process.

Due to the Madhesi movement in the Terai region, agitation by ethnic groups in the hilly region and the frequent strikes called by different political parties and their sister organizations, the non-governmental organizations have encountered problems for conducting their program activities at the field level. However, as in the previous year civil society organizations have been rendering their supplementary and complementary roles in mainstream national development for the fulfillment of people's aspirations. Accordingly, SAP-Nepal, with its commitment for inclusive democracy, has made its efforts to achieve its development missions.

2. Overview of South Asia Partnership-Nepal

South Asia Partnership (SAP) -Nepal is a Non-Governmental Organization dedicated to creating a just society with peace and prosperity in Nepal. SAP-Nepal is also a part of the South Asia Partnership (SAP) system. The SAP-System is “a South-led International network of like-minded development organizations dedicated to sustainable development in South Asia.” SAP Nepal has been working with its continuous commitments to mainstream disadvantaged groups in the development process of the country.

VISION

Just Society with Peace and Prosperity

SAP-Nepal has a vision of creating a Just Society with Peace and Prosperity by promoting the potentialities of disadvantaged groups for their development so that they can lead dignified lives in a society that has forgotten the importance of human values, by providing space for sharing and learning experiences in the civil society.

SAP-Nepal envisages a society where people have wider participation in decision making so that they may control their own lives and the future of their communities. It will be a society, which guarantees equity in opportunity to secure basic human needs and the security of person and property, and finally the sovereignty of the people. Freedom, recognition of human rights, nonviolent action, community building and democratization of authority will be the other facets of the envisaged social capital.

MISSIONS

The acquisition of professional competency from decades of learning in certain areas and sectors has given SAP-N an inspiration to deal with the issues by specializing and strengthening area/sector based units through the following two missions:

Promotion of democratic governance at the local and national levels by strengthening and creating solidarity in the civil society to advocate inclusive democratic policies and practices for social justice.

Promotion of equitable access to resources and economic opportunities to the disadvantaged groups and resource poor, creating an enabling environment whereby they can become competent to change their livelihoods by productively utilizing all their potential resources.

3. Mission Driven Achievement

3.1 Promotion of equitable access to resources and opportunities

Access to resources and opportunity plays a significant role in the process of empowerment. The poverty of disadvantaged groups like Dalit, Women, Ethnic and Madhesi people is mainly caused by lack of access to resources and opportunity. They do not even have information on what support and services are being provided by Government Agencies, NGOs and other development partners. How should they approach to receive support? So, with an intention to facilitate access and control over resources of DAGs, SAP-Nepal has been implementing resource promotion programs. In the process, SAP-Nepal has been helping the rural poor to get organized and mobilize local resources. As a result, there has been an increment in agro-based micro enterprises (ginger, off season vegetables, goat), self – employment, capital formation, sustainable land management, etc. in selected program areas.



3.2 Promotion of democratic governance at local and national level



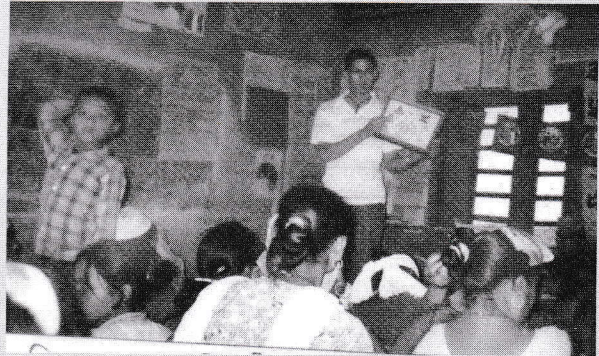
The major reasons for disadvantaged groups of being deprived from the mainstream development process are exclusion and discrimination. Many

conflicts that have arisen in the country are because of exclusion. Exclusion and discrimination exist in many forms – gender, ethnicity, caste and region. Realizing the importance of the participation of DAGs in democratic governance at local and national levels, SAP-Nepal has been promoting inclusive democratic governance in the country. This year, the efforts of SAP-Nepal have clearly been seen in raising the social, cultural, economic and political issues of disadvantaged groups especially of terai Madhesi. It has succeeded in enhancing the capacity (leadership, good governance, policy influencing) of the youths of Karnali - the most remote zone of the country.

