Archiv der Gossner Mission
im Evangelischen Landeskirchlichen Archiv in Berlin

Signatur **Gossner_G 1_0551**

Aktenzeichen 2/23

Titel

UMN - United Mission to Nepal. Berichte über UMN-Projekte

Band

Laufzeit 1974 - 1987

Enthält

Berichte zu verschiedensten Projekten der UMN, z. B. Projekte des Rural Development Centre, auch Jahresberichte des Zentrums; Community Health Programs, Shanta Bhawan Hospital, Patan Hospital; Schul- und Bildungsprojekte, Jumla Technical School; Wasserkr

Digitalisiert/Verfilmt 2009 von Mikro-Univers GmbH

Gossner Mission

Methods and techniques of nutrition education as a complement to other nutrition intervention programmes*)

A practical approach within an integrated rural development project in Nepal

Methoden und Konzepte der Ernährungsberatung im Rahmen integrierter ländlicher Entwicklungsprojekte – dargestellt am Beispiel Buling-Arkhala in Nepal

A. DIETZ

TU München, Weihenstephan

Kennwörter: Ernährungsberatung in Entwicklungsländern, Ernährungsprobleme im sozio-ökonomischen Kontext, Diskussionsgruppen

Keywords: Nutrition education and advisory work in developing countries, nutritional problems and socio-economic developments discussion groups

Zusammenfassung

A. Dietz: Methoden und Konzepte der Ernährungsberatung im Rahmen integrierter ländlicher Entwicklungsprojekte – dargestellt am Beispiel Buling-Arkhala in Nepal. Ernährung/Nutrition 8 (1984) 12, S. 737–741.

Bei der wirkungsvollen Bekämpfung von Über-, Mangel- und Unterernährung spielt die Ernährungsaufklärung und -beratung eine wichtige Rolle. Um diese in den Entwicklungsländern zu einer wirksamen Komponente bei Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Ernährunssituation auf nationaler Ebene zu machen, sollten verschiedene Methoden der Ernährungsberatung angewandt werden. Gleichzeitig sollte der Ansatz zur Lösung der Ernährungsprobleme vielseitig sein, wobei die sozio-ökonomische Situation der jeweiligen Zielgruppen einbezogen wird. Ergänzend dazu werden die Erfahrungen mit Diskussionsgruppen, einer alternativen Methode der Ernährungsberatung, in einem integrierten ländlichen Entwicklungsprojekt in Nepal dargestellt.

Summary

A. Dietz: Methods and techniques of nutrition education as a complement to other nutrition intervention programmes. A practical approach within an integrated rural development project in Nepal. Nutrition/Ernährung 8 (1984) 12, p. 737–741.

Nutrition education plays an important role to improve overnutrition, malnutrition and undernutrition effectively. In order to make nutrition education a valid component of a national nutrition strategy alternate methods and techniques of nutrition education should also be considered. At the same time a multisectoral approach should be undertaken to solve the nutritional problems of the target groups by considering their socio-economic situation.

In addition to that, the discussion groups as an alternative method of nutrition education are described, which took place in an integrated rural development project in Nepal.

Introduction

The problems leading to any kind of malnutrition, undernutrition or overnutrition appear still in every country of the world, although different strategies for improving the situation have been undertaken (1). One of these was "nutrition education programmes with the objective of eliminating malnutrition by changing food habits" (2). Both, in developed and developing countries, it is realized that the concept of nutrition education as "a process if acquainting people with the value of resources already available to them and persuading them to change existing practices" (3) in order to consume a balanced diet did not result in the expected improvement of the nutrition situation (2, 5).

For developing countries, one of the reasons is the fact that most of the activities known as face-to-face nutrition education which are now employed generally in applied nutrition programmes, mothercraft and rehabilitation centres and other extension activities (4) are "based on preconceived ideas imported from the western world" (2).

In order to make nutrition education a valid component of a national nutrition strategy, alternate methods and techniques of nutrition education should be considered, as well as multisectoral approach – such as improvement of the economical, ecological, agricultural, educational and social situation of the target groups (3).

In the following paper on method of nutrition education, which can be an alternative to the "traditional nutrition education system" (2) will be described in the context of the integrated rural development project Buling-Arkhala in Nepal.

1. The nutrition situation in the Buling Arkhala project area

Buling and Arkhala are two panchayats (administrative units) (6), situated in the hills of Nawal Parasi District in Nepal and include about 50 villages. Most of the people living there belong to the ethnic group of the Magars, who have preserved their own language and distinctive culture until today. People from other ethnic groups, mostly from low castes live spread over a few villages. Between 8 to 50 extended families live in each village. The houses are situated on the hillside in a cluster.

*) Supported by a grant of the International Foundation for Nutrition Research and Nutrition Education (ISFE), Switzerland.

Gossner Mission

The Magars are primarily farmers. However in general they are only selfsufficient for 9 months of the year. During the remaining months they have to find other sources of food, like the barter of homeproduced cotton material, bananas, citrus fruits, ginger, handwoven baskets and brooms for food grain in the Terai (the plains). Cash income is usually gained by selling goats, buffalos and chickens. Another important source of income is the pension form their services in the English or Indian Army.

The staple food is maize. But rice, millet and pulses are also consumed. Some vegetables like pumpkins, radish, broad mustard leaves, rapeseed (mainly for cooking oil), potatoes and *colocasia* are traditionally planted for their own consumption. During times of food scarcity flowers, roots and leaves of wild plants become a useful part of the diet. The majority of the people can afford to eat meat only on religious festivals and certain events such as weddings. Milk and milk products, if they are available, are given with priority to children.

At about 9 hrs and 19 hrs the main meals are served. They consist mainly of maize porridge, cooked beans (usually lentils or black gram) or seasonal vegetables. Children can get snack foods (roasted or cooked maize, left-overs from the last main meal, etc.) in the early morning, noon and late afternoon. There are also many traditional and religious rites and beliefs connected with food and the way in which it should be consumed. The actual eating time is short and not used for social activities or conversation which take place usually before the meal.

The incidence of various infectious diseases and a seasonal lack of food contribute to a visible decline of the average weight of the children under five as observed during the regular MCH clinics run by the project (7).

2. Nutrition education

2.1 Definition

According to Church (8) nutrition education for developing countries is usually prescribed on the broad assumption that "malnutrition is due to ignorance and the answer is education". The other common assumption that western diets and practices are the basis for better nutrition is often culturally and technically inappropriate. Therefore in this paper nutrition education will be understood as follows:

Advice and particularly nutritional advice is a form of aid (9) through which the client gains a better insight into his problem and its context. This together with knowledge of the various solutions available motivates him to actually solve the problem. By advising on self-help the freedom of choice and self-accountability of the client should remain. The adviser is obliged to give the best advice.

The advisory process should continously offer information for orientation, decision-making and practical help (e.g. how to plan, establish skills) (10).

2.2 Methods and techniques used in Buling-Arkhala Project

Primarily "traditional" western methods and techniques of nutrition education (2) were used in the Buling-Arkhala Project. In order to be most effective, different kinds of visual aids containing the same message were used for different groups of villagers as well as for multiplicators such as village volunteers and primary school teachers. Pregnant and lactating women and children up to five years old were the main target group. Besides group teaching they could get individual advice especially at the Mother Child Health Clinics. The content of the messages was limited to a few important topics on nutrition and hygiene. Most of the visual aids used such as filmstrips, posters, flashcards, pamphlets had been produced by UNICEF specifically for Nepal. A few had been developed by the project, focusing on the specific problems and knowledge present in the area.

As guidelines for nutritional advice for prevention of malnutrition the "road-to-health" charts (11) adapted to Indian standard, which give a record of the child's health, had been used at the clinics and also by village volunteers. They were trained to use few simple medicines and principles of nutrition and hygiene. Demonstrations of the preparation of an applied weaning food for infants and of an home-made rehydration solution, which ist recommended by WHO (12), showed one practical way to get more active participation of the audience during group teaching.

As an approach to make nutrition and health education more oriented to the specific problems and situations of mothers and children in each particular village, discussion groups with only mothers and married women were started. The nutrition educator or the community health nurse used Nepali, which was the official language and understood by most of the men but hardly any of the women. Therefore the messages were immediately translated into Magar, their mother tongue. As the people were not used to looking at pictures and interpreting them (13), visual aids were always presented with the comments of a trained person.

2.3 The role of nutritional advisory work within an integrated development project

However the limitations of this way of nutrition education become obvious immediately, when the nutritionist or nutrition educator is living among the people of the target groups. As the year proceeds, questions for relevant information and practical recipies arose in situations such as,

- when there is no food at home or only one kind of grain for months,
- when patients are weakened because of their diseases and have lost appetite,
- when traditions and religious customs decide about the diet especially for sick people,
- when the daily workload for the benefit of the whole family does not allow sufficient care for young children and sick members of the family,
- where the deforestation doesn't only increase the problem of firewood, but also takes away valuable sources of vitamins and minerals such as

Gossner Mission

the leaves, flowers and roots of wild growing plants.

Solutions of these problems can be gained by other programms with the impact on nutrition. Such an approach can be seen in the Buling-Arkhala Project, which developed out of a community health project into an integrated rural development project. The aim of the programmes there (described in *table 1*) was in order to meet the basic needs of the local people:

Food	Irrigation
	Agriculture
	Livestock (animal production, animal health)
Income	Rural industries and marketing
	Grain Banks
Education	School assistance programme
Health	Preventative medicine
	Curative medical care
	Drinking water supply and sanitation
Ecology	Forestry
	Erosion control

Table 1: Programmes of the Buling-Arkhala Project

Generally the basis of rural development programmes is immanent change. This change is stimulated from outside the community but solutions should be recognised and decided by the people themselves (14).

As the causes of malnutrition often are rooted in the whole social and economical situation of the people, nutrition education programmes seem only to be successful, when they are integrated into other rural development activities. The following example from the Buling-Arkhala Project should demonstrate, how nutrition education can be linked with other programmes of the project:

A few traditional vegetables were grown in the project area, usually in fields near the villages. As those vegetables in most cases were not sufficient for the whole year, vegetable gardens close to the houses were introduced. Often it was a big problem to keep cows, pigs and chickens away. However a few families in each village had been eager to continue with the new varieties of vegetables and the gardens. In the beginning seeds produced in Kathmandu, the capital, and freely distributed by UNICEF had been used. After the people had tested the new varieties in their own area, the demand for seeds or preferably seedlings was high. As it was not feasible to rely always on seeds provided by UNICEF through the project, seedlings were produced in community owned nurseries and sold at a low price.

Face-to-face nutrition education cannot always be replaced by other activities (15). This is especially true in certain difficult situations, when there is a lack of understanding, motivation or information. Modern nutrition education using a more client oriented communication should give motivation and intention "to make a change in a basic pattern of living" (16) rather than just teaching about it.

Ruth Angove describes the community dietitian as a person who "acts first as the processor of nutrition and health information" and "secondly as an agent of behavioural change, assisting through professional and non-professional colleagues or directly in the change (or conservation) of these same food behaviours for these same ends" (17). This can also be applied to a nutritionist within a community health project or an integrated rural development project.

The nutritionist can play her/his role as change agent most satisfactorily, when the stages of the process, by which adults adapt new ideas and new practices, are considered (18). The more the people of the target groups are participating actively during that process in getting aware of their situation and their own resources, the more they get interested in possibilities of change. Then evaluation, trial and adoption or rejection will follow. In this way also the problems in communication caused by different cultural backgrounds can be kept to a minimum (19).

3. Discussion groups, an innovative technique of nutrition education applied in some villages of Nepal

3.1 Method

Such an approach was undertaken in the above mentioned Buling-Arkhala Project. Together with a community health nurse and a Magar girl from the local community the nutritionist visited the different villages. Their leaders or the village volunteers had invited all married women of their own village to meet the team from the project. Days of less hard field work and the time after the morning meal had been chosen for the meeting to allow more women to come.

Men had been excluded, because otherwise the women wouldn't have been able to talk frankly.

As the nutritionist had been working in these villages already for the last three years, she was quite familiar with the women. A common basis was also the responsibility to raise children. The women in these groups should be motivated to discuss their specific problems related to child care and motherhood with the emphasis on nutrition. As the people there were not used to answering questions during a lesson, this was an attempt to get the women (= recipients) to talk. In this way they will become more aware of their own situation and possible solutions and give at the same time valuable infomation to the nutritionist.

The following questions should lead the discussion to the tropic prefered:

1. How many children have you born?
2. How many died and at what age?
3. What was the cause of death or what led to their death? (An answer according to the understanding of the woman was expected.)

These questions were used in 14 villages of the project area within 7 months from the beginning of June 1982. On average 8 mothers were interviewed in each village *(see table 2)*.

A maximum of 15 to 20 mothers should be in one group. The women answered the questions frankly and also helped each other to remember, what had happened to their children. Only in a few cases mothers couldn't remember or refused to talk about the

Gossner Mission

Table 2: Causes of death in children, diagnosed according to symptom described by mothers in discussion groups (Buling-Arkhala Project, Nov. 1982–Feb. 1983)

Villages	Mothers interviewed[1])	Children born	Children died[2])	Tetanus	Pneumonia	High fever	Diarrhea[3])	Measles	Suffocation suddenly at night	Weaning problem	Barly birth[4])	Still birth[4])	Others[5])	No explanation
Darathok	3	20	8 (40%)	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	2
Ramkhot	5	35	8 (23%)	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Tari	6	16	2 (13%)	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Pipalchap	6	38	13 (34%)	4	1	4	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Batasia	8	48	27 (56%)	8	–	2	6	–	2	–	4	1	1	2
Gothara	7	37	11 (30%)	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	5
Keshara	10	41	15 (37%)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	4
Churcheri:														
Sunar Tar	7	33	14 (42%)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5
Mar Dara	7	39	13 (33%)	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Mukhia Tar	7	37	12 (31%)	–	2	–	3	2	–	1	–	1	2	1
Sunar Thumki	11	46	15 (33%)	2	–	2	5	2	–	1	–	–	2	1
Deorali	14	81	37 (46%)	1	–	1	10	2	–	–	6	–	17	–
Simardi	14	67	23 (34%)	3	1	–	7	2	2	–	–	1	3	4
Kotthar	12	87	25 (29%)	–	2	–	7	3	2	4	1	2	4	1
Total	117	625	223 (36%)	24	12	11	49	11	9	9	15	5	49	29

[1]) Including a few grandmothers, who had come with their grandchildren to the meeting, as well as some very young mothers aged about 20. (The Magar girls usually get married at 16 years of age and the boys at the age of 18 years.)
[2]) Exept 4 children, all were under 5 years old.
[3]) Including amoebic dysentery.
[4]) Often caused by weakness or accident of the mother herself.
[5]) Often worms or malnutrition.

death of their children. The reason for asking about those matters had been explained at the beginning of the group discussion. After each mother had presented her case, one or two of the most common problems within the particular group were discussed. In this way the teaching could relate better to the problems of which the recipients were already aware of. Therefore the number of mothers adapting the new information to their own situation is expected to be higher than it would be, if generally known problems of the area were taken as a basis for a teaching session.

The use of visual aids seemed to be less important than the stimulating questions. The latter help to pick out the common problems of the group, which could be discussed in combination with teaching and advice giving. Appropriate demonstration material can be used if necessary.

The whole meeting was aimed to last approximately one hour, because the women's attention couldn't be kept for longer. The remaining problems can be discussed during the next visit to the village in the same way or other questions such as related to the weaning period of the young children can be used, e.g.:

1. How old is your youngest child?
2. When did you wean it?
   – did you have any problems? (e.g.: little or no weight gain)
   – which kind of food did the child eat at that time?
   – and how many times a day?
3. At what age did you wean your other children?

3.2 Results and discussion

Most of the infant mortality reported *(see table 2)* was in children under 5 years. The etiology varied slightly between the different villages which are situated quite close to each other.

"Pneumonia" was reported as one of the reasons for death of newborn babies in the villages near the top of the hills, but never mentioned in the lower villages. It would be interesting to know what other causes of death were particular in children.

The "child mortality" rate varied from 23 to 56% *(see table 2)*. For the whole country the mortality rate of children under five is estimated to be approximately 50%. The villagers have access to medical care at a health centre within a maximum of 4 hours walk or the mobile MCH clinics in their village, which visit at regular intervals of 3 months. In many cases traditional healers are consulted first. 20% of the causes mentioned for child death are related to pregnancy and child birth. This topic is usually taboo in public, but obviously not amongst women after they have delivered their first child.

During these discussion groups the occurence of "tetanus" in newborn babies was discovered in some villages. It was a surprise to the community health team, who believed that this disease had been eradicated from the project area. The mothers believed that the symptoms of tetanus were caused

Gossner Mission

by a bad spirit and therefore they hadn't even thought of showing those babies to the nurse at the health centre. It was just assumed that western medicine would not have an effect on bad spirits.

The discussion groups as described above made it possible to break the taboo so that the village women could learn a simple method to prevent tetanus. At the same time they recognized how necessary it was to talk about that especially to young women during their first pregnancy.

Under "weaning problem" those cases are listed which died because the mother was pregnant again and her milk had dried up. Most of those children were aged about 1½ years. The women said that the child hadn't been eating adequate supplementary foods. Yet this is the point where the nutritionist of nutrition educator often feels: just information about introducing supplementary feeding is needed. But also in this case more background information of the child's particular situation should be gathered. Using the method of discussion groups proved one way to enlighten problems such as:

There was no quick cooking food for the child available during the day, or the whole family had hardly anything to eat; so the child just had to survive on breastmilk alone. Or there was nobody at home during the day who could prepare soft cooked food more than two times a day etc.

Regarding particularly those last arguments against the simple solution of the problem by only having more information, the set up of day-care centres such as introduced by UNICEF in cooperation with the Small Farmers Development Programme in Nepal (21) seems to be a more appropriate approach.

Also other programmes of the integrated rural development project can assist indirectly to change feeding habits for young children.

Conclusion

Ideas and alternatives for solving the problem should in any case first be discussed within the group of village women or others if necessary. During these discussions the role of the nutritionist is to stress the importance of changing feeding patterns and to give ideas and/or suggestions (22). The actual way of implementing the new information has to be decided by the mothers themselves.

The experience with the above described discussion groups shows that this method could also be used by any community development worker trained in other fields such as agriculture, forestry, cottage industries etc. "The discussion leader could be anyone familiar with and trusted by the community, and trained in group discussion skills" (22).

This method has an effect on both sides, the leader and the group members: the person who leads the discussion towards a particular subject can get very valuable information about the other participants. They on the other hand have the opportunity to recognize their own problems better and to find their way of solving them.

The following steps could be used as general guidelines, when the above described method of discussion groups are applied to rural development work in Third World Countries:

1. Define the group of people you want to work with.
2. Specify the subject you want to get information on or teach about.
3. Find something which you have in common with the participants of the discussion group, on which you can build up confidence and trust.
4. Define stimulating questions for the particular discussion which should aim towards the topic of investigation or the subject to be taught (specified in step 2).
5. If you have little or no information about the surroundings and lifestyle of your target group, give questions defined in step 4 to other villagers before the beginning of the discussion with your target group. In this way you get to know possible answers which might help you to get the discussion going.
6. Use only one or two problems for teaching and finish within the time in which the participants can give full attention.