4. Results of Program Interventions

4.1 Socio Economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Societies (SEEDS) Program

Disadvantaged groups: women, dalits, ethnic and madhesis are socially, economically and politically deprived. The economic condition of disadvantaged groups is very fragile. Disadvantaged groups especially women have less access to income, wealth and paid employment. They also lack information and access to services delivered by Government agencies and Non-Government Organizations. Women have less access to education and also their health status is feeble. Many women in rural areas face reproductive health illness like uterus prolepses, sexually transmitted diseases, etc. The poor health conditions of women prevent them from engaging in economic activities.



Thus, to address the diverse problems of disadvantaged groups the Socio-economic Empowerment of Disadvantaged Societies (SEEDS) Program has been designed and implemented in 22 Village Development Committees / Municipalities of 7 districts (Kaski, Tanahu, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Bardiya, Surkhet and Pyuthan) of Nepal. The program has been initiated with the goal to improve the livelihood conditions of disadvantaged groups with financial support from Cardinal Leger Foundation (CLO). The major components of the program are: agro-based micro-enterprises, micro finances, capacity building of disadvantaged groups, health and education and local institution development. The

program promotes participatory decision-making, gender mainstreaming and demand based agro enterprises.

Through continuous efforts the program has succeeded in mobilizing local resources, enhancing leadership capacity of group members, strengthening of producer's group and collective marketing of agro-products like vegetables, goat and ginger etc. The program has also contributed to raising awareness of water borne diseases, reproductive health, girl adolescence health problems and delivering service in reproductive health, support services to deprived and poor students.



4.2 Young Leadership Development Program (YLDP)

The youth are a crucial group of every society; they are the basis for development in their respective areas. There are many areas that young people can contribute to and have contributed to, as partners for nation building initiatives provided they are well

nurtured and groomed carefully. In Nepal, they are rarely considered as active partners but looked as the 'future of the nation' only.

Understanding the significance of youth involvement in the nation building process, SAP-Nepal has been implementing the Young Leadership Development Program (YLDP) with financial support from Club 2/3. This program has been operating with the goal to create a congenial environment for the youth of Nepal to develop and use leadership competency for the promotion of sustainable development. The program has been implemented in 4 regions, 8 districts, 20 VDCs /Municipalities of Nepal.

Some major achievements of the program are; - development of solidarity among the youth and the elder people in the community, ownership feeling of the youth in youth network, and increased awareness on gender and environment protection. The youth in the program area have now been able to organize awareness programs, street dramas and other advocacy events in their communities through their own efforts. During the constituent assembly election the youth network of the program area played a significant role in raising awareness on the role of youth in the constituent assembly. This year there were 3808 total beneficiaries of the program (Male – 1774, Female – 2034).

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

SAP-Nepal with the financial support of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) under the extended cooperation project and in cooperation with SCOPE-Pakistan, YFA-India, the South Asia Initiative for the Empowerment of Women Farmers through Community Exchange and Training Programs is being implemented in some selected areas of Nepal, India and Pakistan. SAP-Nepal acts as the regional secretariat for this program.

This program has the ultimate vision of creating a strong regional level women farmers' federation to raise the issues of women farmers. 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.



A number of interventions have been made for land improvement in different parts of Nepal, India and Pakistan. One of the major achievements of this year is the formation of a national level women farmers' forum. The forum has succeeded in developing strategies for institutional building.