References

(1) Somogyi, J. C.: Nutritional problems in developing and industrial countries and possibilities for their solution; Biblthca Nutr. Dieta, 28 (1979), p. 11

(2) Praun, A.: Nutrition Education: Development or Alienation; In: Human Nutrition: Applied Nutrition (1982) 36 A, p. 28-34

(3) Berg, A.: The Nutrition Factor, Washington (1973), p. 75

(4) Berg, A.: op.cit., p. 76

(5) Wehland, W.: Falsches Ernährungsverhalten – ein Aufklärungsproblem? In: AID-Verbraucherdienst, 23 (1978), p. 265-288

(6) Donner, W.: Nepal, Bd. 32 der Schriften des Institutes für Asienkunde, Hamburg, Wiesbaden (1972), p. 37 ff

(7) Dietz, A.: Funktion ausgewählter anthropometrischer Meßmethoden im Rahmen präventiv ausgerichteter Gesundheitsprogramme – dargestellt anhand von Ernährungsberatung in Nepal, Submitted for publication

(8) Church, M. A.: Nutrition rehabilitation: An approach to the management and prevention of childhood malnutrition; In: Korte, R.: Nutrition in developing countries; GTZ, Eschborn (1977), p. 255-277

(9) Payr, G., Sülzer, R.: Landwirtschaftliche Beratung; Bd. 1, Eschborn (1981), p. 30 ff

(10) Weggemann, S.: Zielgruppenbestimmung in der Haushaltsberatung; Haus wirtsch. Wiss. 30 (1982) 1, p. 54

(11) Morley, D.: The design and use of weight charts in surveillance of the individual; In: Beaton, G. H., Bengoa, J. M. (eds.): Nutrition in preventive medicine, WHO (1976), p. 520-530

(12) Pierce, N. F., Hirschhorn, N.: Oral fluid – a simple weapon against diarrhea; WHO Chronicle 31 (1977), p. 87

(13) NDS Nepal, UNICEF: Communication with pictures: Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal (1977)

(14) Plank, U., Ziche, J.: Land- und Agrarsoziologie, Stuttgart 1976, p. 305

(15) Payr, G., Sülzer, R.: op.cit., p. 36

(16) Ritchie, J. A. S.: Learning better nutrition – a second study of approaches and techniques; Rome, FAO (1967), p. 102 ff

(17) Angove, R.: The role of a community dietitian in a multidisciplinary approach to nutrition education in an area of multiple deprivation; Human Nutrition: Applied Nutrition (1984) 38 A p. 5-16

(18) Rogers, E. M.: Diffusion of Innovations, New York (1962), p. 17

(19) Richter, M.: Interkulturelle Kommunikation in der Entwicklungsarbeit; Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit, 9/10 (1978), p. 10-12

(20) UNICEF: Nepal. Kultur bewahren – für die Zukunft sorgen; Deutsches Komitee f. UNICEF, Köln (1983), B.I.I.

(21) Personal Communication with Maria Diamanti, UNICEF Kathmandu (1983)

(22) Gorden, G.: Finding out about child (0-5 years) feeding practices. In: Rapid rural appraisal; a conference held at the Institute of Development Studies, 4-7 Dec 1979

Adresse des Autors:

A. Dietz
Land- und Agrarsoziologe
Institut für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften
TU-München Weihenstephan
D-8050 Freising-Weihenstephan

Gossner Mission

NOVEMBER 1987 — ISSUE 1

AIDS action

This is the first issue of *AIDS Action*, an international newsletter about a new disease, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), sometimes called 'Slim disease'.

AIDS is spreading fast and is already a worldwide epidemic. The spread of AIDS threatens all countries and all individuals. It is a complicated and fatal illness normally involving more than one previously rare disease. AIDS develops in people who are infected with a virus called the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV. Not everyone who is infected with HIV will go on to develop AIDS, but they can unknowingly pass the virus on to others.

Education: a powerful weapon

There is as yet no vaccine against HIV and no cure for AIDS. The most powerful weapon we have in the fight against AIDS is education — empowering people to make life-saving choices by changing their behaviour.

AIDS Action aims to provide relevant information about all aspects of prevention and control of AIDS and HIV infection: the nature and epidemiology of the virus; 'risk behaviour' and non-risk behaviour (how you *can* be exposed to HIV and how you *cannot*); the care and treatment of patients with AIDS; research updates; social, economic and political impact; and international, national and local campaigns.

Promoting dialogue

AIDS Action is for all those who can contribute towards fighting this disease: community health workers, doctors and nurses, ministries of health, international and local non-government organisations, community groups of all kinds (including youth and women's groups) teachers and those in the media.

The newsletter will build on the existing international readership involved in primary health care (PHC) activities who already receive *Dialogue on Diarrhoea* and *ARI (Acute Respiratory Infections) News*. It will be produced four times a year, and distributed to readers in developing countries free of charge. A French edition is planned for 1988.

Following in the traditions of *Dialogue on Diarrhoea* and *ARI News*, we hope that readers will write to us about their experiences and problems. *AIDS Action* is your forum for discussing approaches to prevention, treatment, and health education, and for exchanging information.

The first issue presents a global overview of the disease by Dr Jonathan Mann, Director of the World Health Organization Special Programme on AIDS (WHO/SPA); a question and answer page which covers some of the essential facts about AIDS, AIDS Related Complex (ARC) and HIV; and a resource list which gives an initial selection of internationally produced materials. The WHO/SPA will be contributing material for a regular insert, to keep readers up-to-date on worldwide AIDS prevention and control activities.



Mike Goldwater/Network

AIDS and the developing world

AIDS is a social, economic and political issue, as much as a medical one. For underdeveloped countries in particular, AIDS is one more serious disease to contend with. Other diseases remain major killers, for example, communicable diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. AIDS is not yet responsible for as many deaths as these diseases, but for this to *remain* true, action needs to be taken *now*.

Health care resources worldwide — particularly in the developing world — will be drastically overstretched simply coping with the numbers of AIDS cases which will develop, based on estimated figures of individuals already infected with HIV.

An integrated approach

There is a danger that resources will be diverted from vital on-going PHC activities in favour of single focus AIDS campaigns. Existing programmes and curative services should be *strengthened* and combined with AIDS prevention activities: some PHC programmes have valuable experience to offer in effective community education and self-help activities. Wherever possible, existing channels should be used. AIDS prevention campaigns must be integrated with broader development activities — such as local water, sanitation, income-generating and educational projects.

The basic facts about AIDS are the same for all countries and all individuals. But there are still many questions to be answered. *AIDS Action* hopes to give voice to some of these questions and, where possible, to their answers.

The international newsletter for information exchange on AIDS prevention and control

Gossner Mission

What is AIDS?

AIDS is an abbreviation used for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (a Syndrome is a set of conditions or illnesses).

What causes AIDS?

AIDS is caused by a virus known as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Once infected, it is probable that a person will be infected for life.

What is a virus?

Viruses are the smallest of all disease-producing organisms — too small to be seen through an ordinary microscope. Examples of other diseases caused by viruses include measles, polio, influenza. Viral diseases cannot be cured by antibiotics. Viruses can only reproduce within a living cell and, once inside may kill the host cell, or affect its ability to function.

How does the body react to viruses?

The body defends itself against viruses with white blood cells — which identify the virus invader and stimulate the body to produce antibodies which neutralise the virus. Each antibody type recognises and acts against only one specific virus. The presence of antibodies in the blood usually means that the body is responding well to a viral attack. Once the individual's immune system has 'conquered' a virus, he or she acquires a natural immunity to the disease.

However, with AIDS, there is no natural immunity, and those with antibodies to HIV, usually have too few HIV antibodies, and these antibodies are also ineffective against the virus.

What is HIV?

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus which infects the body and causes the natural immune system, which usually enables an individual to fight off disease, to break down. When the virus was first identified it was called HTLV in the United States and LAV in France. The internationally recognised name is now HIV. It now seems that there are two types of HIV — the most common HIV 1 and a more recently recognised virus (in West Africa) called HIV 2.

What is HIV antibody positive?

This is a blood test result showing that a person has been infected with HIV. It does not mean that the person has AIDS. Seropositive means that blood contains a particular antibody. Someone who is HIV seropositive has antibodies to HIV in his or her blood.

Is there a test for AIDS?

No. There is only a test for HIV infection. AIDS can be diagnosed through recognition of clinical symptoms — people with AIDS may have several serious illnesses.

What is ARC?

A person with ARC has illnesses caused by HIV infection damage to the immune system, but without the opportunistic infections and cancers associated with AIDS. Many infections occur, including unexplained diarrhoea lasting longer than a month, fatigue, loss of more than 10 per cent of body weight, fever and night sweats. Other symptoms may also include oral thrush, swollen lymph glands, or enlarged spleen.

What are the symptoms of AIDS?

Symptoms include: pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (a lung infection), weight loss, skin tumours (Kaposi's sarcoma), candida albicans (a fungus creating scabs and lesions on the lips, mouth and throat), degenerative brain disorders. It is characterised by a combination of diseases known as opportunistic infections. When it becomes apparent that someone is suffering from at least one opportunistic infection this indicates the onset of full blown AIDS. Opportunistic infections vary: in the U.S. and U.K. for example, pneumonia, and Kaposi's sarcoma are more common, in some parts of Africa, tuberculosis and persistent diarrhoea seem to be more common associated conditions.

What is AIDS dementia?

It seems that HIV can pass through the blood-brain barrier and can then destroy some brain cells, causing symptoms ranging from mild confusion, memory loss and poor thought processes, through to personality changes, premature senility and incontinence.

How is HIV transmitted?

HIV is mainly transmitted through:

- sexual contact with an HIV infected person; this can be through sex between men and women, or between two men or two women. Having many sexual partners carries an especially high risk — the more sexual partners a person has the more likely they are to come into sexual contact with a person who is infected with HIV. Some groups such as prostitutes and their clients are therefore particularly at risk;
- infected blood entering the body, for example through receiving transfusions of blood from an HIV-infected person;
- contaminated medical equipment, for example needles, syringes, razor blades used by traditional birth attendants (TBAs) or traditional healers, and any equipment used which comes into contact with blood, which may therefore come into contact with the blood of an HIV infected person. If used for another person such contaminated equipment may spread the virus;
- maternal child transmission. It seems that infected mothers can pass the HIV to their unborn children, either during pregnancy (through the placenta), or during birth.

How can AIDS be prevented?

AIDS can be prevented by preventing the spread of HIV by:

- preventing sexual spread;
- preventing spread through blood contact;
- preventing spread from mother to child.

Things which are not true about AIDS

Because AIDS is a new disease, rumours have been spread about it which are not true. For example, it is not possible to become infected with HIV or to catch AIDS from: sharing food, drinks, clothing, toilet seats; shaking hands; touching things that an infected person has used; or any general social contact with people at work, at school, in the home; from water or air; from utensils, eg cups, plates, cutlery; from mosquitoes or other insects; from a faithful sexual partner/husband/wife (ie those who have not had any other sexual partners) of many years; from donating or giving blood.

Gossner Mission

Immunisation

In general, live vaccines are not given to individuals suffering from immunodeficiency. This has implications for unimmunised children who may be immunosuppressed. However, the *World Health Forum (vol.8 1987)* stresses that, in developing countries, the high risk to unimmunised infants and children of measles and poliomyelitis and other preventable diseases, far outweighs the risks from live vaccines, even in those who are HIV infected.

Care with BCG

Unimmunised individuals with clinical symptoms of AIDS in countries where target diseases of the Expanded Programme on Immunisation remain serious risks should not receive BCG, but should receive the other vaccines (see table).

In countries where HIV infection is considered to be a problem — all infants and children, including those with asymptomatic infection (i.e. not showing any symptoms) — should be immunised with all the EPI vaccines according to the standard schedules.

Care with sterilisation

Since unsterile needles and syringes can transmit not only HIV infection but also other infectious agents, immunisation programmes must ensure that a sterile needle and a sterile syringe are used for each injection. WHO/UNICEF guidelines are as follows:

- A single sterile needle and a single sterile syringe should be used for each injection.
- Where reusable needles and syringes are recommended for use in developing countries, they should be steam-sterilised between uses. Boiling is an acceptable alternative if steam-sterilisation is not available. The number of reusable needles, syringes and sterilisers should be adequate to ensure that operations are not slowed up by sterilisation requirements. The low cost of the new plastic syringes should now make this possible.
- Disposable needles and syringes should only be used if it is certain that they will be destroyed after a single use.
- Disease transmission through the use of jet injectors is possible. Until the risks associated with different types of jet injectors have been clarified, their use should be restricted to special circumstances where large numbers of persons need to be immunised within a short period of time.

Further reading: *Mann J M, Clements C J and Von Reyn C F: Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Routine Childhood Immunisation. The Lancet, September 19, 1987, pp 669-672.*

Recommendations on the use of vaccines in countries where the EPI target diseases remain important causes of morbidity

	Vaccine	Asymptomatic (No symptoms)	Clinical AIDS (Showing symptoms of AIDS)
Infants	BCG	yes	no
	DPT	yes	yes
	OPV	yes	yes
	IPV	yes	yes
	Measles	yes	yes
Women	Tetanus toxoid	yes	yes

Breastfeeding

Concern has been expressed over the possible role of breastfeeding in the transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). However, there is little evidence to support this.

As the number of women of childbearing age infected with HIV increases, it is important to know whether or not concerns over breastmilk transmission of the virus are well-founded. Although theoretically there are several ways that a mother could pass HIV to her child, the only certainty — according to current estimates — is that women who are HIV sero-positive during pregnancy will, in 20-25 per cent of cases, transmit the infection to their unborn children (through the placenta). It is not known how many of these babies will be expected to develop symptoms of the disease.

There has only been one published report where HIV was recovered from breastmilk. It was this report which raised the possibility that breastmilk might be a source of transmission. To date, however, only three infants might have become infected in this way. All three children had been breastfed by mothers who had received blood transfusions after delivery, and were subsequently found to be infected with HIV. On the other hand, we know of infants who have been breastfed by HIV sero-positive mothers, but who were not infected with the virus. The evidence available, therefore, suggests that the risk of a mother passing HIV to her child through breastfeeding is very small compared with the risk of infection *during* pregnancy.

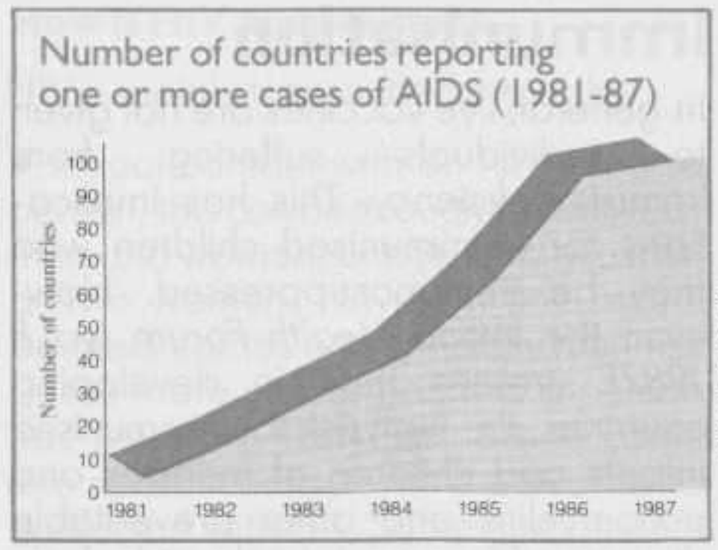
In view of the likelihood that breastfeeding does not appreciably increase the risk of passing HIV from the mother to her child, we must remember the positive impact of breastfeeding on the morbidity and mortality of children in the developing world. Breastfeeding is a safe, hygienic, inexpensive means of nutrition, known to decrease the incidence of respiratory and diarrhoeal infections.

Yvonne D. Senturia MD, Clinical Lecturer, Paediatric Epidemiology Department, Institute of Child Health, University of London, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH.

Gossner Mission

Control strategies

Jonathan Mann, Director of the World Health Organization's Special Programme on AIDS provides a brief overview of the worldwide AIDS situation.



WHO/SPA

In 1981 the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was first recognised. The disease seemed to be limited to one country and to a single group of people. Since then, extensive national and international research has revealed a worldwide epidemic of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and related retroviruses*; now recognised as a major international health problem.

Cases reported

The numbers of reported cases of AIDS, and of countries reporting AIDS cases have increased dramatically. By December, 1982, 711 AIDS cases had been reported to WHO from only 16 countries. However, by 9 September 1987, 59,563 AIDS cases had been reported to WHO from 123 countries, representing all continents.

An additional 21 countries have told WHO that so far they have no AIDS cases to report. The number of cases reported to date represents only a fraction of the total cases. This is for various reasons including:

- reticence in reporting cases from some areas;
- under-recognition of AIDS;
- under-reporting to national health authorities.

The total number of AIDS cases worldwide is estimated to be more than 100,000. Therefore the number of countries reporting AIDS cases shows more clearly the geographical extent and is more relevant in assessing the scope of the HIV pandemic than the number of officially reported cases. In addition, there is a long incubation period (up to six years or longer) from HIV infection to the development of AIDS. The number of AIDS cases therefore provides, at best, an inaccurate view, and at worst, an underestimate of the real extent of HIV infection. Worldwide, WHO estimates that between five and ten million people are currently infected with HIV.

Finally, recognition of additional human retroviruses, principally in Africa, suggests that HIV may be only one of a series of retroviruses capable of infecting humans and producing immunosuppression.

Health impact

So far scientific knowledge about the natural history of HIV infection is limited to the five to seven year observation period since AIDS was first described.

Three major HIV-associated outcomes have already been identified:
— AIDS
— AIDS-related illnesses
— HIV neurological disease

During a five-year period from the time of infection, 10-30 per cent of HIV-infected persons can be expected to develop AIDS. An additional 20-50 per cent are likely to develop AIDS-related illnesses. The proportion of infected persons who will have HIV neurological (to do with the nervous system) disease (particularly dementia) is unknown, but a large number of cases of progressive neurological disease among HIV-infected persons must be considered a possibility. Ultimately, the majority of infected persons may suffer from severe illness associated with HIV infection, or death.

AIDS cases reported to WHO: 9 September 1987

Continent	Number of cases	Number of countries reporting cases
Africa	5,814	35
Americas	45,935	40
Asia	182	18
Europe	6,998	27
Oceania	634	3
Total	**59,563**	**123**

Social and economic impact

The personal, social and economic costs of the HIV epidemic are enormous. Not knowing about the outcome of the disease and, in some places, rejection by the family and the community can cause great stress in those infected with HIV. Family structure is threatened both by the infection and by the loss of mothers and fathers. Social structure and economic activities will be greatly affected by a disease which mainly kills those aged between 20 and 40 years. This age group is most affected in every country where AIDS is a problem. The costs of AIDS are also enormous. In the United States, for example, it is estimated that the total cost of medical care for AIDS patients in 1991 will be 16 billion dollars. In some African hospitals, where between 20 and 50 per cent of adult patients on medical wards have AIDS or other HIV-related conditions, this places an additional burden upon health workers and limited resources. The impact of the pandemic on health care, insurance and legal systems, economic and social development and entire cultures and populations is already enormous and will become more so. Health care workers are at the frontline of caring for AIDS patients and of preventing further spread of

Gossner Mission

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Special Programme on AIDS

WHO REPORT

Health care workers are the main line of defence against the spread of AIDS and against the hysteria that fear of AIDS can cause.

The WHO Special Programme on AIDS (SPA) is pleased to collaborate with AHRTAG on this newsletter for health care workers. The WHO REPORT will be a regular feature of each issue. It will provide an update of worldwide AIDS data reported to WHO, along with information from national AIDS programmes, of particular relevance to health care workers. Summaries of WHO scientific meetings and WHO guidelines will be included from time to time.

WHO's Special Programme on AIDS

AIDS cannot be stopped until it is stopped in every country. Thus, controlling the disease means attacking every method of HIV spread, in every country, using every scientific and educational tool. Health care workers are central to AIDS control both in treating AIDS and in preventing the further spread of infection. They face an enormous challenge; actions taken against AIDS must be integrated carefully within existing primary health care strategies. Health care workers must know thoroughly, and put into practice, measures for preventing the transmission of AIDS to themselves and to others. At the same time, they have a commitment to treat patients with dignity and respect and according to the highest professional standards, without prejudice or stigmatisation. To help them, WHO/SPA is developing guidelines.

This issue includes a summary of WHO recommendations for health care workers for preventing transmission of infectious disease through blood and blood products.

Preventing transmission through blood and blood products: recommendations for health workers.

Transmission:

- has been documented from patient to Health Care Worker (HCW) (for example, through needlestick injury);
- is suspected to occur from patient to patient (for example, through reuse of improperly sterilised needles);
- is theoretically possible from HCW to patient (for example, HCW with draining lesion).

The risk to HCWs of acquiring HIV from infected patients is low. Where health care workers have acquired HIV infection in the work place, the route of infection has been through parenteral, mucous membrane or skin-lesion exposure to HIV-infected blood.

Parenteral exposure occurs when a HCW sustains a needlestick injury, scalpel cut or other sharp injury which introduces blood from an HIV-infected patient. Several prospective studies have shown that the risk of acquiring HIV infection after needlestick injury or other parenteral exposure to HIV is less than 1 per cent.

The risk of acquiring HIV infection after mucous membrane or skin-lesion exposure to infected blood is very low, but more difficult to assess. Individual case reports, however, document that there is a risk when health care workers contaminate open cuts or abrasions or mucous membranes (e.g. mouth, lips or conjunctivae — surfaces of the eyelid and eyeball) with HIV-infected blood.

There are three basic principles to follow to prevent transmission in health care settings:

- universal blood and body fluid precautions;
- use of alternatives to parenteral diagnostic or therapeutic procedures;
- proper use of sterilisation and disinfection (to be described in detail in a future issue of *AIDS Action*).

Considerations for health care settings in developing countries

In developing countries, and in countries with under resourced health care systems, it may not be possible to follow all the recommendations described. Disposable gloves, for example, may not be available. When limited resources make it difficult to follow recommendations, other strategies which reduce needlestick and other sharp injuries, and avoid exposure of mucous membranes or open skin lesions to patient blood, need to be considered, including alternatives to parenteral diagnostic or therapeutic interventions for patients.

At the national level, AIDS programmes must be developed and strengthened through support for the education of health workers at all levels.

Gossner Mission

Basic prevention: universal blood and body fluid precautions

Since blood and other body fluids are capable of transmitting HIV, Hepatitis B Virus and other infectious agents, HCWs should treat all blood and body fluids as if they were infectious. This approach, called 'universal precautions', should be used in the care of all patients, and is described below.

- **Handwashing**

HCWs should wash their hands and other parts of their body which have been contaminated with patient blood or body fluids carefully with soap and water. Hands should also be washed immediately after removing protective gloves.

- **Gloves and other protective clothing**

HCWs should wear gloves for all contact with blood and body fluids. When gloves are not available, another barrier should be used to prevent direct contact with blood (for example using a towel or thick piece of gauze to hold a blood-stained needle or syringe). Gloves should either be changed for new ones, or washed and disinfected after contact with each patient. When injuries from sharp instruments are possible (e.g. when cleaning instruments) wearing heavy autopsy gloves is recommended.

During procedures which are likely to produce blood splashing or aerosolisation of blood (spraying droplets in the air), the eyes, nose and mouth should be protected with a face shield or mask and protective eyewear. In situations where splashes of blood are likely (for example during birth) gowns or aprons should also be worn.

- **Needlesticks and other sharp injuries**

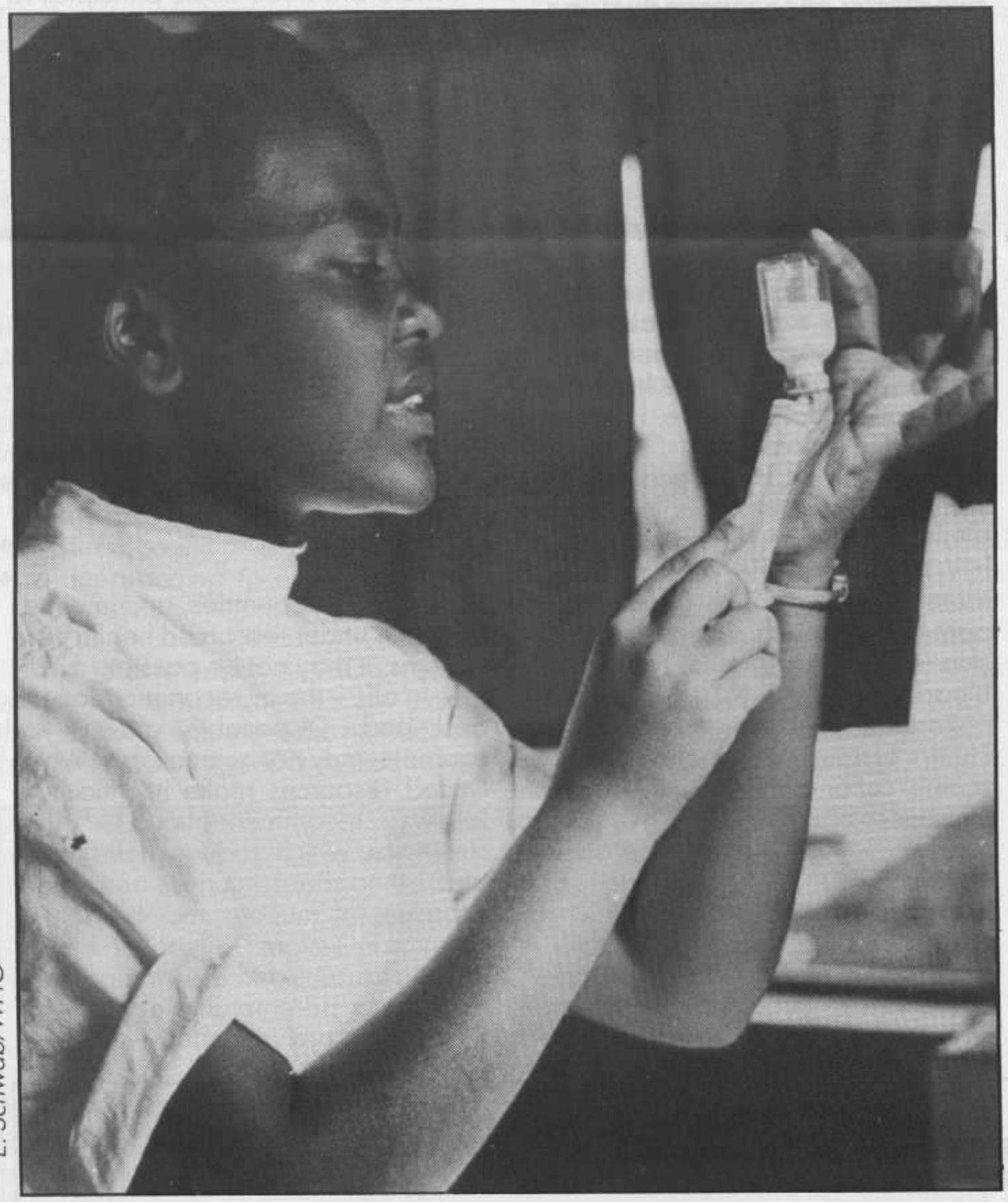
Steps should be taken to reduce the risk of needlestick and other sharp injuries. Needles and other sharp instruments should always be handled with extreme care and stored in puncture proof containers.

- **Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation**

Although HIV has been found in saliva, there is no conclusive evidence that this particular body fluid is involved in transmission. Nevertheless, to reduce exposure to HIV, mouthpieces, resuscitation bags, or other ventilation devices should be available for use in areas where resuscitation may be necessary. Mouth-to-mouth resuscitation should continue to be used when other resuscitation methods are not available or possible.

- **Patient isolation**

With the use of the universal precautions described above no additional routine isolation is necessary for HIV infected patients. However, associated infectious conditions may require the use of additional measures, for example, enteric precautions for infectious diarrhoea, AFB (acid fast bacillus) precautions for active tuberculosis.



E. Schwab/WHO

Care should be taken to avoid needlestick and other injuries.

Basic prevention: reducing parenteral and other invasive procedures

For protection of patients and HCWs, alternatives to parenteral and other invasive procedures or treatments should always be considered. Medical indications for giving parenteral (by injection) drugs should be reviewed carefully, and drugs should be given orally (by mouth), where possible. Similarly, medical indications for invasive diagnostic procedures including biopsy should also be carefully reviewed. Where adequate sterilisation of instruments after use for each patient cannot be assured, alternatives to invasive procedures should be considered (e.g. clinical diagnosis, empiric therapy).

Gossner Mission

Special issues

• Open skin lesions

HCWs with open skin lesions should cover the lesion with an occlusive dressing (a dressing which seals the wound) or wear gloves, to prevent direct exposure to blood. To protect patients, HCWs who have weeping or exudative (pus-producing) skin lesions should avoid direct patient care and handling patient care equipment until the lesions have healed up completely.



TALC, UK

Education sessions on HIV infection and AIDS should be held regularly for all health workers.



TALC, UK

Hands or other parts of the body which have been splashed with blood or other body fluids, should be washed with soap and water.

• Pregnancy

Pregnant HCWs should adhere strictly to universal precautions, since HIV infection during pregnancy carries the additional risk of perinatal transmission (transmission to the unborn child).

• Precautions for HCWs providing home care to HIV-infected patients

Most persons infected with HIV and not requiring hospitalisation can be safely cared for at home. HCWs providing home health care have the same low risk of infection as HCWs in hospitals and other health care settings. They should follow the universal precautions outlined above, including use of gloves for contact with blood or body fluids, and disinfection of blood spills.

• Prevention of transmission from HIV-infected HCWs to patients

In general, HCWs known to be infected with HIV pose no risk to patients and can continue work. However, HCWs with weeping or pus-producing skin lesions should not have direct contact with patients until the condition has healed completely.

HCWs with HIV infection and immunosuppression may be at increased risk of infection, and, consequently of illness and death, from infectious diseases. Their personal health care provider and employer need to determine on an individual basis how safe it is for a HIV-infected HCW to care for patients and if it is necessary to change their work assignment.

• Education

All HCWs should be educated about the epidemiology and prevention of HIV infection and the principles of universal blood and body fluid precautions for use with all patients. Continuing education sessions should be held on a regular basis.

References

1 *CDC. Recommendations for prevention of HIV transmission in health settings. MMWR 1987; 36: IS-18S.*

2 *WHO/SPA. Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection with LAV/HTLVIII. May 1986.*

3 *Gerberding J L, Bryant-LeBlanc C E, Nelson K et al. Risk of transmitting the human immunodeficiency virus, cytomegalovirus and hepatitis B virus to health care workers exposed to patients with AIDS and AIDS-related conditions. J Infect Dis 1987; 156;1-8.*

4 *CDC Update: Human immunodeficiency virus infections in health care workers exposed to blood of infected patients. MMWR 1987; 36; 285-289.*

5 *McEvoy M, Porter K, Mortimer P et al. Prospective study of clinical laboratory, and ancillary staff with accidental exposures to blood or body fluid from patients infected with HIV. Brit Med J 1987; 294: 1595-1597.*

Gossner Mission

Provisional WHO Clinical Case Definition for Adult AIDS

Adult AIDS is defined by the existence of **at least two major signs** (see below) **associated with at least one minor sign** (see below), in the absence of other known causes of immunosuppression such as cancer or severe malnutrition or other recognised aetiologies.

Major signs:

a) Weight loss (10 per cent of body weight)

b) Chronic diarrhoea for longer than one month

c) Prolonged fever for longer than one month (intermittent or constant)

Minor signs:

a) Persistent cough for longer than one month

b) Generalised pruritic dermatitis (itching and inflamed skin)

c) Recurrent herpes zoster (also sometimes called shingles)

d) Oropharyngeal candidiasis (yeasty fungus infection of the mouth and pharynx)

e) Chronic progressive and disseminated herpes simplex (blisters on skin, mouth and lips)

f) Generalised lymphadenopathy (abnormal enlargement of the lymph nodes)

The presence of generalised Kaposi's sarcoma (a cancer of the skin) or cryptococcal meningitis are sufficient by themselves for the diagnosis of AIDS.

This definition was developed during a WHO Workshop on AIDS in Central Africa, Bangui (October 1985) for use in areas where diagnostic resources are limited.

Other SPA publications of interest

If you are interested in receiving any of these publications free of charge, please fill out the order form below and send to WHO/SPA. Please ask only for those items you need and will use so that funds are not wasted.

Guidelines for Health Care Workers

This document is being revised for release in late 1987. The summary included in this issue is taken from the revised document.

AIDS Technical Literature Update

This monthly publication includes brief summaries of approximately six important scientific articles about AIDS, short abstracts of approximately 10 additional articles and a selected bibliography of recent scientific publications about AIDS.

AIDS Health Promotion Exchange

This quarterly publication is addressed to those planning and implementing health education and communication programmes for AIDS prevention. It will feature articles about health promotion programmes, their strategies and evaluation.

My preferred language is: English ☐ French ☐ Spanish ☐

Please send me:

☐ **WHO Guidelines for Health Care Workers**

☐ **AIDS Technical Literature Update**

☐ **AIDS Health Promotion Exchange**

Name: .....

Title: .....

Organisation: .....

Address: .....

.....

Country: .....

Any questions about the content of the WHO REPORT should be to **WHO/SPA/HPR, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.**

AIDS: a worldwide effort will stop it

Gossner Mission

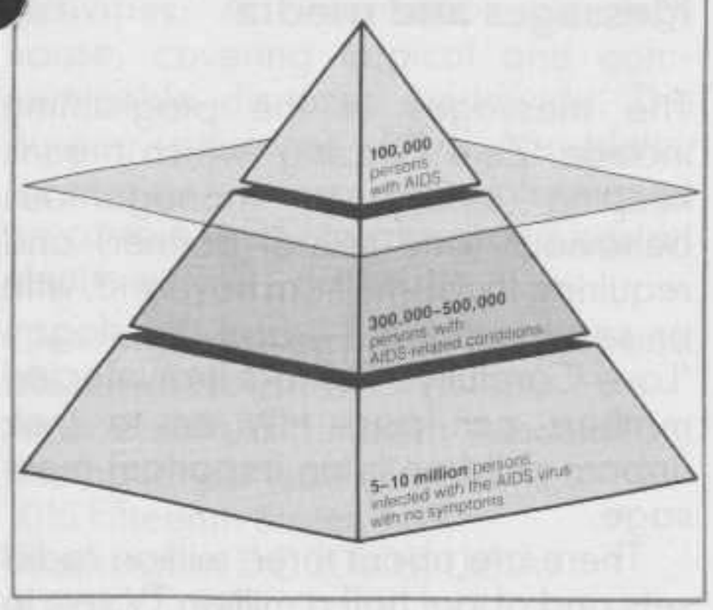
HIV infection. Many are trying to cope with the extra demands on their time and on resources caused by the AIDS problem on top of an already full primary health care workload.

Future trends

The HIV infection appears to be spreading geographically as well as increasing in intensity in areas already affected. However, it is difficult to predict future trends. Further spread of HIV will occur, for several reasons:

- Persons with HIV are likely to be infected for life; most will not develop any symptoms or show any evidence of illness for at least several years, during which time they may transmit HIV to others.
- HIV is spread sexually (from any infected person to his or her sexual partner), through blood (transfusions, injections, skin-piercing instruments) and from mother to child. This combination of methods of transmission means that nearly all segments of the world's population have some degree of risk of exposure to HIV. Once HIV is introduced into a population, its spread is almost inevitable.
- HIV is already a problem throughout the world, although current regional differences in levels of infection are quite significant.

AIDS: the hidden epidemic



WHO/SPA

WHO: a global response

After several years of preliminary activity, the WHO Special Programme on AIDS (SPA) was created on 1 February 1987. The Special Programme has put together, and raised funds to implement, a global AIDS strategy, with the support of every country in the world.

At the global level, SPA's role includes providing strategic leadership, facilitating information exchange, providing mechanisms for achieving consensus and coordination for scientific and educational research and development, and resource mobilisation and coordination.

The objectives of the WHO/SPA global strategy are:

- to prevent HIV transmission;
- to take care of HIV infected persons;
- to unify national and international AIDS control efforts.

The principal components of global AIDS prevention and control are:

- strong national AIDS prevention and control programmes;
- international leadership, coordination and cooperation.

The key components of national AIDS prevention and control programmes include:

- political willingness to confront the HIV problem;
- creation of a National AIDS Committee, representing the health and broad social interests involved in the HIV problem;
- initial epidemiological and resource assessments;
- establishment of a surveillance system for AIDS, and particularly for HIV infection;
- development of in-country laboratory capabilities;
- educational programmes for health workers at all levels;
- prevention programmes directed to the general public and to specific groups in the population;
- programmes for the care and management of HIV-infected persons, their sexual partners, families and other groups;
- evaluation mechanisms based, as far as possible, on indicators of HIV infection.

WHO's work at the national level is well underway. National AIDS Committees have been established in over 100 countries. In 1987 91 countries, including 40 in Africa, 30 in the Middle East, Asia and Oceania, 15 in the Americas and six in Europe have requested collaboration with WHO to develop, support and strengthen their national AIDS programmes. Already WHO has provided over 250 technical support missions by health professionals, and 50 countries have prepared written plans for national AIDS prevention and control. Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Ethiopia have put together medium-term (three to five year) plans and, in collaboration with WHO, have received pledges of funding from aid agencies to implement these plans. In addition, 15 laboratory workshops have trained approximately 300 laboratory workers from 90 countries; these workers will then train others in their countries in the latest HIV diagnostic methods.

Conclusion

The HIV epidemic affects both industrialised and developing countries. It represents an urgent and unprecedented threat to world health, the eventual magnitude of which cannot be predicted. Action taken now will have greater impact than action taken later. It must also be integrated carefully to fit in with existing primary health care priorities and to support existing primary health care strategies. AIDS prevention will strengthen primary health care efforts to provide sterile needles, to reduce the spread of all sexually-transmitted diseases, to improve the training of health care workers and to improve health promotion and education outreach systems. It is clear that the health care worker will have a central role to play. WHO will make every effort to support this role.

Dr Jonathan M Mann, Director, Special Programme on AIDS, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

**The name 'human immunodeficiency virus' has replaced the earlier names for the AIDS virus (LAV and HTLV). Related retroviruses include LAV-2, HTLV-4 and other recently recognised retroviruses which are related to HIV, with or without evidence of immunosuppression or clinical disease. In this article, 'HIV' stands for all of these viruses.*

Gossner Mission

Uganda: an AIDS control programme

The government of Uganda has recognised that the AIDS epidemic is a serious threat to economic and social development. The Ministry of Health has therefore given AIDS control high priority and has initiated a comprehensive health education programme.

In October 1986 the National Committee for the prevention of AIDS was appointed to advise the Ministry of Health and coordinate related technical and operational activities. To strengthen the Committee, an AIDS Control Programme (ACP) was developed which includes a Health Education component (known as the National Health Education Programme on AIDS). The ACP has three main objectives:

- to provide information to the population about how AIDS is transmitted;
- to assist individuals to change risk behaviour;
- to promote non-risk sexual behaviour.

Programme activities concentrate on the development of educational material, including:

- information material for seminar participants;
- communication through radio and television;
- brochures and posters, and the communication of health education messages through a number of channels;
- special campaigns addressing target groups;
- a campaign for training trainers;
- seminars for parents, teachers, religious and political leaders;
- seminars for modern and traditional health workers in all districts, including private practitioners and midwives;
- in-service training of staff.

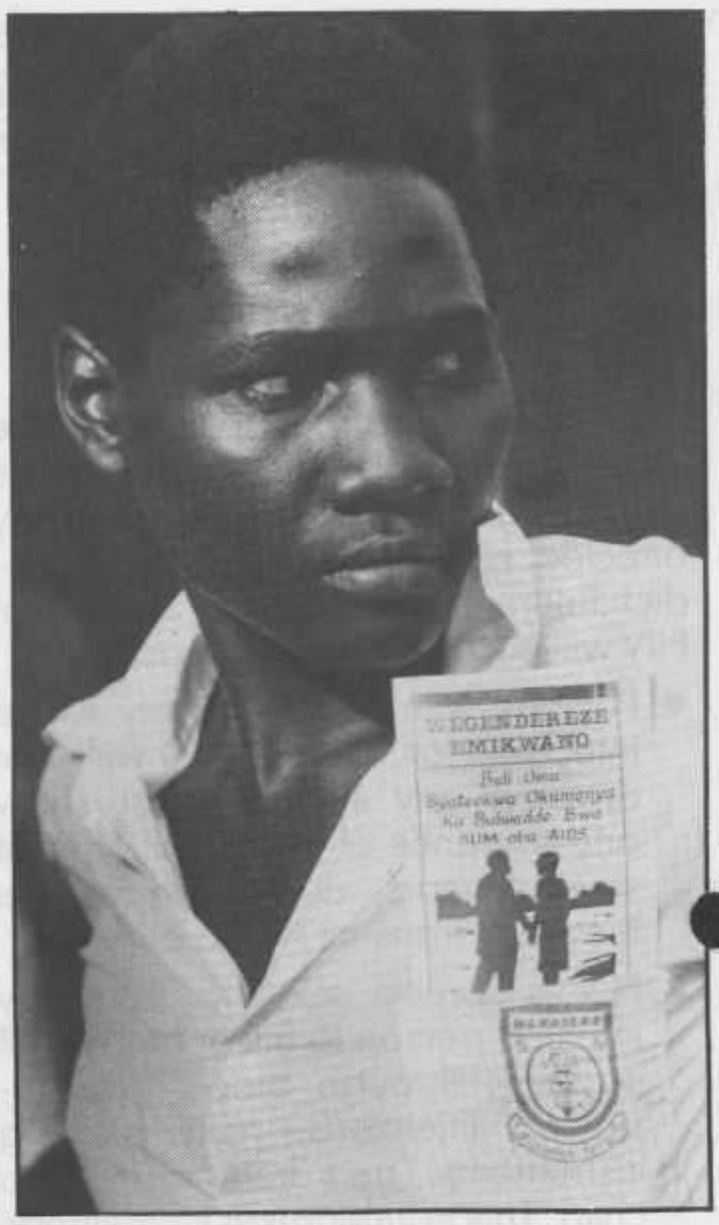
Thirty-three health inspectors, based at district level, will be seconded to be in charge of health education, surveillance and staff administration, as well as promoting community organisation and participation. They will be in charge of between six and ten male and female health assistants, whose activities will be coordinated with other services such as environmental improvements, nutrition education and home visits.