4.4 Socio-Economic Upliftment of Poor & Deprived Farmer for Social Justice

The “Socio-economic Upliftment of Poor and Deprived Farmer for Social Justice Program” is being implemented in Haripur VDC of Sarlahi District with the financial support of HEIFER International. Two major objectives of the program are; to generate self employment opportunities, and to increase the awareness of farmers on social responsibility and social justice.

Gift passing, livestock training, nursery management training, value-based literacy and students scholarship are some of the major components of the program. This year in lead initiation of Namuna and Nabajyoti savings groups a Chautara – (a public gathering place) was constructed at Jutpani Haripur-1, Sarlahi. Sita and Janaki savings groups together with the society people and local organization have planted bamboos on the bank of Lakhandehi River to control soil erosion. Beneficiaries have also been able to increase their income through activities like, production and marketing of incense sticks, forage and vegetables.



4.5 Strengthening Civil Society And Its Organizations For Social And Political Transformation



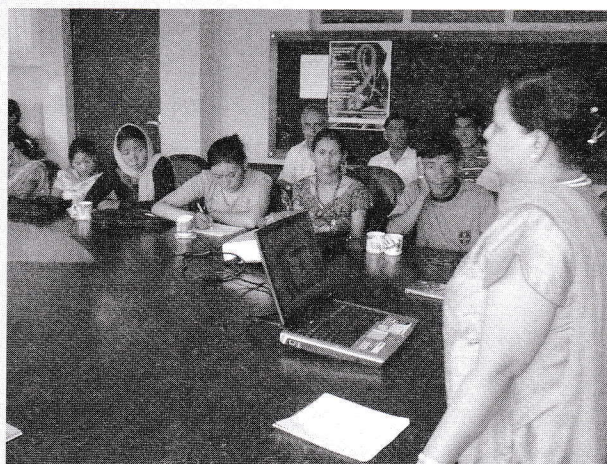
The recent return to democratic government in the country has raised people’s expectations for a governance system that will fully represent them and meet their demands and needs. In this context, SAP-N in partnership with Pro Public initiated a Kick Off project ‘Strengthening Civil Society and its Organizations for Social and Political Transformation’ in four selected districts of Karnali i.e. Kalilot, Mugu, Humla and Dolpa from September 2007. The program is financially supported by Netherland Development Organization (SNV)-Nepal.

The program aims to enhance the capacity of civil society and its organizations to play an effective role for social and political change. It also aims to ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making, delivery of services and utilization of public resources. The specific objectives of the project are i) to support the emergence of young leaders and their respective organizations

and to increase representation and participation of marginalized groups and villagers in the local governance system and enhance their access to services and public resources and ii) to build capacities of four umbrella pressure groups at the district level to improve transparency and accountability of local bodies and administration towards the population and to promote a right-based approach to development.

In order to achieve these objectives the Project has been divided into Young Leadership and Transparency. SAP-Nepal is the overall coordinator and will also implement the Young Leadership component whereas Pro Public will be mainly responsible for implementing Transparency. SNV-Nepal besides financial support provides technical and advisory services for effective implementation of the project.

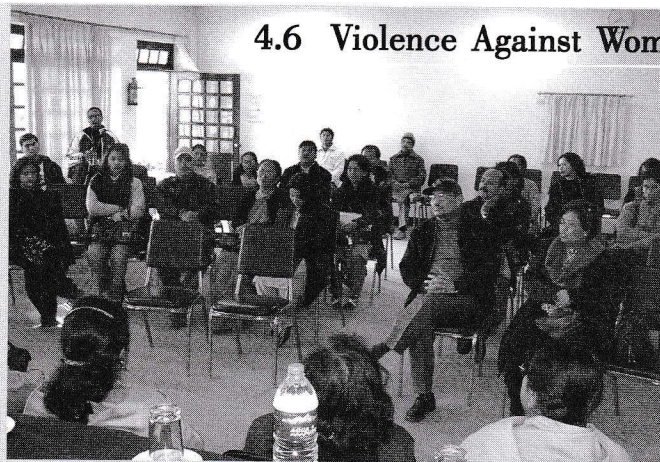
Capacity building of the young leaders is the major intervention of the project beginning from capacity needs assessment and providing series of training followed by mentoring. The project has provided a three day knowledge based training on 'Human Rights, Democracy and Governance' to all the 60 selected young leaders from the four districts. It has conducted an exposure visit and provided a seven day skill based training on 'Advocacy and



Leadership Development Training' to the young leaders from Kalikot and Mugu districts. These young leaders are sharing the learning of the training with their respective communities.