Reaching target groups

The primary audience are members of high risk groups, mainly prostitutes and their customers. Special educational efforts are being targeted at these groups and messages are delivered in bars and hotels. There is also free distribution of condoms in all hotels.

- **School children**

It is estimated that 60 per cent of all children aged 6-13 years and approximately 10 per cent of all adolescents in Uganda attend school (a total of 2-3 million). Special efforts through school health education are being targeted at these groups using information materials produced by the Ministries of Education and Health. UNICEF is also preparing AIDS school health kits. Teaching about sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS will be included in schools' ongoing family life classes. Suitable channels for communicating with children and adolescents not attending school are being explored, for example through the resistance committees and the child-to-child programmes. The feasibility of revitalising tribal customs, linked to initiation of the young, including sex education, is being looked at through discussion with local chiefs, traditional healers, resistance committees and church leaders.



Mike Goldwater/Network

Government leaflets promoting change in sexual behaviour.

- **Women**

Health education activities targeted at adolescent girls and women of childbearing age are approached through women's organisations, traditional midwives and other formal women's networks and church organisations.

Messages and media

The messages in the programme include 'Zero Grazing' which means keeping strictly to monogamous behaviour (one sexual partner) and requiring the same from husband, wife or sexual partner — and the slogan 'Love Carefully'. The fact that infected mothers can pass HIV on to their unborn children is an important message.

There are about three million radio sets and about half a million TV sets in Uganda. Much of the AIDS educational programme is being carried out on the radio. Programmes are translated into all (about 20) Ugandan languages.

Mrs Faith Elangot, Deputy Chief Nursing Officer, Ministry of Health, PO Box 8, Entebbe, Uganda.

Gossner Mission

The following resource list is the first of an occasional series, covering new sources of information on AIDS and its prevention, from both developed and developing countries. The list is based on relevant materials we know to be currently available. Readers are encouraged to send in examples of additional resources relating to AIDS and its prevention, published in their own countries. In this way we hope future resource lists will most usefully reflect the activities and campaigns of our readers.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Academy of Educational Development (AED)
1255 Twenty-third St, N.W.,
Washington D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Activities: USAID has granted $15·5m for a five-year contract to assist developing countries in implementing their AIDS education programmes. The project will work closely with WHO in supporting national programmes.

AIDS and Development Information Unit
Panos Institute,
8 Alfred Place,
London WC1E 7EB, U.K.

Activities: The Unit is establishing an AIDS Response Monitoring Network of Third World journalists to provide a better understanding of the social and political dimensions of the AIDS pandemic (see also books/manuals). In 1988 Panos will be collaborating with the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases (see below) on a monthly newsletter *World AIDS*.

Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases
LSHTM
Keppel Street, Gower Street,
London WC1E 7HT

Activities: An information clearinghouse, covering tropical and communicable diseases worldwide. The Bureau produces *AIDS Newsletter* (see below), disseminates information on current AIDS literature, and has an electronic AIDS database.

Clearinghouse on Infant Feeding and Maternal Nutrition
American Public Health Association,
International Health Programs,
1015 Fifteenth Street, NW,
Washington DC 20005, U.S.A.

Activities: Resource centre with a collection of material (mainly North American and Western European publications) about HIV and AIDS.

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
PO Box 759,
Inner Circle,
Regent's Park,
London NW1 4LQ, U.K.

Activities: An AIDS resource unit has been set up to coordinate AIDS prevention activities within the IPPF's international, regional and national networks. Activities will include assessment of how AIDS affects ongoing work; new activities relating to the prevention of AIDS including providing relevant training for FPA staff and consultants. The AIDS unit will produce a booklet giving the facts about AIDS using clear language and illustrations. A video is also planned, and FPAs will be provided with audio-visual equipment.

Teaching Aids at Low Cost (TALC)
PO Box 49,
St. Albans AL1 4AX, U.K.

Activities: A flannelgraph will be produced early next year. Price: £17·00 plus postage and packing. A set of 24 slides relating to the AIDS epidemic will also be available in early 1988. Prices start from £2·50 (surface mail) or £3·10 (airmail) for 24 unmounted slides.

Tropical Child Health Unit (TCHU)
Institute of Child Health (ICH),
30 Guilford Street,
London WC1N 1EH, U.K.

Activities: The TCHU is focusing on AIDS in children including producing low cost training materials, and supporting small scale local research.

World Health Organization Special Programme on AIDS (WHO/SPA)
1211 Geneva 27,
Switzerland.

The Progress Report, number 1, April 1987 outlines WHO activities from June 1986-April 1987, including support to national AIDS programmes, and international activities.

Strategies and Structure: Projected Needs, March 1987 outlines WHO programme goals, strategies, organisations and projected development needs from 1987-1991. An annex contains an overview of the AIDS pandemic.

EQUIPMENT

Equipment for Charity Hospitals Overseas (ECHO)
Ullswater Crescent,
Coulsdon,
Surrey, U.K.

Activities: Provides blood testing kits, low cost disposable needles, syringes, gloves, vehicles for AIDS outreach programmes, information on safe re-sterilisation of equipment. Relevant interests also include supply of generic pharmaceuticals, and maintenance of clinic and hospital equipment in developing countries.

BOOKS/MANUALS

- **AIDS and the Third World**
This dossier is a valuable source of information. The updated edition contains the latest available world statistics on HIV and AIDS, a country-by-country update on AIDS prevention and control, and updates on AIDS research, treatment and the social and economic impact of the disease. A Spanish translation is planned. A French edition has been published by ENDA in Senegal. The Brazilian Ministry of Health has commissioned a Portuguese translation, financed by the Swedish Red Cross, to be distributed to over 10,000 health workers. *Available from the Panos Institute. Price: £5·50*

- **Blaming Others: Racial and Ethnic Aspects of AIDS**
This dossier examines racial biases in AIDS research and world media coverage of AIDS, and will be available in January 1988. Written by African, Black and Hispanic-American journalists and scholars. *Available from the Panos Institute. Price: £5·50*

- **What is AIDS? A Manual for Health Personnel**
A short booklet written to help health workers respond to, and learn about AIDS. Contains information about all the main facts, and clear illustrations. Describes very clearly how the virus is and is not spread, and the need for

Gossner Mission

compassionate and sensitive care of patients. *Available from Christian Medical Commission, World Council of Churches, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Price: Free of charge.*

• **AIDS: Questions and Answers**
Daniels, A.G. *Available from Cambridge Books, 1986. Address: see AIDSFACTS below. Price: £3·95*

• **Preventing a crisis: How the problems of AIDS affect Family Planning Associations**
This manual has been designed to help Family Planning Associations (FPAs) to consider a variety of responses to the problems caused by AIDS, to take actions appropriate to their roles within communities and, using available resources, to contribute in an effective way to National AIDS Co-ordinating Committee Plans, where these exist. Contains sections on counselling, health education, youth training and service delivery. Designed for easy local adaptation. *Available from IPPF.*

• **AIDS Nursing Guidelines**
Available from the Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AB, U.K. Price: £3·75

• **ABC of AIDS**
Edited by Adler, M.W. Based on articles published in the British Medical Journal, this book includes chapters on the development of the epidemic; the virus and tests; immunology; management of early HIV infection; manifestations of the disease; as well as counselling and nursing care. *Available from the British Medical Journal, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR, U.K. Price: £9·95*

• **AIDS in Africa: A Challenge to Health Education**
By Dr John Hubley. Discusses challenges for AIDS health education activities in Africa and priorities for health education research. *Available from the Health Education Unit, Leeds Polytechnic, Calverley Street, Leeds LS1 3HE, U.K.*

NEWSLETTERS/LEAFLETS

• **AIDS Newsletter**
Contains news briefs selected from the media and technical press on all aspects of AIDS. Aimed at healthcare workers and concerned professionals. 17 issues a year, from the *Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT, U.K. Price: £45·00 per annum (U.K. and developing countries), £57·00 (other overseas) including postage.*

• **People and AIDS**
People magazine, published quarterly by the IPPF, in English and French, will now include a *People and AIDS* supplement. The Panos Institute will be providing the main editorial input to the supplement. Copies available from *People, Longman Group Ltd, Subscriptions (Journals) Department, Fourth Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AA, U.K. Price: Organisations overseas annual subscription £25·00 (US $35·00), individuals £15·00 (US $20·00).*

• **AIDS and You: Some Facts about the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome**
A short leaflet outlining the basic facts about HIV infection and AIDS, and warning that the chances of getting AIDS are 'far higher than winning on Pickalot' (a popular lottery). The leaflet asks ordinary Zambians to 'hold out a helping hand to AIDS sufferers and their families: we are brothers and sisters in this tragedy'. *Available from the Family Life Movement of Zambia, PO Box 50796, Lusaka, Zambia. Price: Free of charge*

• **AIDS monitor**
Now a regular two page section of *New Scientist* weekly magazine, updated articles on developments around vaccine testing, screening, drugs, etc. *Available from New Scientist. Price: annual subscription £63·00*

• **AIDS: Facing the Worldwide Threat. Network, Special Issue, Spring 1987**
This special issue of *Network*, the quarterly bulletin of Family Health International, includes articles outlining the facts about AIDS, epidemiology, precautions against transmission and an assessment of protection offered by condoms and spermicides. *Available from Family Health International, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, 27709, U.S.A. Price: Free of charge.*

VIDEO

• **AIDS: The virus, its clinical features, transmission and prevention**
Produced for doctors, nurses and other health workers. Betamax and VHS (30 mins).From *Dr John Davies, Postgraduate Medical Teaching Services, 256 Sutton Park, Dublin 13, Eire. Price: £20·00 (including postage and packing).*

OTHER RESOURCE MATERIAL

• **AIDSFACTS**
A teaching pack of educational material on AIDS for adolescents, suitable for use by non-science teachers and students. Contains 33 A4 sheets including facts, discussion, decision making and role play exercises. *Available from Cambridge Science Books, Tracey Hall, Cockburn Street, Cambridge CB1 3NB, U.K. Price: £16·95*

• **AIDS Resource Pack**
(Largely UK-based materials) published twice a year. Provides a list of up-to-date resources including books, pamphlets, leaflets, videos, teaching packs, computer sources, organisations and support groups, etc. *Available from Cambridge Medical Books (address as above). Price: £8·00 per year.*

Managing editor: Kathy Attawell
Deputy editor: Hilary Hughes

Editorial advisory group (as of November 1987): Dr L Guerra de Macedo Rodrigues (Brazil), Dr K Fleischer (FRG), Professor K McAdam (UK), Professor L Mata (Costa Rica), Dr A Meyer (WHO), Dr D Nabarro (UK), Dr A Pinching (UK), Dr P Poore (SCF), Dr M Wolff (FRG).
Views expressed by the authors do not necessarily reflect those of AHRTAG or the editors.

AIDS Action **is produced with support from Memisa Medicus Mundi, MISEREOR, Oxfam, Save the Children Fund and WHO/SPA.**

Produced by AHRTAG, 85 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 3DE, UK. Printed by Bourne Offset Ltd **ISSN 0953-0096**

Gossner Mission

UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Palpa Community Health Programme - a brief history

Introduction

The Tansen UMN Hospital was opened in 1954 by Dr Carl Friedericks. Shortly afterwards a Mother and Child Welfare clinic was started in direct relation to the hospital. One year later a Norwegian Midwife,

1957

Ingeborg Skjervheim, joined the growing team of expatriates . She gradually became involved in midwifery in the bazaar and surrounding villages, a service that was much appreciated. From 1960 she worked fulltime with midwifery and child health care and this was the beginning of what is now known as Palpa Community Health Programme (CHP).

The Town Clinic

Ingeborg Skjervheim later took over the work of the Mother and Child Welfare clinic, the Town Clinic, from where she not only served the bazaar people but also went for home deliveries in a wide area. She

1960

remained in charge of the Town Clinic for 14 years, and there are few families in th bazaar who did not receive help through that clinic. The Town Clinic therefore came to mean a lot to the Mission through creating good Public Relations.

TB Control

In the early 1960's Dr Iwa Mura, a Japanese doctor, took up the challenge of Tuberculosis control. A complete casefinding survey was done in Tansen bazaar and those who were found to have active disease were treated and followed up. BCG vaccination campaigns were undertaken both in the bazaar and in the surrounding panchayats.

Mobile MCH work

Already in the early days it had been recognized that the presence of a highly efficient hospital in the area would not change the fact that many mothers and children died because of unhygienic conditions all around the hospital. Therefore mothers and"under 5" children

1973

were identified as an especially needy target group and in 1975 mobile Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics were started on a monthly of weekly basis in 5 villages . As well as the clinics an expatriate nurse helped by Nepali staff also carried out health education and immunisations, including BCG, DPT, and Typhoid.

Field training for students

The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) campus, which opened in 1973, utilised these clinics as well as the bazaar clinic for field training experience for their students. In the beginning expatriate staff had to train their own Nepali helpers but as the campus started to train Auxiliary Nurse Midwifes, graduates became available to the Programme. With increased staff, both expatriate and Nepali, it became possible , during the next five years , to increase the mobile MCH clinics to seve another 10 villages, all within less than a day's walking distance.

MCH work in Hospital Out-Patients Department

In 1976 an MCH clinic was established in the hospital to provide more comprehensive care for under 5 children and antenatal patients in close co-operation with the hospital. This clinic was later handed over to the hospital.

1976

The clinics run by CHP were also used for field training for the students from both the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) campus and the Community Medical Assistant (CMA) campus which latter opened in 1976.

School Health

To be able to respond to the increasing demands for field practice for students from both campuses, school health programmes were started.

His Majesty's Government Nepal HMG/N

In 1973-74 HMG/N fromulated their health care development strategy. This strategy is based on an intograted approach with the Health Post(HP) as the primary care unit,each relating to a population of 10-20,000 people (or 4-6 panchayats) and a district hospital for 6-10 Health Posts. (Each panchayat is to be served by a local Village Health Worker whose main task is to visit every home in his area regularly.)

Gossner Mission

Government Health Posts established 1977

However, apart from a private Health Post in the north-west corner of Palps it was not until 1977 that the first government Health Post was established in Palpa, closely followed by one more in 1978, both in areas where CHP had been heavily involved with the above mentioned mobile clinics. UMN staff continued to work in the area for 3 years, gradually decreasing the work to a level that would be more realistic for a government Health Post to manage. (What remained in 1980 was a weekly MCH clinic in one of the Health Posts, supported by CHP staff.)

Drinking Water 1978

During 1978-79 CHP got involved in the construction of drinking water schemes in 3 villages, utilizing the expertise of UMN Butwal Technical Institute. These first attempts were learning experiences since it became apparent that involvement in drinking water apart from the technical side also includes social and political involvement in a community.

Review of strategies

In 1978 the work was evaluated (informally) as there had been an increasing awareness among the workers of the necessity for community participation if we were going to have a lasting impact in the communities. The Alma Ata declaration came with its concept of primary health care as integrated development including agriculture, provision of drinking water, animal health, preventive and curative care etc.

Demonstration Areas 1978

Through an ongoing dialogue at different levels the conclusion was reached that it was time for a new initiative. Experienced staff went to a selected village, stayed there for some time and listened and talked to people to determine what were their felt needs. Thus informally gathering information they realized that the first felt need of the community was not necessarily health care but rather availability of drinking water, agriculture, animal health etc. Human health care was a need that came further down on the list. To get the community involved in solving their own problems the staff encouraged the villagers to form a committee. On the request of that committee CHP sent volunteers for animal health training, got involved in drinking water projects and also training of midwifery and health volunteers in preventive and simple curative care.

The first Demonstration Area was created to be a demonstration to the surrounding communities on what a community can do for itself if given the right kind of support. The number of Demonstration Areas increased over the next 6-7 years to include altogether 7 areas of 50-105 households in 3 panchayats.

Water 1981

Since CHP was now getting more and more involved with drinking water a Nepali surveyor/overseer was employed in 1981. Gradually a strategy was developed which means that CHP provided skilled manpower and material not locally availabe such as cement, pipe etc. and the community themselves provided unskilled manpower and locally available materials. A condition for CHP involvement is, 1) that the community forms a water committee with which CHP can work, 2) that they collect an amount equal to 10% of the construction cost to be put aside for future maintenance and, 3) that the committee select one or two local people to be trained to do maintenance.
According to this new strategy seven water schemes were completed during 1982-84 and several new schemes planned and started.

Agriculture

As agriculture was found to be a high priority in the demonstration areas CHP sought to recruit agricultural personnel to be able to give professional input in the villages. In 1980 an expatriate agriculturalist joined the team followed by another in 1982. Various trials on demonstration plots were carried out and in one community a vegetable growing programme was started in 1984.

Gossner Mission

Income Generation

In 1982 CHP was involved in helping a community to set up a community-owned mill to be run as a cooperative through giving technical advice and support. The above mentioned vegetable growing programme was also started with income generation as a major objective.

Literacy

Over the years, literacy programmes were run and/or supported by CHP as requested by communities in the demonstration areas.

Joint UMN/HMG Programme

Since a District Health Office (DHO) had been established in 1977 and the number of Health Posts in the district were growing, the programme started to look for possibilities for co-operation. The new District Health Office worked under severe constraints related to limited budget and staffing and it was felt that pooling resources might benefit goth HMG programme and the local communities . Therefore, in 1981 an agreement for a joint HMG/UMN programme was signed by the Ministry of Health, followed by a letter of understanding in 1982. CHP is to support the DHO in its effort to provide comprehen- primary health care to the people in Palpa District. This has been done in different ways , such as supporting two government Health Posts in providing MCH services, Health Post visits by CHP Medical Officer, regular seminars for government Health Post staff for inservice training and encouragement etc.

1981

The question then arose as to how to integrate the Demonstration Area work and the health volunteers into the government health care system as the Domonstration Areas eventually would be covered by a government Health Post. Would our volunteers' services, although simple, be considered competiiive? Looking at the ultimate plans for HMG/N for primary health care a solution was seen to be the training of Community Health Leaders (CHL), who are volunteers trained in prevention and first aid. Those volunteers were to serve the people in their own wards and relate to the Village Health Worker and the Health Post. The Community Health Leader training , being very similar to the training the Demonstration Area volunteers had received, seemed to facilitate integration of our old volunteers into this system.However, for such a programme to be successful , a well supervised Village Health Worker seemed to be essential. There were no Village Health Workers with HMG at that time.

Pilot Project

In September 1983 we were approached by the National Commission on Population (NCP) regarding a health programme in one panchayat which was to be a pilot programme, aiming at making the community independent regarding primary health care. As their approach was very similar to our own we took up the challenge. A local Village Health Worker was employed and given ' on the job ' training . He then started a home visiting programme using a family folder which is basically an improved version of the government Village Health Worker register. Feedback was given to the local Health Committee who, realizing some of the problems of the community, readily accepted the offer to have Community Health Leaders and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) or midwifery volunteers from each ward trained .

Thus this programme became a pilot project not only for the National Commission on Population but also for CHP, offering valuable experience in developing a programme that can be reproduced in panchayats covered by a government Health Post.(The ultimate plan is for a small community-financed clinic to be establishedin that community.)