Citizen Monitoring Alliances were formed in the project districts. A Regional Citizen Monitoring Alliance, Karnali of 9 executive members including three females has been formed with the consensus of the participants. The Alliances of transparency component have started monitoring service delivery and development work of key government line agencies i.e. Health Post, District Education Office, District Development Committee, District Agriculture Office, District Drinking Water Office, etc.

4.6 Violence Against Women In Politics (VAWIP)



The political empowerment and participation of marginalized women in the political process is a significant issue for promoting inclusive democratic participation. Because of their lower participation in political decision-making, marginalized women have to struggle a lot even to endorse trivial programs and policies for their empowerment and benefit. Violence is the major cause of their low participation in politics and small numbers in

decision-making positions. Character assassination, threats and physical violence are some of the major issues which need addressing to ensure marginalized women's participation in the political process and decision-making. Therefore, with the aim to contribute towards establishing democratic practices for the inclusion of marginalized women in political decision-making, the Violence Against Women in Politics (VAWIP) program is being implemented in eight districts- Siraha, Udayapur, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Kaski, Rupandehi, Banke and Bardia of Nepal.



The watch groups which were formed in the previous year played a major role as watch-dogs in monitoring and documenting the cases of violence against women involved in politics. Gender friendly recommendations were developed in consultation with watch groups, civil society organizations and political parties. These were then submitted to the election commission for incorporation in the "Constituent Assembly Member Election Code of Conduct - 2064" to reduce gender violence during the election.

4.7 Madhesi Participation in Democratic Process Program



With the objective of creating an enabling environment for inclusive democracy and citizens' participation by all sections of the Madhesi Community, particularly women and the socially excluded in the decision-making processes, SAP-Nepal has been continuing with the "Madhesi Participation in Democratic Process Program" in 6 terai districts of Nepal namely; Morang, Sunsari, Udayapur, Dhanusa, Sarlahi and Parsa. This program is being jointly implemented by SAP Nepal and Human Rights and Democratic Awareness Center (HURDAC) with the financial support of Canadian Cooperation Office.

Under this program, awareness and education on Madhesi issues were widely raised through interaction, consultation, publications and also through FM radios (36 episodes). During the reporting period education material on "Civic Education and Democracy" in two languages- Nepali and Hindi was prepared. Likewise a training manual on "Sanghiya Shasan Paddati Ra Nepalma Sanghiyata" (Federal Governance System and Federalism in Nepal) was prepared in the Nepali language. Regional consultation meetings on "Madhesi Participation in Democratic Process" were also held.

Federalism has been the most important current issue in the country. The program was initiated to work on this issue also. "Training of Trainer on Federalism", "Interaction with Madhesi Constituent Assembly Members" and Federalism Workshop were also successfully organized to explain and build strong alliance to raise the voices.

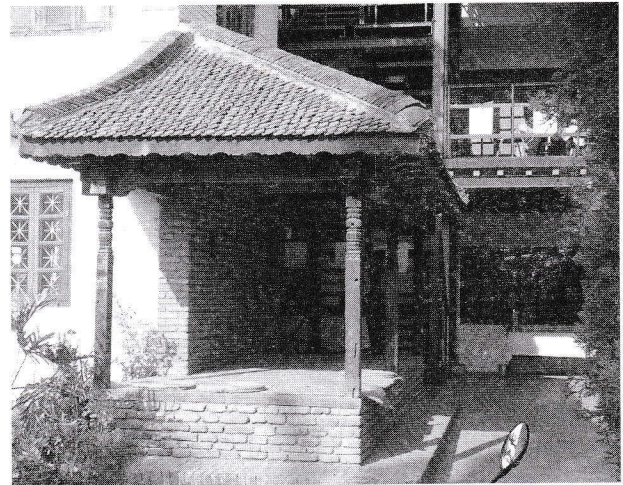
The Ghumto Custom

In Ghurghans VDC (one of six project VDCs of Dhanusha district), the beneficiaries formed an eight member coordination committee. This committee initiated campaigning against social discrimination. The first decision of the committee was to remove the Ghumto pratha (Veil custom) from their community. They launched a campaign in order to eliminate this custom. The committee members applied this decision first within their own families. Gradually, other communities also followed the change. Now, 'The Ghumto Pratha' is disappearing in this community. In 'Ghumto' the women couldn't speak and participate satisfactorily in public places. The Ghumto pratha is known to be one of the major hindrances to women's participate in different public programs.

Drunk husbands used to beat up their wives for no reason. After participating in the program, women victims threatened their husbands with complaints to the coordination committee. The fear of punishment has gradually reduced cases of beatings. As a result, violence against wives by their husband has been dramatically reduced in the community.

4.8 Falcha – The Meeting Point

Recent political development has brought Nepal to the start of a new era. The end of the decade long conflict and the changes in the political scene make it absolutely necessary to address the development strategies in a newer perspective. The successful Constituent Assembly polling has raised much hope in the country for democracy, lasting peace and equitable sustainable development. The changing situation has raised a lot of socio-political and socio-economic issues, which need a lot of sharing and discussion among different stakeholders to reach a consensus. In this regard, SAP-Falcha has provided



a platform for development dialogue. More than 246 events were organized at SAP-Falcha by different civil society organization, corporate sectors and state agencies. The events had participation from development professionals, politicians, bureaucrats, lawmakers and other stakeholders. A total of 13,664 persons participated in the different programs. The program record shows that 35% female members and 40% deprived community members participated in the different events. Business organizations and trade unions are more and more concerned about corporate social responsibilities as well as discussions on social issues.

Most Frequent Users of Falcha:

NEWAH	8
Nepal Trade Union Congres	6
Pro-Public	6
Rural Microfinance Development Centre	6
Sahara Paramarsha Kendra	11
SAP-Nepal	23
SEJON	4
UMN- United Mission to Nepal	9
UNI	5

Other different organizations:

CSOs	134
INGOs	27
Religious Organization	1
Network Organization	65
Business Organizations	6
Media	5
Personal Use	3
Education Institution	2
Government bodies	3
	246

A New feature of the Falcha: A plan has been initiated for a Falcha NGO hostel (accommodation). The hostel will have 30 well-furnished beds and it will be available for SAP-Nepal partner NGOs and other Falcha users for in-house trainings and seminars. There has been growing demand for other facilities by Falcha users, which will be considered in the coming days.

The major discussions/trainings in Falcha during this year:

- Participation of deprived communities, ethnic groups including women in
- Constitution Assembly
- Democracy, Peace and Governance

- Violence against women in Politics
- Networks and Advocacy Meeting for collaborating effort
- Role of Media in CA election, Governance and media freedom
- Role of youth in constituent assembly.
- Livelihood program for sustainable development.
- Mainstreaming Madhesi and Muslim communities in politics.
- Capacity development program and skill trainings
- Draft constitution of constitution assembly and participation of women
- ITC and development
- Quality education and issue on Chepang education
- Way-out of social cooperative responsibility
- HIV aids and safe motherhood
- Round table discussion on constitution amendment
- Women and foreign employment
- Role of youth on ending violence against women
- Effective implementation of scholarship provision for higher education and access of dalits

5. Challenges and Strategies

5.1 Challenges:

There have been significant achievements regarding the representation and participation of women, Dalit, Janajati and Madhesis in the recently formed constituent assembly. The constitutional and some legal provisions for their inclusion in the civil service made in recent years have led the country towards the principal of social justice.