Demonstration Areas integrated into Health Post areas

1984

1985

The next step towards integration with the Health Post work was taken in 1984. Since the District Health Office didn't have posts for Village Health Workers CHP employed two Village Health Workers, selected by their own panchayats, on the understanding that they would be transferred to the District Health Office at the time when posts would be created. The Village Health Workers were given initial training by CHP and started their home-visiting programme. In one of these panchayats combined Community Health Leader and Traditional Birth Attendant training in co-operation with HMG/District Health Office took place in the beginning of 1985.

Gossner Mission

contd:

It is anticipated that such training can be conducted in the next panchayat within a year.

For two panchayats, still not covered by a Health Post, requests to expand our Demonstration Areas to involve the whole of both panchayats have come. At the time when this is written (April 1985) a Village Health Worker is establishing a home-visiting programme in one of them and in the other panchayat a Health Committee has just been formed. Since the District Health Office has no work in those areas yet, the work will relate directly to CHP until such a time when handover can take place on mutual understanding .

April 1985

At present CHP has many open doors to the communities. The philosophy of integrated development has evolved out of those early, more or less successful attempts to involve the community in the identification of, and finding solutions to, their own problems. The Programme provides personnel for supervision of Village Health Workers, training and regular follow up of volunteers, professional support of various disciplines such as Nutrition, Animal Health, Agriculture, Forestry, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Nonformal education Family Planning, Income generation and Medicine.

April1986

Summary

The objectives of the annual plans are:-

1. To decrease morbidity, mortality and disability in selected communities.
2. to, through interaction with the communities , facilitable the the process of intergrated development.
3. To actively train and support HMG/N in their training of nationals.

Activities:

The Plapa, CHP multidisciplinary (integrated) programme has become active in 7 panchayats.

By Community Health Multidisiciplinary (integrated) programme is meant a programme that begins by invitation from the panchayat and continues by means of discussion, planning and implementation of various activities jointly between the community and CHP. It is Multidisciplinary (integrated) because several components of development are needed to be working together in order to achieve the health objectives of a community. The areas of ability in our programme are reflected in the sections, Health, Womens Programme, Agriculture, Drinking Water, Dental programme and Town Clinic. These sections have developed over the years reflecting both the commonly felt needs of the communities with wich we work and our own available resources. The programme has been carried out with frequent and good cooperation with the District Health Office.

Pälpa Community Health Programme Tansen .

Gossner Mission

ANDHI KHOLA HYDEL PROJECT, SITE LAYOUT.

1. Diversion dam across Andhi Khola.
   Crestt level 630 m, dam height 6 metres, length 60 m.
2. Galyang Bazaar.Level 730m,
   80 km to Pokhara, 80 km to Butwal.
3. Project Access Road, 1 km long.
4. Office and Staff houses.
5. Carpentry,Electrical workshops
   and central Store.
6. Generators & compressors .
   Electricity is supplied from here to
   whole Site, compressed air to 7,8 & 11.
7. Headrace Tunnel.Total length 1340 m.
   This will flow full with 2.7 cubic
   metres per second of water for Hydro-
   power, and extra for irrigation.
8. Vertical Shaft. Final depth 245 m.
   Water will pass down a 1 metre diameter steel p
   penstock to the Power house.
   Remainder of the 4 metre dia. shaft
   is for aceess to Power House
9. Power House will contain 3 Pelton
   turbine units, producing 5100 kiloWatts.
10. Ropeline. The 1 km long ropeway,
    has capacity of ½ ton and is used
    for transport to Tailrace portal.
11. Tailrace. This tunnel will be 1040 metres long.
    Its' purpose is to carry water away
    from the Power House to
    the Kali Gandaki River.
    It also allows cool air
    to come in to ventilate
    the Power House.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

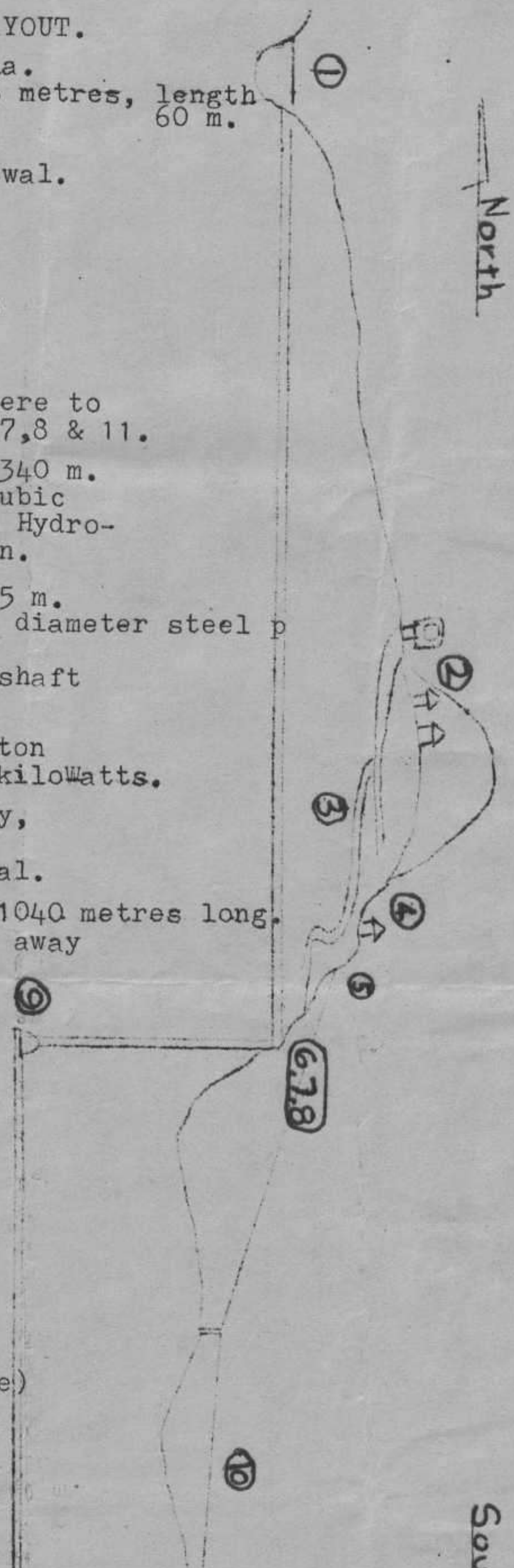
The Hydro Project is owned by
Butwal Power Company and is
funded jointly by His Majestys'
Government of Nepal and the
United Mission to Nepal (Grant
from NORAD,Norway).

Cost approx. $ 6 M (Rupees 10 crore)
Construction commenced mid 1982.
Scheduled completion mid 1989.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

As you visit Site please keep
together in a compact group
and move along fairly quickly
so as to not disrupt the work.

Inside the tunnels can be quite
humid and you may choose not to
take your camera in.



Gossner Mission

GANDAKI BOARDING SCHOOL

(REGIONAL SCHOOL)

POKHARA



PROSPECTUS

Gossner Mission



Gandaki Boarding School

(Regional School)

P. O. Box 9 Lamachaur, Pokhara

(Tel. 398)

With the Compliments

of the Headmaster

Gossner Mission

GANDAKI BOARDING SCHOOL

REGIONAL SCHOOL

Lamachaur Pokhara

Address : Post Box 9,
Pokhara, Kaski,
Gandaki Zone,
NEPAL.

Telephone : 20. 398

Managing Committee Chairman : Gandaki Anchalaadhish.

Headmaster : Dr. David Bambach,
Ph. D., B. A., Dip.Ed.,
M. Ed., Dip. Teach., Dip. Theol.,
Dip. R. E., F. C. P.

Administrator : Mr Kenneth Afful.
(Bursar) M. Sc. (Amp.), D. M. S., Dip. P. & S.,
M. Inst. P. S , AMBIM.

Gossner Mission

GANDAKI BOARDING SCHOOL
(REGIONAL SCHOOL)
PROSPECTUS

Background

In response to a request by local people in Pokhara, the Gandaki Boarding School was established in 1965 (B. S. 2021/2022) with the assistance of the International Nepal Fellowship and The United Mission to Nepal. It was run for some years as a private boarding school, but in 1971 became a government school under the National Education System Plan.

More recently His Majesty's Government designated the school as a Regional School, with English to be used as the teaching medium. The Regional School commenced in 1985 (B. S. 2041/42). The students will work toward the Cambridge School Certificate International Examination, as well as the National School Leaving Certificate (S. L. C.). Girls were admitted, for the first time, in 1986 (B.S. 2042/2043).

At the request of His Majesty's Government, The United Mission to Nepal is assisting in this Regional School, by sending personnel to help in teaching and administration.



Location

The School is situated in a beautiful northern corner of the Pokhara Valley in the village of Lamachaur. A good motor road connects the school to the main Pokhara Bazaar about 5 Km. away.

Gossner Mission

The school is an attractive, open campus of more than 200 ropanis (25 acres/10 hectares), and the buildings are solid structures of grey stone. The single-storey classroom block looks down over the playing fields, the seven hostels, the dining hall, attractively designed gymnasium, health centre, workshops and the school farm. The classroom block includes a library, two science laboratories and a science resource centre.

Quarters for teachers and other staff are also inside the long perimeter fence. Separate farm land gives good facilities for teaching vocational agriculture.

Aims : Knowledge, Character, Service

The purpose of the school is to provide a high standard of all-round education to boys and girls from different areas of the country and from all social and economic backgrounds.

English will be increasingly used as the medium of instruction.

We recognise that academic achievement is not the sole measure of educational success, and therefore lay strong emphasis on character formation and extra-curricular activities. We hope the students who graduate from the school will have formed a desire to serve their neighbours, their community and their country.

Administrative Structure

The school is controlled by the School Managing Committee, which is appointed by HMG. This is the policy-making body which approves the fee structure and appoints staff to the school.

The Headmaster is assisted in the running of the school by several senior staff. The Academic Dean, working closely with subject Department Heads, has special responsibilities towards the teachers, the teaching programme and classroom routine. The Student Dean assists in matters relating to students' behaviour, discipline and counselling. The Hostel Co-ordinator is responsible for the general oversight of the hostels, working alongside the Hostel Parents. There is also a Day Students' Supervisor who is responsible for the welfare of day students. The Administrator (Bursar) is responsible to the Headmaster for the running of all other areas of the school, and is assisted by six Senior Administrative Staff.

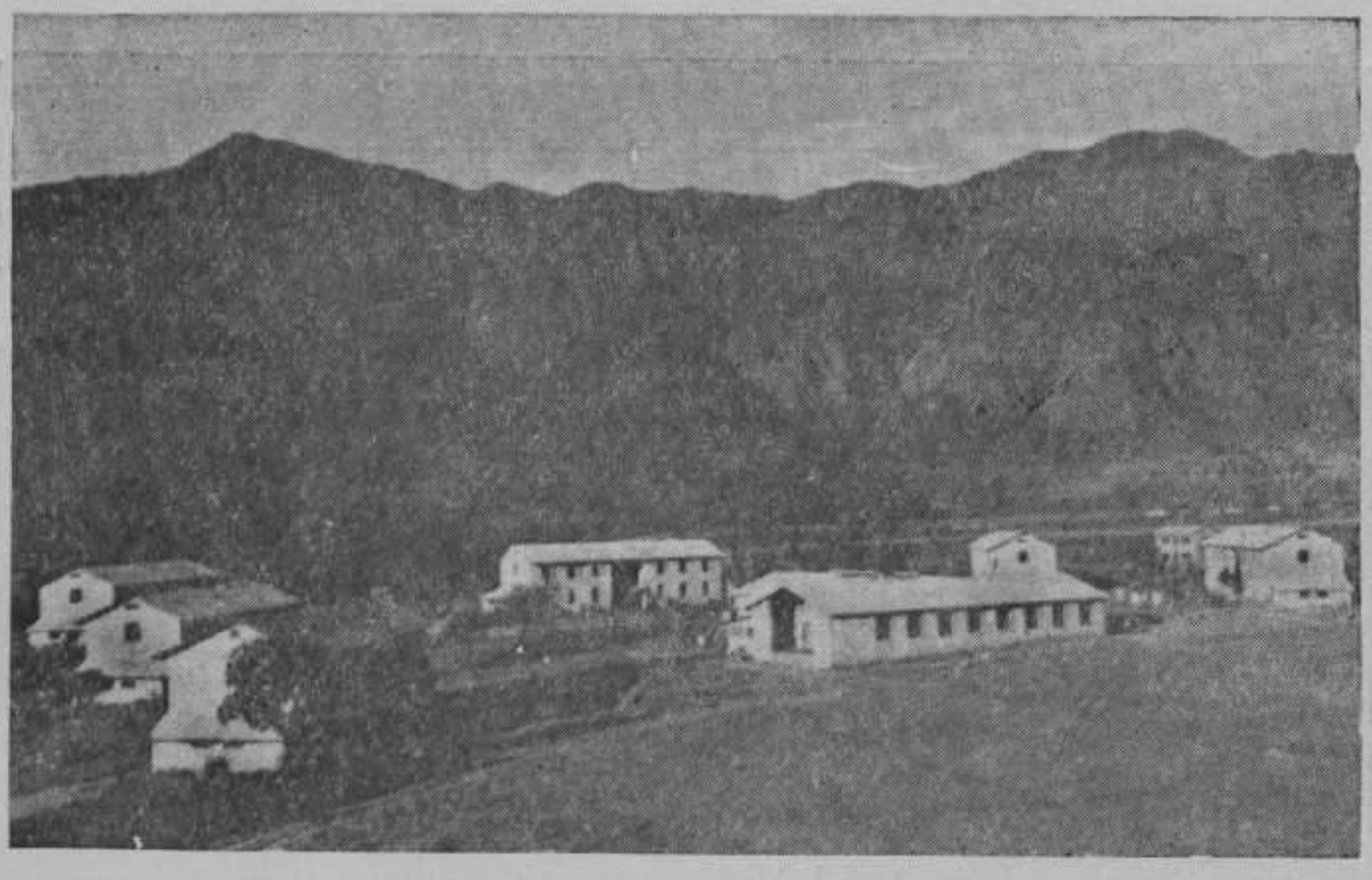
Teaching Staff

The school seeks to appoint teachers who have a high standard of spoken English, and are capable, well-qualified and motivated teachers. They must be able to contribute to the extra-curricular life of the school as well.

Gossner Mission

Students

The majority of the students are boarders and live in seven hostels on campus. They come from many different parts of Nepal and from all social and economic backgrounds They live, eat, work and play together without any barrier or distinction between them. Elected student leaders, such as house captains, day students' representatives and class captains, participate actively in decision-making in several areas of school life.



HOSTELS & DINING HALL

Hostel Arrangements

There are seven hostels, including one for girls, with younger students and older students living separately. One teacher lives in each hostel and is the hostel parent for his/her students. Other teachers also assist in hostel supervision. Elected student leaders in each hostel are given certain responsibilities and are expected to help in the smooth running of the hostel.

Work Duty

We believe in the dignity of work, and that students should learn the importance of manual work. To do this, there is a work duty system in which all students must take part. They are responsible for cleaning their hostels, the grounds, their classrooms, and the dining room. In this way, they can learn the importance of even the lowliest job.

Food

The boarding costs are kept to a minimum, while still providing a good, balanced and healthy diet. The food is simple but nourishing A small committee, which includes senior students, advise on the menu, and the Catering Manager constantly monitors the quality of the food and the cooking.

Gossner Mission

Meat is provided (unless a student is vegetarian) twice a week, and eggs given on the other days.

No special food will be prepared for any students unless, for health reasons, on the specific request of the school Health Supervisor.

Parents are requested **NOT** to send food and sweets to their children.



Health

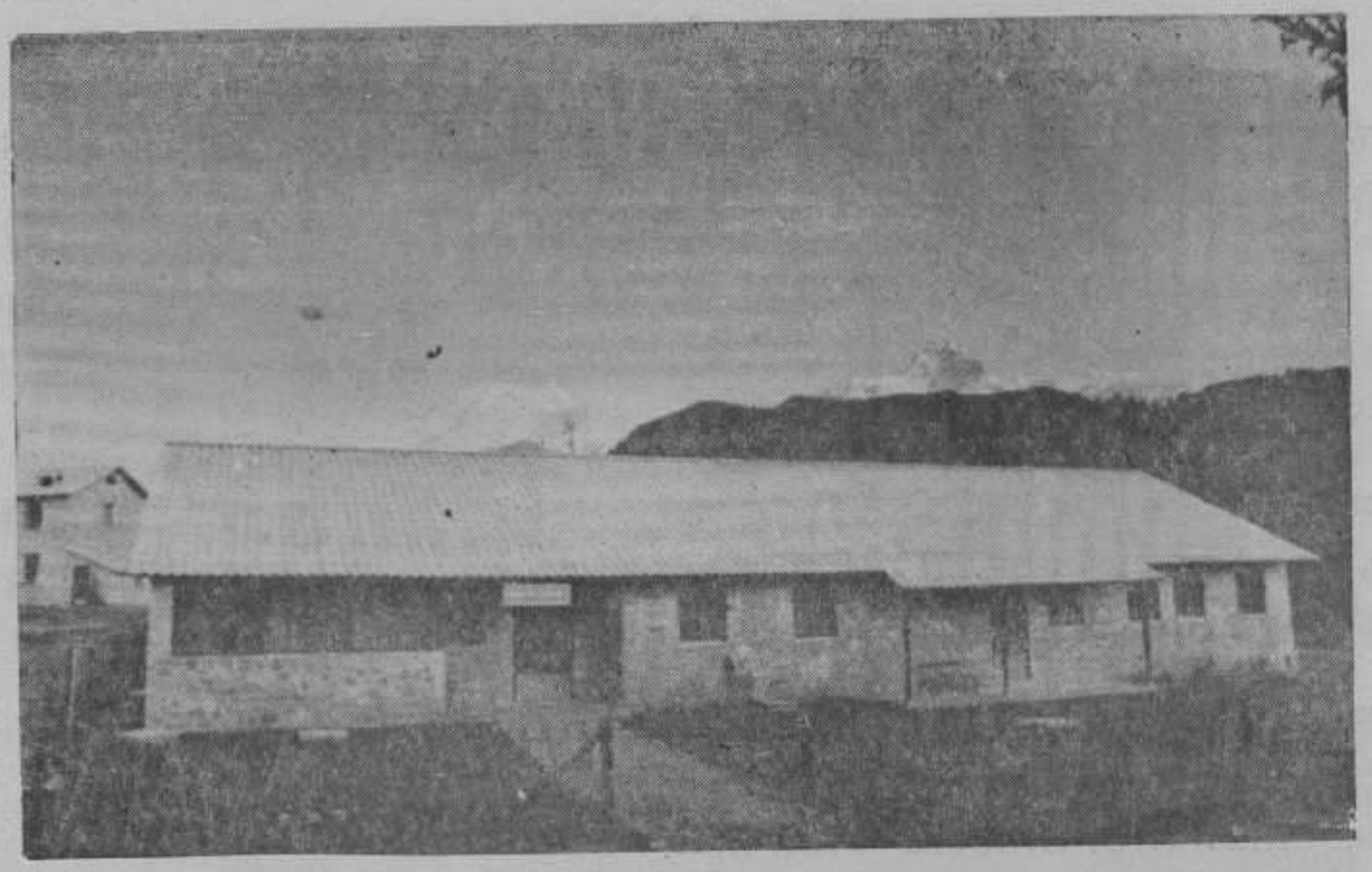
There is a full-time qualified person in charge of the school's new spacious Health Centre Students are able to go there at the set times each day, and they will receive advice and treatment as necessary. Ordinary medicines are given free, but exceptional expenses(eg.X-rays, glasses, etc.)will be charged to the student's account.

If a student needs to stay in hospital for a more serious complaint, then the school will contact the student's parents or local guardians, and they will be asked to take responsibility.

Normally the school Health Supervisor will give an annual report on the student's health, which will accompany his or her academic report,

A local Pokhara doctor will act as School Consultant. The new school Health Centre was opened in 1986 (B. S. 2042/2043).

Gossner Mission



NEW SCHOOL HEALTH CENTRE

Extra-Curricular Activities

Students are encouraged to take part in sports such as football, athletics. basketball, volleyball, badminton, cricket and table tennis. Various clubs are run by staff each week for most of the year and there are also scouts, cubs, brownies and rover scouts groups at the school. Occasionally, students may put on a drama or cultural programme on the stage, or will enjoy class outings supervised by staff. A school bus has been purchased for educational visits and a variety of other activities.

We aim to expand this aspect of school life, since we believe it to be a most important part of a student's overall development.

There is also an inter-house competition in which all students are divided into houses and compete in sport and academic competitions.



PHOTO OF SCOUTS

Gossner Mission

Visiting

Parents or guardians of boarders are permitted to visit their children at school between 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. on the third Saturday of each Nepali month.

The first Saturday of each Nepali month will be an open Saturday when students are free to visit Pokhara Bazaar on their own. Younger students are only permitted to go in groups.

Parents are requested NOT to visit their children at school, except at the above time. In an emergency, at other times, they must first obtain permission from the Headmaster or Student Dean before meeting their child.

Parents who come from a long distance to visit, can meet their child at other times which are convenient to the school. They must obtain permission from the Headmaster or Student Dean first.

Holidays

The regular school holidays are approved each year by the Managing Committee. They are noted in the school calendar.

Students must go home during the regular school holidays. Only in an extreme emergency, or if the school is running a special course, will a student be permitted to remain on the school campus during holiday time. Normally the school kitchen is closed down and there is no hostel supervision at these times, so students cannot be catered for.

Students in classes 4 and 5 will only be sent home with a parent or guardian, or with an older student. Arranging for the student's travel home and back to school is the parent's responsibility.

Students must return to school on time after any holiday. Parents are expected to ensure this. If, because of illness or some other emergency, a student comes to school late, he or she must bring an explanatory letter from his or her parent or guardian.

Taking a student out of school during term time is not good, and parents are requested not to ask for such extra holidays.

If there is a very strong reason to take a student out of school, then the parent or guardian may make a request to do so to the Headmaster in person or in writing. Permission may or may not be granted.

Gossner Mission



Academic Life

The medium of instruction will be English, gradually over the coming years moving up through the school. English language, both spoken and written, will be emphasised strongly in all classes.

As this is a Nepali school, we want to emphasise the Nepali culture, but at the same time expose the students to the international scene.

Eventually students will be entered for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination (GCE 'O' level). The first candidates will sit in 1991 (B.S. 2047/2048).

For the National School Leaving Certificate (S. L. C.), the school offers the following subjects : Compulsory English, Optional English, Compulsory Nepali, Compulsory Mathematics,Optional Mathematics,Optional Science, Optional History, Optional Geography, and 2 optional vocational subjects – Agriculture and Industrial Education. All students study 7 subjects.

Students will be selected for a further year of study for the Cambridge 'O' – Level Examination, on the basis of their results in the (S. L. C.) "Send – Up" Examination. Successful students will study 7 or 8 of the following subjects : English Language (Compulsory), Nepali, Nepali Literature, Mathematics, Additional

Gossner Mission

Mathematics, Science (Physics and Chemistry), Human and Social Biology, History, Geography, Agriculture and Woodwork.

A limited number of students will be selected for Cambridge 'A' (advanced) – level studies in 3 subjects, at the National School in Kathmandu, on the basis of their 'O' – level results.

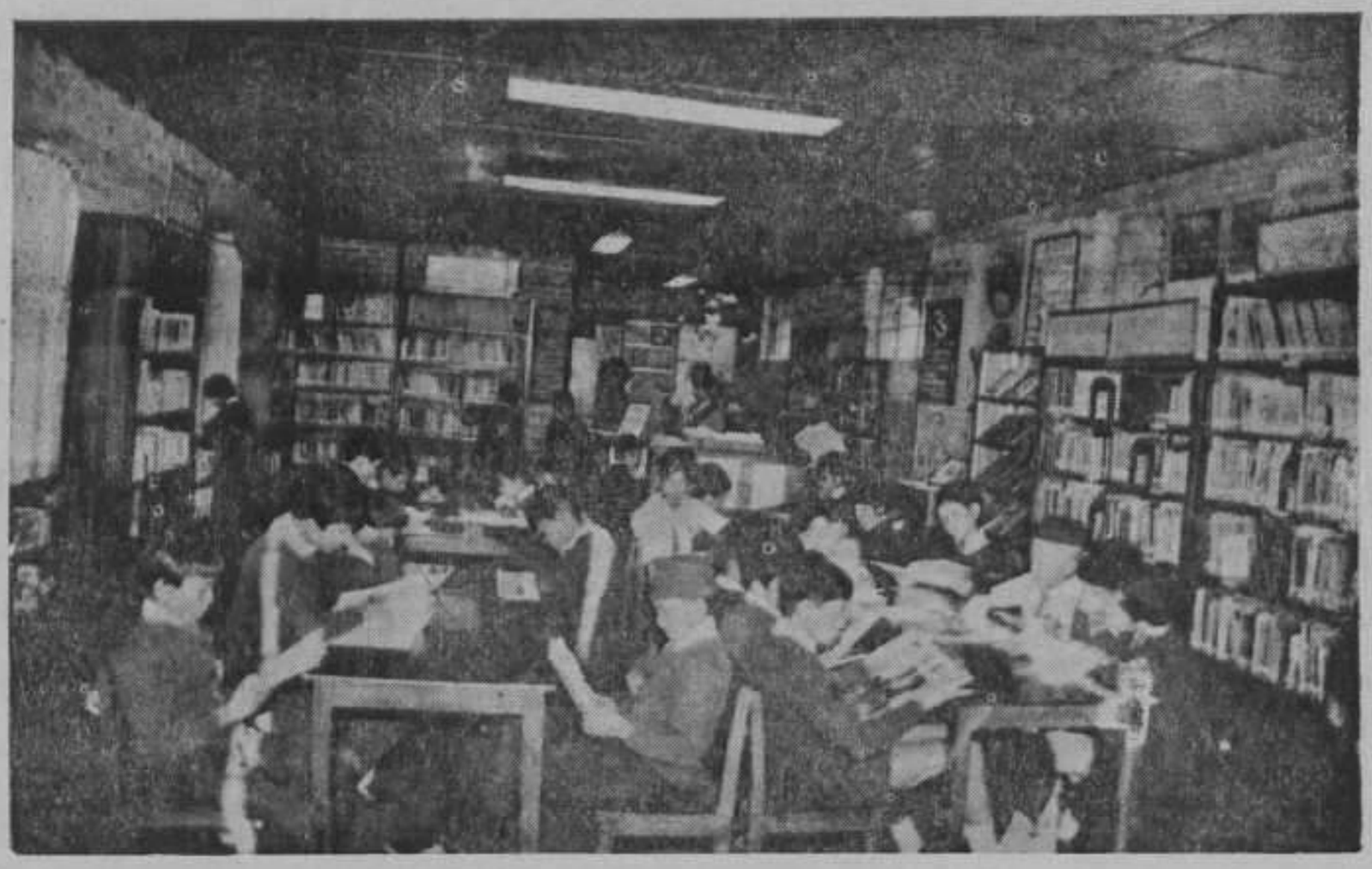
Students are expected to study hard during the regular teaching hours, and there will be no extra paid individual tution in the school. If a teacher considers a student is weak in any subject, he/she may arrange special times to help that student, but this will be part of the teacher's regular duty.

Supervised morning and evening private study is part of the normal school programme.

Students are encouraged to make regular use of the school library, which contains a range of books, magazines, journals, and audio-visual resources.

Special small – group (6 or 7 students) English classes help to build a good foundation in English, and to improve fluency and confidence in English.

The school holds regular professional seminars for Kaski District teachers. In this, and other ways, the school is seeking to contribute to the improvement of education in the district / region.



SCHOOL LIBRARY

Gossner Mission

REGULATIONS

1. Entrance

a) Students are admitted to the School in class 4 only, on the basis of merit, following the school's annual entrance examination. There is no admission to higher clases.

b) There is a scholarship scheme which offers assistance to a limited number of needy students.

c) Application forms for fee-paying and scholarship places are available from the school office from the month of Aswin.

2. Fees

a) Admission fee... ... ... — b) Security deposit .. | For current fees, refer
c) School tution and other fees .. d) Boarding fee... — | to the enclosed sheet.

Notes : i) The admission fee is not refundable

ii) The security deposit is refundable, but must be claimed within one year of the student leaving the school permanently.

iii) If a student leaves the school permanently, at any time other than at the end of a school year, the security deposit will not be refunded.

(iv) School fees are not refundable.

v) If a student is absent for 15 days or more at any one time, with the approval of the headmaster, then the boarding fee may be refunded, in proportion to the days absent.

vi) Requests for students to change from day student to boarder must be made in writing at least one month before the start of a school term. Normally, a student will not be permitted to change from boarder to day student, since the school is primarily a boarding school. There is a limit on the number of places for day students.

Bills are sent out bi-monthly, and parents are requested to pay promptly. If any student's account is in debit for more than three months, then he or she may be dropped from the school roll and sent home.

No student will be permitted to sit for the end-of-year examination, unless his or her account is clear.

Gossner Mission

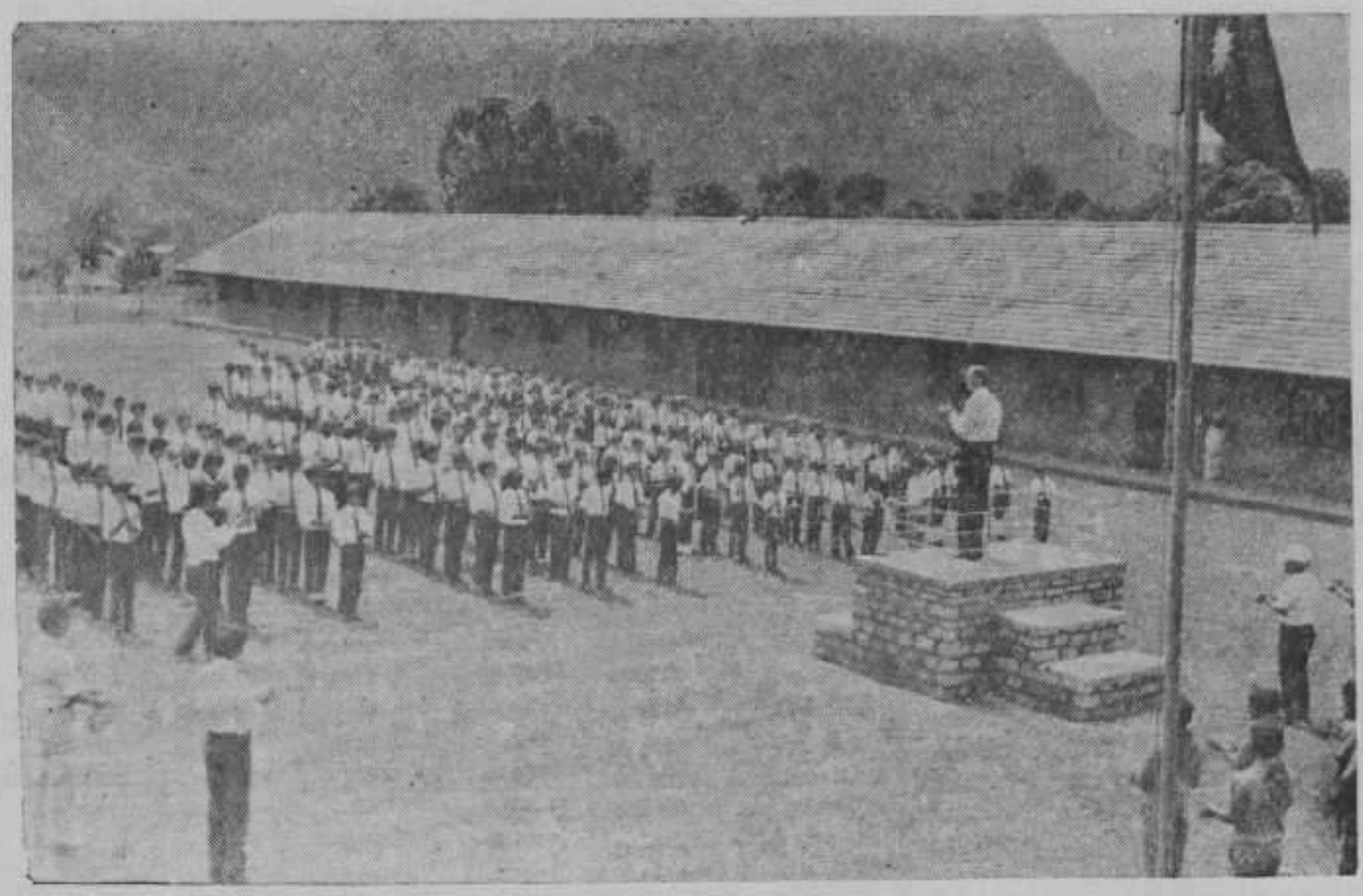


PHOTO OF ASSEMBLY

3. **Textbooks**

a) Normally the school will supply textbooks and stationery, and parents' accounts will be charged accordingly.

b) For some textbooks, which will remain the property of the school, a use of textbooks fee will be charged.

4. **Uniform**

i) In order to create a proper degree of uniformity, no variation (in material or style) will be permitted.

ii) The correct materials (for shirts, trousers and tunics) will be available for purchase at the school store. If they wish, parents may arrange to make the uniforms themselves, but, if they do, they must conform to the school's approved design and use the approved material. Parents are encouraged to use the School Tailor.

iii) The school will provide the proper necktie and badge to all students. These will be available for purchase at the School Shop.

iv) The dark blue blazer (coat) is NOT compulsory, but all other items must be worn by students.

v) Uniforms can be made by the School Tailor, if parents place an order.

vi) Full details of the uniform are provided below:—

Gossner Mission

Boys' Uniform

1. Shirt (white) - are required (I long sleeve, I short sleeve).
2. Trousers (black) – 2 for senior boys.
3. 1 pair of black trousers and I pair of black shorts (junior boys).
4. Dark blue 'V' – neck sweater – 1 (for winter).
5. Dark Blue blazer (coat) – 1 (not compulsory).
6. Black shoes – 1 pair (good shoes, not canvas shoes).
7. Socks (white) – 2 pairs,
8. Canvas Shoes (For P. E) – 1 pair
9. White shorts (for P. E.)– 1 pair.
10. Tie (red) – 1.
11. School Badge – 1.
12. Cap Nepali (black) – 1 (for formal occasions).
13. Sport Shirt – 1.

All these items are provided by the School,and are charged to parents' accounts.

Girls' Uniform

1. Shirts (blouses), white - 2 are required (1 long sleeve, 1 short sleeve).
2. Tunics, dark blue with a belt (as per design) – 2.
3. Dark Blue 'V' – neck sweater – (for winter).
4. Dark blue blazer (coat) – 1 (not compulsory).
5. Black shoes – 1 pair. (good shoes, not canvas shoes).
6. Socks. (white) – 2 pairs.
7. White hair ribbons – 2.
8. Canvas shoes (for P. E.) – 1 pair.
9. White shorts (for P. E.) - 1 pair.
10. Tie (red) – 1.
11. School Badge – 1.
12. Sport shirt – 1.

All these items are provided by the School, and are charged to parents' accounts.

All boys and girls must wear full school uniform during school hours, and on special occasions arranged by the school. Outside school hours, casual clothes will be worn.

It is compulsory for students to wear proper clothing for P. E. classes.

The recommended list of clothing and equipment for boarders is available from the school office.

Gossner Mission

Parents must ensure that their child has sufficient clothes, both uniform and casual wear, so that he or she can be smart at all times.



5. Things not permitted

Tobacco, alcoholic drink, drugs, and dangerous articles such as knives are not permitted on the school campus.

Students are not allowed to bring radios and cassette players to school. They also should not bring expensive clothes or other items, as the school cannot accept liability if they are lost.

6. Pocket Money

Students should learn to use their own money wisely, and so they are given pocket money on each Open Saturday.

Classes 4, 5, 6, 7, Rs. 10/– Classes 8, 9, 10, Rs. 15/– The amounts are reviewed annually.

This pocket money is charged to their account.

Students do not need cash while they are at school, and parents should not give large amounts to their children. If a student does have money, he or she should give it to his or her hostel parent who will keep a record and issue the money as neccessary.

7. Travel Money

Students who need money to travel home at holiday time, and who do not have enough cash in hand, can obtain this from the school office according to normal school procedure. This will be issued only if the student's account is not in debt.

Gossner Mission

8. **Bus Service**

There is a daily school bus service provided for day students. Details are available from the school office.

ESPECIALLY TO PARENTS

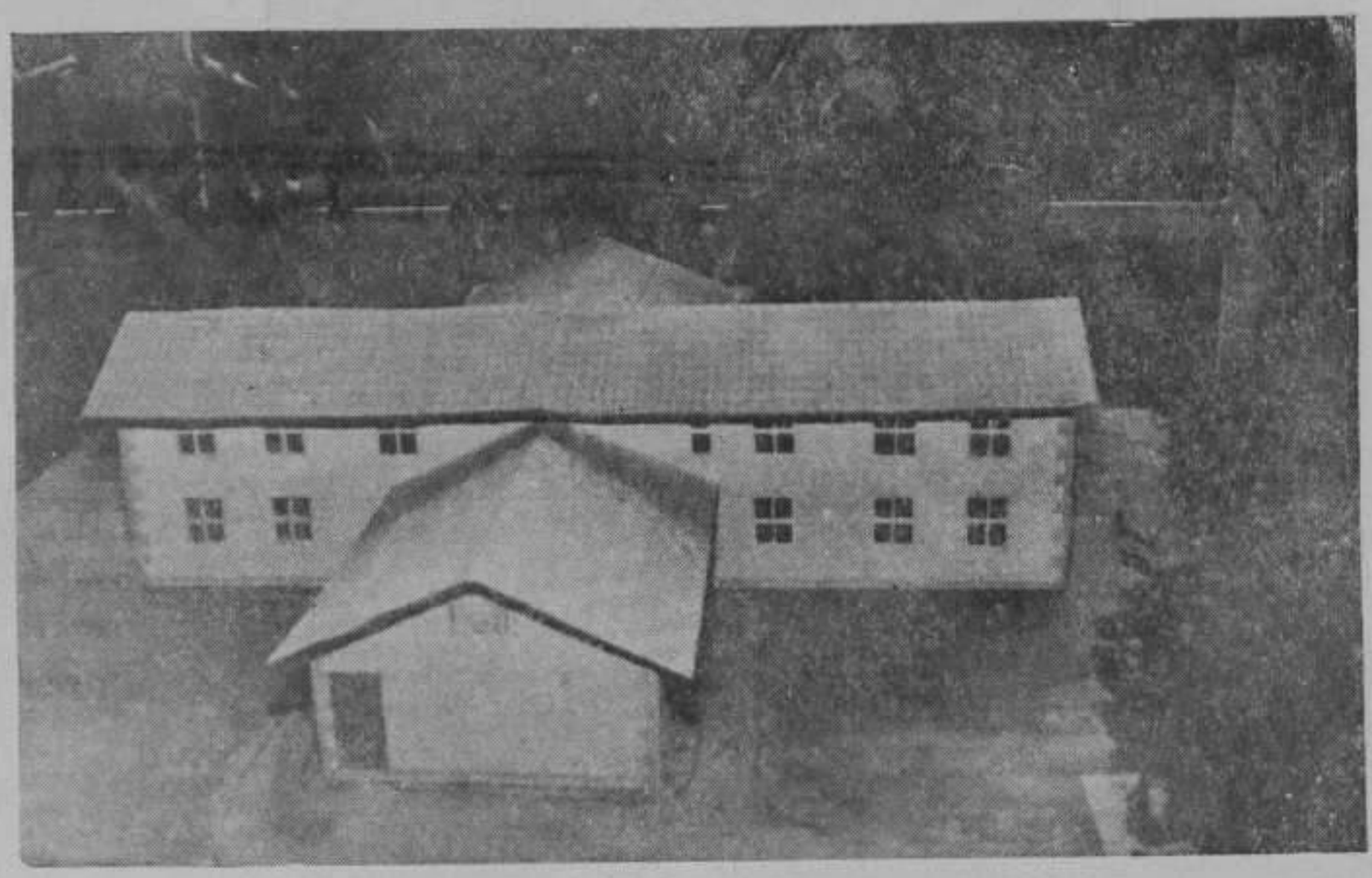
Parents must inform the school office of the amount to be given to cover the travel home each holiday time.

Since the students at the school live most of the year away from home, we encourage them to write to their parents regularly. Parents should also write to their children to strengthen this relationship.