Although these changes help empower disadvantaged groups and promote social justice their effect on the majority of the population will remain minimal when taking into consideration widespread poverty, illiteracy, centuries-long discrimination and the decade long conflict and its aftermath on the rural population. Therefore, the present situation poses several challenges for socio-political and economic transformation and sustainable peace building:

Creating social harmony in the communities

What the Nepalese people desire the most is the transformation of conflict into social harmony, peace, mutual trust and respect. However, the mistrust and hatred created during the insurgency has persisted to the present. The common rural population live in permanent fear because of political rivalry and vested interests of different groups. Therefore, it is most urgent to create a congenial environment in the communities.

Inspiring people's participation in framing the new constitution

The constituent assembly of 601 elected and nominated members and different committees have initiated the process of drafting a new constitution. In this context, common people especially of rural areas have to be consulted on their aspirations of the constitution. They have to be involved in order to address their issues and concerns in the constitution.

Livelihood Promotion

The MDG progress Report, 2005, indicates serious food security problems in Nepal. Most (80 percent) of the Nepalese people depend on agriculture but progress in this sector has been slow. Natural disasters like flood, landslides and drought have adversely affected food supply in the country.

Therefore, to alleviate widespread poverty, unemployment and underemployment it is essential to promote livelihood options and establish a self generating development process in the rural areas. To ensure food security it is necessary to increase the productivity of agricultural crops by managing natural resources properly and adequately.

Agrarian Reform

Over 80 percent of the population live in rural areas and depend on subsistence level agriculture. The ceiling of land holding, distribution of land to landless people, ensuring tenancy rights, etc. have remained major controversial issues in the area of land management. The challenge is to reform policies for enhancing a scientific system of land reform in the country. As a result, there will be an increase in land productivity, employment and social justice.

Visionary Policies for a new Nepal

Everybody from political party leader to NGO worker has been talking about creating a new Nepal. In order to achieve this there is a requirement for national policies based on common understanding.

Promotion of good governance

As underdevelopment, conflict and poverty are the consequence of bad governance the great challenge is promoting good governance in the country. The principles of governance especially accountability,

transparency, rule of law, social justice and decentralization should be internalized and practiced by public institutions including political parties, civil society and its organizations and corporate sectors.

Enhancing organization's resource generation capacity

The shifting of the interest of donors from Nepal to other countries is creating a challenge for implementing urgently needed programs. It is imperative for the organization to seek innovative measures for sustainable resource generation.

5.2 Strategies

SAP-Nepal will contribute to meet these challenges by adopting the following strategies:

- Form alliances with likeminded civil society organizations to influence policy reform.
- Enhance citizen participation in the constitution building process by facilitating democratic dialogues at different levels.
- Review the ongoing livelihood programs and redesign them considering the post conflict socio economic situation and the need of the target communities including conflict transformation and peace building as cross cutting issues in all relevant programs.
- Form/strengthen civil society forums to promote processes for improving democratic inclusive governance.
- Enhance resource generation efforts more effectively by developing and marketing new innovative proposals and simultaneously mobilize and manage present internal resources.
- Strengthen SAP-Nepal's capacity by making organizational diagnosis and bridging the gap.