We believe that there should be as strong a link as possible between parents and the school. We encourage parents, if they live within reach of the school, to attend all the special functions which will be advertised, eg. Sports Day, Cultural Programme, Prize giving, etc.

Parents are welcome to contact the Headmaster, or either of the Deans, during school hours (10 A. M. to 4 P. M.), if they have a matter they wish to discuss.

If Parents, staff, students, ex-students (e.g. through the Ex-Students' Association) and community work together, then we shall be able to realise the true potential of our students, and we shall be able to build up Gandaki Boarding School to a truly international standard of excellence.



MODEL OF GIRLS' HOSTEL

Gossner Mission

The school is embarking on many new projects. There are several areas in which assistance and support are needed and appreciated. If you are interested in helping in any way, please contact the Headmaster or Administrator (Bursar).



Gossner Mission

SECONDED SCHOOL WORKERS

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

Secondment of personnel in Kathmandu (Mahendra Bhawan School), Ryalechaur (Kaski), Namjung and Thalajung (Gorkha) and Jumla was continued throughout the year.

Involvement in Makaisingh (Gorkha) was terminated in mid year and a new secondment was initiated in Umbu (Okhaldhunga). The hoped for move into Jajarkot District was not possible because the letter of understanding for our seconded teachers has still not been signed. Teachers taught mostly English, Maths or Science and were involved in different ways and to varying degrees in the local community.

2. Project Activities

a) Mahendra Bhawan (Kathmandu): There are over 1200 girls in the school, of whom approximately 230 are in the hostel. The UMN seconds two people to the school, a nurse and a hostel worker, and both positions have been filled throughout the year, although there has been a changeover in personnel. Currently 35 students receive scholarships through UMN, and one of the seconded staff is the School's Scholarship Officer. Mahendra Bhawan students did well in Inter-School sports, winning the Birendra Shield and the sports shield. One of the students achieved the distinction of earning the third highest marks in the country among girls taking the School Leaving Certificate.

b) Ryalechaur (Kaski): One teacher taught Science and health and English mainly to classes in the lower school. The latest SLC results for the school were quite encouraging. He has had good, ongoing informal contacts in the village community and he and his family have enjoyed the past year there. Probably the school can manage to keep the standard without UMN involvement.

c) Namjung (Gorkha): One family left Najmung in mid-year and was replaced by another, while one other teacher has been there for most of the year. The two teachers have taught English and pre-vocational mainly to classes 4 - 7, continuing the pattern of the previous year. The English ability of the children has continued to improve. 14 students out of 15 passed the last S.L.C. examination. The school has had some difficulty in adequate staffing and village politics have sometimes caused problems. UMN has assisted the school with scholarship the establishment of a school library and by supplying a teachers seminar run by UMN people. Work in NFE programme continued mainly in literacy groups, hand-loom work, sewing, knitting etc. There is a good general response in both the school and community.

Gossner Mission

d) Thalajung (Gorkha): Two teachers worked in this village high school, teaching English, Science and Maths in class 4 to 8. Although they have enjoyed the past year there have been frustrations and more could have been done if there had been stronger school administrtion. 3 out of 4 students passed the last S.L.C. examination. One teacher conducted English seminars for teachers in local schools and also ran an adult literacy class.

e) Makaishingh (Gorkha): According to plan, UMN involvement in this school finished in December 1986, the remaining teacher transfering to another post. 9 out of 10 students passed the S.L.C. examination. The eight years there have been overall a positive experience and many young lives have been in fluenced for good.

f) Jumla: One teacher has been teaching English and other subjects to lower classes in the local high school and another nearby primary school. Another teacher was similarly involved for half the year before being transferred to another UMN project. Although being involved in two schools, has its difficulties it has meant a wider involvement and input.

g) Umbu (Okhaldhunga): One teacher was seconded in Jan. 87 to this high school, fulfilling a long standing request. However, because of the delay in the letter of understanding. This secondment is not yet official. The teacher has taught English to classes 3 to 6 and has begun studying the local Rai language.

3. Personnel

There have been 12 people filling these posts either for the complete or past year. The long delay in getting the letter of understanding signed has meant.

No move into a new area was possible
Recruitment of new people has been smothered.

Gossner Mission

GANDAKI BOARDING SCHOOL

Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987

I. Summary

In February 1987 GBS started its third year as a Regional School under the HMG/UMN agreement. Classes 4-7 are in English medium, while Classes 8-10 follow the HMG courses. The 370 students, of whom 310 are boarders, come from 39 of the 75 Districts of Nepal, and all five regions. 71 students are on scholarships, and 23 of the 37 girls are boarders. The new intake of 90 into Class 4 was chosen from nearly 1000 applicants.

The staff consists of 25 teachers, 15 maintenance/gardening/labouring men, 8 cooks, 12 cleaners and laundry workers, 9 clerical staff, 7 security men, 1 driver, a tailor and a medical supervisor. Twelve short-term foreign teachers and various other serivce personnel have worked in the school.

2. Project Activities

There has been continuous development of the curriculum, but in particular all new English medium courses for Class 7 were planned and implemented. Health education was introduced for junior classes, who also received regular small group tuition in English from foreign volunteers. Twenty different clubs operated. The Scout Group has expanded to 100 members in the Scout, Cub, Girl Scout and Brownie sections. The tree-planting program continues in its aim to plant 3,000 trees a year, assisted by the RDC TREES program. Many improvements have been made to the facilities, including the completion of ceilings in all classrooms and offices, part replacement of old desks and chairs, fly-screening in some hostels, improvements to the water supply, paths, road, security lights, fences, gymnasium, kitchen and lower staff quarters.

Good discipline and a calm working stmosphere havebeen maintained. Only a few students failed at the end of the year. The SLC results were good: 85% passed, with twenty 1st Divisions. However, unreasonably low marks were obtained in one subject, and an appeal is being made to the controller of exams. We expect to retain the Birendra Education Shield for the fourth year running.

In July 1986 we took delivery of a 40-seater bus, funded by UMN. It has been well used for educational tours and visits, for recreation and day students.

During September to November 1986 staff travelled to 12 centres, covering the West and mid-west regions, to interview and test prospective students. This work was hampered by lack of available UMN staff.

On 9 November the health centre was opened by the Anchaladish. This provides quarters for the health supervisor, consulting and treatment rooms, a tutorial room and two wards. Two guestrooms are entered by a separate door. This was largely funded by UMN, with many local contributions as well.

The foundation stone was laid on 30 December for an 80-bed girls' hostel, with common rooms and two staff quarters. It is to be built within two years with UMN finance. A temporary girls' hostel was opened in February in a converted village house. The girls have settled well, and now take a full and confident role in the school.

With the arrival of more books from the UMN and a major donation from the British Council, the library is properly equipped. Students are taking better care of books, and sound self-motivated reading habits are developing.

Students have gained prizes in competitions for sport, art, speech, poetry and marching during the year. In March 17 Scouts attended the Jamboree in Kathmandu.

3. UMN Assistance

a. Besides the bus, health centre, library books and girls' hostel mentioned above, UMN has given a grant for science equipment. We are experiencing trouble with importing this and audio-visual equipment.
b. UMN gives scholarships to 71 students.
c. UMN has supplied seven regular staff members for all or most of the year. We have also received much help from the UMN Library Consultant, and two of the short-termers were sent through UMN.
d. UMN's Development and Consulting Services, Butwal were used as consultant engineers for the design of the Girls' hostel.

Gossner Mission

4. HMG Assistance

a. HMG supplies the Chairman and most of the members of the Managing Committee. They offer guidance and some practical help to the school.
b. HMG gave Rs.76,450 to the scholarship program (about 9%), but the enlarged testing program HMG called for cost about Rs.40,000.
c. In the areas of import and equipment (with or without exemption of duty), assistance with building projects, and visas for short-term teachers, we have not received help even where expected.

5. Research/Evaluation

a. Some internal evaluation has been done by different departments, but these are not published.
b. Each UMN worker has an annual interview with a senior person where evaluation of work is included. It would help the school if there were some feedback of such information when it is not confidential.
c. The Head of Science has produced and circulated some papers evaluating the science departments's plans, school development and UMN's involvement. As yet no official response has been received from the UMN side. The Bursar/Administrator has presented a paper on the financial needs of the school, which has received generous help from UMN, but the longer term implications have not been addressed.
d. The Education Board accepted the long-term plans for GBS in 1986, including section 8 which stated that the EB would make an annual evaluation of UMN's involvement in the school. As far as we know, this has not yet been done in any scientific or published form.

6. Personnel/Training

Each department has some program of study and self-improvement connected with curriculum development. Papers were presented at staff meetings, and some outside speakers invited. Seminars for science and Enligh were conducted, to which teachers in our district were invited.

One teacher has completed the first of three years studying World History at Madras. Three teachers have spent a few days at Budhanilkantha School, and one has joined a professional institute in the UK for distance study. Three of the clerical staff have attended the UMN Business School, and three have been allowed to take courses at the Pokhara Campus.

Richard Cameron
Acting Headmaster

Gossner Mission

TEACHER TRAINING

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

Two teacher educators have been seconded during the past year to the Butwal Campus and Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. This has continued the UMN's previous involvement in these institutions.

No curriculum development consultant has been seconded to the University's Curriculum Development Centre due to lack of personnel.

2. Project Activities

a) A Teacher Educator worked at the Pokhara Campus, teaching English in the Certificate level courses and also English teaching methodology to women primary teacher trainees. This latter course proved most rewarding.

He has also started writing, along with other colleagues, additional English reading material and begun planning a Language Resource Centre in the Campus.

b) A Teacher Educator worked at the Butwal Campus, teaching English to Certificate level trainee teachers observing teaching practice and evaluating their programmes. The campus has also applied to the University for an extension to his service there.

c) Some work has been done, during the year on a proposal for a Primary Teacher Training Campus in Jumla. Discussions have been held, but since UMN will not take administrative responsibility for such a programme, the intiative to pursue this lies with other groups.

3. Conclusion.

The continuing frustrations of teaching at the campus level, including irrelevance of curricula, irregularity of teaching schedules, indicate that we should look carefully at the best way that the UMN could be involved in teacher education in Nepal in the future.

Gossner Mission

JUMLA PROJECT

Annual Report JULY 1986 - JULY 1987

1. Summary Report

UMN's Agreement for work in Jumla centres around Karnali Technical School (KTS). The school aims to take local boys and girls and teach them locally needed practical skills in their local area and, having graduated, to have them employed in their local area.

During the year the school continued to be built and run at the same time. Construction continued but not as fast as desirable due to shortages of certain building materials and staff. The school continued to mature but considerable materials development remains to be done.

Considerable time and thought was given to reducing work loads on expatriate staff. It was decided to cut independant extension work (from KTS programme) for a minimum of two years and probably until the school building programme is concluded. Forestry Long Term Plans and Budgets to 1990 were approved.

The Ministry of Finance representative at a conference of Principals of Technical Schools (January 1987) stated that Technical Schools should only take on work for teaching purposes, not income generation as the primary objective. This was a major policy change which will help KTS. Work accomplished follows quite close to plans.

2. Project Activities

a) Construction of School Buildings

All planned building targets were completed on schedule. Leveling of the playing field was only 70% completed due to a shortage of workers. In addition, a potting shed for the forestry programme was 50% completed and other minor works undertaken. The targets for this year were modest but often efficiencies were low due to shortages, especially stone and supervisory staff.

b) Instruction Materials

Besides handouts and visual aids, one, mathematics textbook was produced for first year students.

c) KTS School Programme

Nepali co-heads for all trades were appointed. Expatriate co-head posts were filled, but suitable staff were not available to fill all the instruction posts.

d) Administration

KTS Co-Principal post was filled and a 265 page "KTS Management Information" manual produced.

Gossner Mission

e) Students

There were 33 Construction Trade students (39 planned), 36 Health Trade students (36 planned) and 30 Agriculture Trade students (39 planned). The reduced numbers were due to some students failing to register and others dropping out. Eleven students were girls. Support and evaluation were given to 30 on the job trainees (25 planned) and 22 students graduated (23 planned).

f) Staff Training

Three staff finished long term training, two started and two continued their studies throughout the year. There are significant difficulties locating and finding timely information on suitable courses. A new and significant problem is obtaining foreign government permission for student study. This was the cause for being one short of target for people starting courses.

g) Training of Local People

The knitting programme (average, 10 people) continued. Emphasis was placed on mending clothes as this was found to be a felt need. Regarding specifically planned courses: three months Forest Guard Training was successfully completed for twenty persons. KTS covered all planned short courses. Duration and attendance varied. Additional courses were provided and, in total, 157 people received training (138 planned).

h) Co-operation with Other Agencies

The Nepal Red Cross Community Health Leaders Programme closed down so no follow-up was undertaken. Instead of helping with implementation of the Acute Respiratory Infection Intervention (ARI)Programme, KTS took the contract (July 1986 - March 1988) for the Vital Events for Child Survival (VECS) Programme. This seeks objectively to monitor the ARI Programme. The contract was taken on primarily for income generation. Negotiations started with the (Dutch) Trail of Bridge Building Programme relating to training, teaching materials and employment of graduates.

The final two health posts under the present contract were constructed.

Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST) programme finished and was not funded further. KTS continued to honour RECAST obligations to local parties. This included building a small water-mill for trials and demonstrations.

Work was done in two "Panchayat (Community) Forests" by assistance in planting nearly 20,000 trees and building a nursery.

One nurse/midwife continued to work in maternal and child care health activities in co-operation with the local Family Planning Office.

Gossner Mission

For at least the next two years, the Appropriate Technology and Agriculture Extension Worker posts and the Community Medical Co-ordinator will be non-administrative posts under KTS department heads and will not employ JUMP salaried staff. This is in accordance with JPPMC instructions and aims to give clearer work priorities in the light of heavy work loads.

i) Relationships

It had been hoped that with prioritizing work and cutting work loads people would have more time to relate to local people. In fact people are still very busy picking up jobs which should have been done in the past, and supplying additional information now required by the government.

j) Local Schools

Due to staff shortages, by January only one teacher was seconded (part-time) to local schools. Besides teaching, work included teacher training (improved methods) and stimulating and encouraging extra-curricular activities.

k) Forestry

With the acceptance of Forestry Long Term Plans, this work expanded. Over 40,000 trees were planted or distributed; work undertaken in 2 Panchayat forests; two 10,000 capacity sattelite nurseries built; erosion control work undertaken; forestry motivation given in eight villages; besides ordinary on-going operational work and teaching of KTS students.

l) Community Health and Development

A diagnostic service, funded by JUMP, was started by KTS. A wholesale medicine distribution scheme was also started but it is getting low priority as not so much interest has been shown so far, and due to heavy staff workloads.

3. Inter-Relationships with Other Projects

The project depends heavily on the services rendered by other projects, especially in obtaining supplies. The newly opened INF agency in Nepalganj is a significant help.

4. Community Involvement

This is covered extensively under the heading "Activities". There is an on-going relationship between KTS and most of the related Government Offices and institutions in Jumla, with a significant teaching value for the KTS students.

5. Research and Evaluation

Unexpectedly a staff member undertaking training in the USA was able to do some research and evaluation of the KTS Programme. The results are pending.

Regular evaluation of KTS on-the-job students and discussions with others continued to keep KTS informed of the effectiveness of, and need of modification to, their programmes.

6. Personnel/Training

In the project, including the school, there was an average of 14 - 15 expatriate workers, 79 Nepali staff and 75 - 125 daily wage workers.

Long term training is covered under 2 (f).

Gossner Mission

TRAINING AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Annual Report for July I986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

The Training and Scholarship Programme has helped young people of this country to obtain an education in universities for the last two decades, who otherwise would have been unable to gain such an education. This opportunity is given to young people coming from poor economic backgrounds and remote villages. The training opportunity also is made available in technical and vocational education, later to be utilised for the development of the community. TSP gives emphasis in training staff members of the UMN projects/programmes. TSP has always wanted to give preference to the education of women/girls, underprivileged groups of people, scheduled castes/tribes, orphans etc.

2. Activities

a) 52 scholarships were granted for young people under the General Scholarship Programme for leadership development in various fields in line with the need of the country in education, medicine, agriculture, forestry etc.

b) 50 In-Service grants were given to UMN staff personnel in Nepal, India and even overseas. 3 students went overseas, 4 to the sub-continent and the others studied in Nepal. 4 students began their MBBS studies, 3 students began a B.Sc. Nursing course with the Institute of Medicine in Maharajgunj, 2 students enrolled for Masters in Business Administration and 3 male nurses enrolled for a course in Nir Bhawan Campus.

c) Two selection meetings were organised for General Scholarship grants in September and February. In-Service requests for studies from the projects were granted during other meetings of the TSP.

d) The correspondence to study institutions and the Indian sub-continent for admission to courses took up a large proportion of time in the TSP office. Especially when the responses from the study institutions in India were not as easy as was thought before. Visits to the study institutes in person helped to minimise the above problems.

e) 55 students have already graduated and more will be graduating in the coming months. Two students returned with Masters Degree in Vocational Education training from Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, U.S.A.

GRADUATES

In-Service		General		Employed by UMN
B.Sc Nursing	2	Education	15	
Nursing Administration	4	Engineering	7	6
AHW	3	Sec.Science	4	2
Comm. Education	2	Commerce	4	
M.Sc. Agriculture	1	Science	4	
Vocational Education	1	JTA	2	2
Sec.Science	1	Cert. Agric.	1	
Post Grad.in Medicine	1			
B.Commerce	1			

Gossner Mission

f) Student Library

65 new volumes have been added in Advanced Engineering and Medicine to the Scholarship Library making the total number of books 1444. The use of library has greatly increased this year, 65 to 80 books are on loan to the students at any one time. The record shows most of the students residing in Kathmandu have made use of the library. However, the library does not lend books to those who are studying outside Kathmandu. Our library assistant had benefitted greatly from the training given by the UMN Library Consultant and has used his skills in the running of the library.

g) Travel

Much attention is needed for those students leaving for overseas studies. The confirmation of air tickets and other formalities need to be arranged before they can commence their travel. This is an added responsibility for the TSP.

3. Inter-relationships with other Projects

a) The training of UMN staff links us not only to UMN projects but also to other UMN related projects. The requests for In-Service training from the projects keeps us informed about their needs.

b) We have given first priority to the training of the staff personnel in the TSP.

c) We encourage the In-Service trainees to go back to their projects after training to be useful and to take some of the responsibility there.

d) The project visits by the Administrator are found to be useful to discuss matters which are not easily sorted by correspondence by mail.

4. Community Involvement

We keep in contact with village panchayats when we invite application for scholarships for leadership development by way of referral. We get to know the need of the village especially if they tell the Truth!

We are visited by lots of community leaders from remote villages while at the same time recommending the young people wanting to further their education in the university.

The headmasters of the village high schools write to us for scholarship needs for their graduates to assist them to continue their education in the college.

5. Evaluation/Research

The questionaires received from the students who received scholarships previously, say that the training has been effective. Only a few do not hold jobs, others have either continued studying or are now on the job. Over 80% say they have work and the scholarship they received has benefitted them.

6. Personnel/Training

3 full time staff carry out the work of TSP. One staff personnel took training in Nepali typing for 2 months and the other in English typing.

Purushottam Nepali
Administrator

Gossner Mission

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

This programme has continued to give financial assistance to boys and girls studying in Classes 1-10 in various schools throughout the country. The emphasis continues to be in giving help to poor students in remote places as well as to children of lower salaried UMN employees. The number of students assisted increased by about 17% over the 1985 - 86 period. Local administration was tightened up in a few locations.

2. Programme Activities

The spread of assistance was as follows:

GBS, Pokhara	-	71	
Mahendra Bhawan	-	30	
Gorkha Area	-	63	
Butwal	-	6	
Kathmandu	-	25	
Miscellaneous	-	12	Total 207 students.

In GBS and Mahendra Bhawan many of the students were assisted in boarding fees as well, but normally assistance was only for tuition fees plus stationary and sometimes school uniform.

In Mahendra Bhowan a UMN worker was appointed as Scholarship Officer to coordinate the school end of the programme. In other locations also, a liaison person was appointed by the UMN project and application procedures clarified.

Record keeping was done in the Training and Scholarship Office, although the Education Secretary was responsible for the administration of the programme.

It should be noted, that HMG contributed approximately Rs.76,000 towards the GBS Scholarship Programme in the past year.