Annexes

Annexes

ANNEX-II: Governance within SAP-Nepal

Organizational Structure

SN.	Items	Number
1.	No. of EC Members	9 (F: 4 / M: 5)
2.	No. of Honorary Members	4 (F: 1 / M: 3)
3.	No. of Life Member	1 (M-1)
4.	No. of General Members	26 (F: 9 / M: 17)
5.	Length of term of EC	3 Years
6.	No. of EC meeting held	8
7.	No. of AGM	2
8.	Regional Offices (Regional Partners)	4

Current Executive Committee

S.N.	Name	Position
1	Dr. Ganesh Man Gurung	Chairperson
2	Ms. Sabitri Thapa	Vice-chairperson
3	Dr. Ava Darshan Shrestha	Treasurer
4	Dr. Bal Gopal Baidya	Member
5	Ms. Durga Sob	Member
6	Mr. Babu Ram Shrestha	Member
7	Ms. Anita Shrestha	Member
8	Mr. Asheshwar Jha	Member
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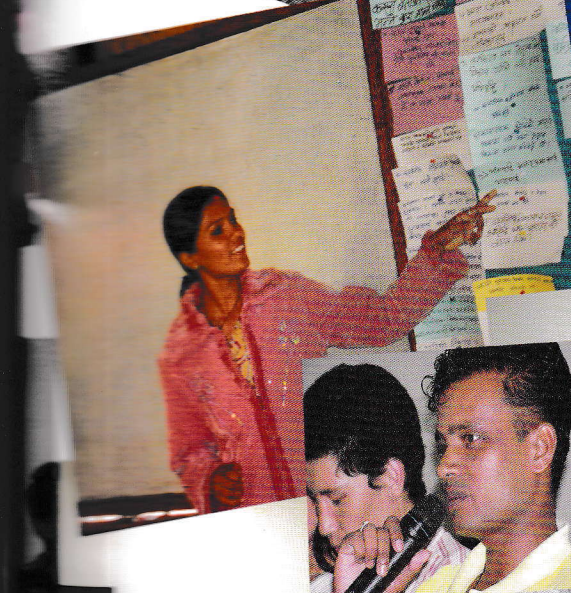
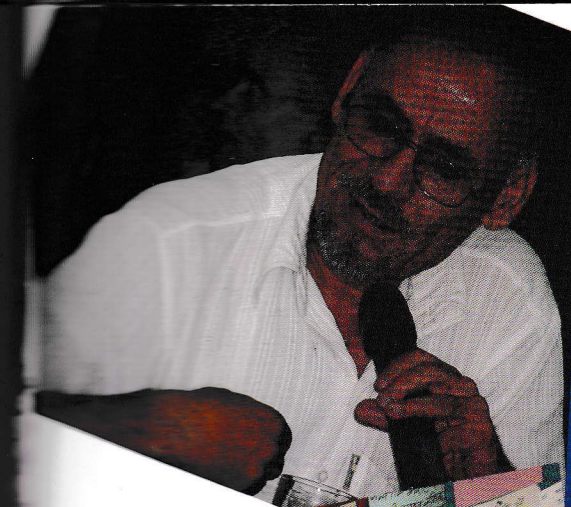
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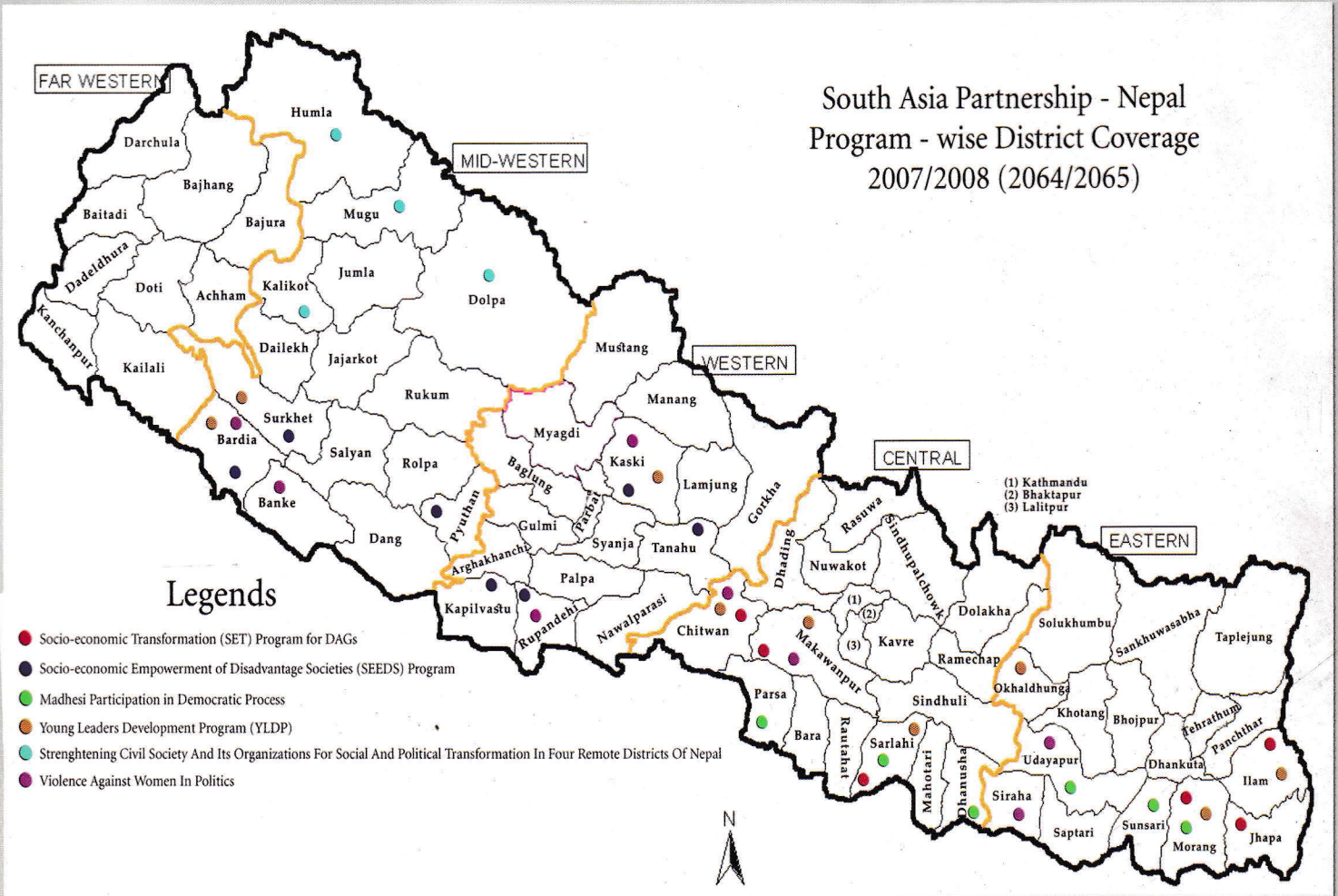
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SAP CONTACT

SAP-Nepal Central Office
SAP-Falcha, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu
 P.O.Box: 3827, Tel.: 01-4223050, 4223230, Fax: 01-4241338
 E-mail: sap@ngdo.wlink.com.np, Website: www.sapnepal.org.np

Regional Partner Organisation

Development Exchange Center Nepal
 Sauraha, Chitawan, Nepal
 Tel: 056-580075, Fax: 056-580164
 Email: infocdr@wlink.com.np

Digo Samajik Bikas Kendra
 Muktipur, Kaushalya Marg, Nepalgunj
 Tel: 081-523400, 527561 Fax: 081-523400
 Email: mwdrnj@wlink.com.np

Manabiya Shrot Bikas Kendra Nepal
 Ward No. 9, Darbarthok, Pokhara, Nepal
 Tel.: 061-534300, Fax: 061-534046
 Email: wdr@fewanet.com.np

Shrot Bikas Kendra Nepal
 Ward No. 15, Biratnagar, Morang, Nepal
 Tel. : 021-521011, Fax: 021-524359
 Email: rdcbrt@nns.com.np