3. Inter-Relationships with Other Projects

The Education Secretary was very dependant on UMN project personnel for recommending new students. They also helped in disbursement of scholarship money and in keeping an eye on the progress of students in their area. This is a valuable help.

4. Research and Evaluation

No formal research was done during the past year on the effects of scholarship assistance in the various areas. However, it was realised that the central administration of SFAP could be done better and this will be looked at in the coming year.

David McConkey
Education Secretary

Gossner Mission

UMN CHILDREN'S EDUCATION SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

Primary Tutorial Groups have operated throughout the year in Amp Pipal, Andhikhola, Butwal, Jumla and Tansen. The Children's Hostel in Kathmandu has now closed, but boarding facilities are offered at the Kathmandu International Study Centre which opened in February 1987.

2. Project Activities

a) Tutorial Groups - During the past year Tutorial Groups have operated in Amp Pipal, Andhikhola, Butwal, Jumla and Tansen. They have served a total of 52 children from 31 UMN families of nine nationalities. In Pokhara, Primary-aged UMN children have attended INF Primary Study Centre. UMN continued to seek application from suitably-qualified, experienced Primary teachers, with a call to this important work and a commitment to serve for a least two years. Several of the Tutorial Groups have also had help from short-term workers and parents, under the guidance of the appointed teacher. Each group has been financially self-supporting and run by a local Management Board, with administrative support and direction from UMN which also helps in the recruitment of personnel. The Groups have sought to maintain a high standard of education which will enable the children to fit back easily into the Education system of their home country when the time comes. In some cases, where a child's first language is not English, certain core subjects have been taught at home by the parents, and the child has attended the Tutorial Group for part of the day. Some groups use correspondence material, while others have established their own curriculum, offering as wide a variety of subjects as possible. Even computer studies are available in some rural areas of Nepal!

Since certain nationality groups do not have adequate opportunities for the education of their children in Kathmandu, UMN has approved a post for another Tutorial Group teacher, with the intention of establishing a Group in the Valley as soon as a suitable teacher can be found.

b) Kathmandu International Study Centre (KISC) - The opening of this joint support programme of UMN and INF began with a service of dedication on February 2nd, 1987. The Centre, located at Jorpati, on the outskirts of Kathmandu, provides supported self=study programmes for students aged 11 and 16 years, based on individualized programmes in each student's native language. In the absence of a long-term tutor, Dutch parents have assisted Dutch speaking students with their studies. Both teachers and pupils are enthusiastic about the system, and the standard of work has been very pleasing. A library of 800 books has been established and a large amount of other necessary equipment purchased. The number on roll has risen steadily and reached 24 after six months. This includes a quota of non-mission children. Five students are in the boarding section which

Gossner Mission

is in the care of expatriate hostel parents.

KISC is administered by a Management Committee consisting of parents, non-parents, teaching staff and representatives of UMN and INF, according to a Constitution approved by both Missions. The Centre aims ultimately to be financially self-supporting, but has had some initial capital support from the two Missions and their supporting bodies, particularly for the building programme and for equipment. Considerable improvements and additions have been made to the existing building and to the site. Work has commenced on the building of a staff house.

c) Children's Hostel - The Children's Hostel in Kathmandu closed in August 1986. Boarding facilities are available at KISC for Mission children at Kathmandu schools whose parents libe out of the Valley.

3. Community Involvement

Pupils in the Tutorial Groups and in KISC are encouraged to be aware of and build relationships with the Nepali community where they live, and to develop understanding and respect for the people of Nepal. KISC students occasionally have the opportunity of inter-relationships with other expartiate schools in the Kathnandu Valley.

4. Research and Evaluation

a) The Tutorial Group Teachers meet twice a year for professional stimulation and exchange of ideas. Much informal evaluation is done at these seminars.

b) The work of KISC is being monitored by the University of Surrey, England, through the Principal's Ph.D. research on the Supported Self-Study System of Education. KISC is becoming internationally known, and being considered as a model which could be used by Mission communities in other countries.

5. Personnel

There are 8 approved posts for Tutorial teachers and 5 posts for KISC staff. The KISC posts may be filled by either UMN or INF personnel.

Gossner Mission

LANGUAGE AND ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

Report for July 1986-July 1987

1. Summary Report

The UMN Policy of five months full-time study for all personnel staying at least two years has continued, followed by half-time then part-time study for those staying three years or over.

As a result of the Human Resources Management Study it was realised that help and encouragement is needed after completing the five-month Basic Course. There has been much thought and discussion on ways to motivate study and monitor progress.

Refresher and/or continuing study has been available to those returning from furlough.

Teaching of the five-month Basic Course is in the hands of an independent Language School (LARC) which also supplies teachers to UMN Projects. The present three-year agreement with LARC will expire in July 1988. Liason with LARC to ensure the fulfilment of the contract and quality of services has been maintained by the Language Consultant and Language Coordinator.

Orientation has continued with daily lectures, a week of work orientation at place of future assignment and three weeks village stay.

2. Activities

a) In two five-month sessions, 50 students studied the Basic Course. Of these, six followed the LAMP method. 11 lived in Nepali homes. 112 students took post-basic study in the Centre.
b) The following projects had teachers for some or all of the year: Jumla, Pokhara, Tansen, Butwal, Amp Pipal, Okhaldhunga, Patan Hospital,Himal Hydro.
c) 18 Board Appointees passed the complete first year examination, and 9 passed the second. In addition, 33 passed the first year oral exam and 5 passed the second.
d) The Orientation Programme continued to provide two 5-month courses with lectures on Nepali customs and culture, and overview of various aspects of the work of UMN, discussions and talks on personal adjustment, handling stress etc.

Three weeks village stay in locations mainly outside the Kathmandu valley, one week of work orientation and a weekend retreat were also included.

Gossner Mission

3. Inter-relationships with other projects

The Language Consultant advises individual language learners, provides technical information and advice on policy to the Mission and its Language Contractor and carries on a programme of research, development and evaluation.

Regular contact is maintained with other projects having Language Programmes through:

- Correspondence between Project Language Supervisors, LARC and the Language Coordinator;
- In-Service training of project teachers at LARC on request;
- An annual meeting of Project Language Supervisors to share encouragement and problems, plan ahead, seek advice and so on.

4. Community Involvement

Language learners living in Nepali homes have daily involvement with the local community, and those who go on the village stay have similar opportunity in a rural area for about three weeks. Students are encouraged to spend part of each day out in the community, using the language they have learned.

5. Research and Evaluation

Student evaluation of both language and orientation programmes has been positive.

- Students are asked to evaluate both the orientation programme and the work of the language teachers.
- All Basic Course participants have a Language Proficiency Interview by an outside interviewer at the end of the fifth month which gives them individual assessment as a basis for planning their continuing study, and which serves as part of the Mission's quality control for the contract with LARC. The First and Second Examinations are taken by each individual when she/he is ready and 'pass' reports are sent to the relevant Member Bodies.

A review of the LOP administrative structure is under consideration.

Gossner Mission

LANGUAGE CONSULTANT PROGRAM
(under ESO Plans)
Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

The Language Consultant provided linguistic services as needed to individuals and the UMN, completed the survey for the LOP review, and continued with various efforts to bring language learners into closer contact with Nepali people.

2. Activities

a. Completed survey for LOP review, including interviews at five projects, and follow-up on language issues arising from the Leichtys' Human Resources Management Study.

b. Continued support to the LAMP program, conversation partners and voluntary replacement of some LOP participants in Nepali homes.

c. Consulted with individuals and UMN administration about language and culture learning.

d. Consulted and provided liaison with LARC, UMN's language teaching contractor.

e. Developed specialised learning and reference materials, including a pocket dictionary of forestry terminology.

3. Inter-relationships with other projects

The Language Consultant provides services throughout the mission through consultations in his office, correspondence with learners during their on-going part-time studies, and annual visits to most projects. A senior teacher from LARC has been deputed to work fulltime with him in running the LAMP and other innovative programs. The forestry pamphlet reflects cooperative effort with the Nepal Australia Forestry project and UMN's TREES program.

4. Research/Evaluation

Most information has been gathered for the LOP review. The Language Consultant reported to the LOP PMC, the Education Secretary and the Education Board.

Dick Smith
Language Consultant

Gossner Mission

is in the care of expatriate hostel parents.

KISC is administered by a Management Committee consisting of parents, non-parents, teaching staff and representatives of UMN and INF, according to a Constitution approved by both Missions. The Centre aims ultimately to be financially self-supporting, but has had some initial capital support from the two Missions and their supporting bodies, particularly for the building programme and for equipment. Considerable improvements and additions have been made to the existing building and to the site. Work has commenced on the building of a staff house.

c) Children's Hostel - The Children's Hostel in Kathmandu closed in August 1986. Boarding facilities are available at KISC for Mission children at Kathmandu schools whose parents libe out of the Valley.

3. Community Involvement

Pupils in the Tutorial Groups and in KISC are encouraged to be aware of and build relationships with the Nepali community where they live, and to develop understanding and respect for the people of Nepal. KISC students occasionally have the opportunity of inter-relationships with other expartiate schools in the Kathnandu Valley.

4. Research and Evaluation

a) The Tutorial Group Teachers meet twice a year for professional stimulation and exchange of ideas. Much informal evaluation is done at these seminars.

b) The work of KISC is being monitored by the University of Surrey, England, through the Principal's Ph.D. research on the Supported Self-Study System of Education. KISC is becoming internationally known, and being considered as a model which could be used by Mission communities in other countries.

5. Personnel

There are 8 approved posts for Tutorial teachers and 5 posts for KISC staff. The KISC posts may be filled by either UMN or INF personnel.

Gossner Mission

LANGUAGE AND ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

Report for July 1986-July 1987

1. Summary Report

The UMN Policy of five months full-time study for all personnel staying at least two years has continued, followed by half-time then part-time study for those staying three years or over.

As a result of the Human Resources Management Study it was realised that help and encouragement is needed after completing the five-month Basic Course. There has been much thought and discussion on ways to motivate study and monitor progress.

Refresher and/or continuing study has been available to those returning from furlough.

Teaching of the five-month Basic Course is in the hands of an independent Language School (LARC) which also supplies teachers to UMN Projects. The present three-year agreement with LARC will expire in July 1988. Liason with LARC to ensure the fulfilment of the contract and quality of services has been maintained by the Language Consultant and Language Coordinator.

Orientation has continued with daily lectures, a week of work orientation at place of future assignment and three weeks village stay.

2. Activities

a) In two five-month sessions, 50 students studied the Basic Course. Of these, six followed the LAMP method. 11 lived in Nepali homes. 112 students took post-basic study in the Centre.
b) The following projects had teachers for some or all of the year: Jumla, Pokhara, Tansen, Butwal, Amp Pipal, Okhaldhunga, Patan Hospital,Himal Hydro.
c) 18 Board Appointees passed the complete first year examination, and 9 passed the second. In addition, 33 passed the first year oral exam and 5 passed the second.
d) The Orientation Programme continued to provide two 5-month courses with lectures on Nepali customs and culture, and overview of various aspects of the work of UMN, discussions and talks on personal adjustment, handling stress etc.

Three weeks village stay in locations mainly outside the Kathmandu valley, one week of work orientation and a weekend retreat were also included.

Gossner Mission

CONSULTANT LIBRARIAN

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987
(under ESO plans)

1. Summary Report

The Consultant Librarian (CL) has spent periods of times working in the Gandaki Boarding School Library, the Karnali Technical School Library, the Rural Development Centre Library and the Scholarship Office Library. She has trainined staff in each location, advising on organization and made progress in cataloguing. She has also, by invitation, worked for a short period in the Curriculum Development Centre Library of Tribhuwan University. She has carried on correspondence with book donors, and this year the British Council made a book presentation to GBS and to the Health Services Library for Community Health Projects.

2. Project Activities

A. For Education Board

i) Gandaki Boarding School Library

The CL has spent approximately 12 weeks working at GBS and giving informal training to the School Librarian. As a result, there has been much improvement in the management and organisation of efficient library routines. Since July 1986, 560 volumes have been added to stock, in addition to the approximately 1200 new books, valued at 3,500 which were given to the school under the British Council Presentation Scheme. This has transformed the library book stock. The monthly average of books loaned rose from 678 to 1824 after the presentation, and a total of approximately 7,530 books were issued during the year. All this year's new books have been catalogued and re-cataloguing of old stock has begun.

ii) Karnali Technical School Library

The CL visited KTS, Jumla, for 4 weeks in February/March 1987, and gave training to all 3 library staff there. She assisted them in reorganising library routines and in formulating rules and guidelines for library use at the beginning of the academic year. Once classification and cataloguing skills had been acquired, new books were added to stock, and cataloguing of existing stock continued.

iii) Scholarship Office Library

The assistant in charge completed the work of classifying and processing for loan all purchased stock. The CL has given some training and assistance in cataloguing and subject indexing, and the assistant in charge has now completed catalogue entries for all current stock.

Gossner Mission

B. For Economic Development

Rural Development Centre Library, Pokhara

Early in the year, the RDC librarian resigned, leaving only a clerical assistant in charge. Another member of RDC staff was allocated part-time duties in the library. The CL had training sessions with both of these staff members, concentrating particularly on classification, cataloguing and subject indexing so that a large backlog of new books could be added to stock.

C. For Health Services Board

In July 1986, the BA Health Services Librarian began half-time work, thus freeing the CL to concentrate on EB and EDB projects. In early 1987, books to the value of almost 6,000, to be shared between the Health Services Library and Community Health projects, were presented by the British Council. The CL and the Health Services Librarian cooperated on cataloguing all the new stock and allocating collections of books to the CHP's.

D. Other Activities

The CL was invited to advise on the library of the Tribhuwan University Curriculum Development Centre, and basic training in classification was begun.

A consignment of books is en route from the Ranfurly Library Service in kEngland.

3. Research and Evaluation

Evaluation of the CL Programme has taken place informally through reporting to the AES.

4. Personnel and Training

The appointment of new staff has been an encouraging development in several projects, and the CL continues to make training a priority. A VSO librarian has been organising short courses in librarianship, based at the University, and it is hoped that these will again take place, and provide outside training opportunities for our UMN library staff.

Gossner Mission

NFE SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987
(under ESO plans)

1. Summary Report

The main work of this office is as a support base to help and encourage those working in non-formal education.

2. Project Activities

a) Project visits were made to Surkhet, Tansen, RDC Pokhara, Lalitpur CDHP and Gorkha, to train facilitators and other staff in the use of NFE techniques, to discuss NFE needs of the project and to disseminate ideas on NFE.

b) A functional adult education programme was run in Gimdi Panchayat to test out functional literacy materials. This was followed by a visit from the NFE Resource Worker.

c) Basic course books for literacy and numeracy courses, together with a teacher's manual, were produced.

d) Two games - one a card game and the other based on "Snakes and Ladders" - were produced, as motivational tools which can be adapted for use in many areas of NFE.

e) Questionnaires have been produced to help assess the usefulness of different NFE materials available.

f) Materials have been supplied to UMN and non-UMN people on request.

g) The resource Worker has maintained close contact with programmes and personnel both of HMG/N and of non-government organisations. He has attended various meetings and seminars. These have included the the National Workshop on NFE run by the MOEC and UNESCO, and a workshop on Coordination and Complementation between formal and non-formal education, run by HMG/N and UNESCO, Bangkok.

h) Plans to conduct a Mission-wide NFE seminar for UMN did not materialise this year. It is hoped that this can take place next year.

Gossner Mission

BUSINESS SCHOOL

Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

The Business School seeks to help meet the need in Nepal for well-trained national secretarial staff. In addition to the secretarial science course, the school offers an ESL (English as a Second Language) course. This is intended for prospective secretarial science students, UMN Nepali administrative staff in need of "on-the-job" Engl , and university students who need to improve their written and oral English in order to help them with their course lectures. It has been encouraging to note that 15 of the 48 graduates from the last four secretarial classes have found placements within UMN, and the remaining students have also had no difficulty in finding suitable employment.

2. Project Activities

The secretarial science program offered a seven-month course covering the following subjects: short (Forkner method, which is particularly suited to students whose mother tongue is not English); dictaphone, typing (English and Nepali keyboard); advanced English; office procedures (filing, exposure to telephone, telex, duplicating and photocopying machines); and an introduction to book-keeping. Twelve students graduated from this course during the 12-month period. The ESL program offered course instruction at three levels of English comprehension to approximately 75 students. A Board Appointee has helped on a regular basis with English conversation. ESL teaching kits are prepared and are available for use within projects of the Mission.

3. Inter-relationships with other projects

Several Business School graduates are now working in UMN projects. HSO, Butwal Power Co, RDC Pokhara, Gandaki Boarding School and Tansen all have in-service trainees in the secretarial course.

4. Community Involvement

Some of our present and former students are from Bal Mandir (HMG orphanage), with which we maintain close liaison. Close contact with the business and commercial life of Nepal was maintained, and we are looking for a representative from the business world who can make objective input to our program as an ex-officio member of the PMC.

5. Research and Development

The Information Processing Committee made the recommendation that for the present the Business School cancel its request for computers because it was felt that, given the current level of training and expertise, the Business School would be unable to offer a course of a standard higher than those currently available in the bazar. The Business School's proposed computer course has been postponed for this year, and the situation is to be reviewed.

6. Evaluation.

Evaluation of the school's relevance and effectiveness is done at the school's team meetings and at the Education Board. Consideration is being given to the suitability of ESL and secretarial English course materials, with a view to changing them if necessary.

7. Personnel

The staff has consisted of three fulltime Nepali personnel, and one parttime expatriate.

Sahadev Mahat
Director

Gossner Mission

PALPA PROJECT

Annual Report, July 1986 - July 1987

A PROJECT

1. Description

The Palpa Project consists of the following: Tansen Hospital, Palpa Community Health Program, Horticulture and Agronomy Support Program (HASP), the Guesthouse, Maintenance Department, Language and Administration.

2. Activities

a. Area Service - Joy is having a place for people to live in and be comfortable. The new Guest-house annex in making life very pleasant for all concerned and most of all for the ASO.

Our Tansen school children have had a hard time getting to the school building most of the year. Building program in the area have been completed and the landscape is returning to better than normal.

An additional house in Dhobighat has been rented and its inhabitants enjoy their new home.

One of the expatriates has done a great job as acting ASO for two months - Thanks. The Saturday night meetings have been a blessing not only to the team, but also for our many visitors.

b. Maintenance Department - The maintenance department has been busy finishing up a number of big jobs such as the improvement of the water system, building a new septic tank outside the hospital wall, redirecting sewerage pipes from the hospital rain water tank, finishing the new guesthouse extension, installation of the new generator, renovation of the workshop area etc. This was all done alongside the usual maintenance work. Because of that we had quite a number of temporary workers working in the workshop.

We also had a new workshop supervisor starting. He had previously been in-charge of the OPD extension building crew. He has picked up his new responsibilities well, but finds it sometimes difficult to cope with the diversity of work.

One of the workshop staff was sent off for training with the Mission Wide maintenance consultant for bio-medical technician training. After his return he has started to set up a preventative maintenance schedule for all the hospital equipment.

The renovation of the workshop is not yet ready. We have greatly improved the working area for the carpentors and for mechanical work. What still remains is the inventory area and an area for electrical work to be done. Both are essential for a smooth running the workshop and for securing the inventory. (See also financial report) Departmental meetings were started and will continue as monthly meetings.

c. Administration

In general the administration has worked well although in the past year relatively too much attention had to be given to the hospital.

Both the senior accountant and the administrative assistant have taken on more responsibilities and done very well. There have been some problems with the main cashier in regards to cashhandling. Inspite of the increased OPD patient load the cash and registration office has been able to cope well with the load.

The work of the statistician has improved and we will be trying to improve it further.

The ordering system has not yet fully been centralized although a start was made by having one person responsible for doing the purchasing for the project in Butwal and Tansen. The system needs to be worked out further especially ordering outside Nepal.

One of the business office staff is working in CHP looking after cash, waterproject inventory and giving the necessary information for our accounts and salary preparation. He has a good working relationship both with the central business office as well as the CHP staff.

The security department is now under the administrative assistant and improvements have been made and are continue to be made for the security of especially the hospital compound.

Gossner Mission

B. UMN HORTICULTURE AND AGRONOMY SUPPORT PROGRAMME

1. Summary Report

1.1 Programme Description - HASP is a new program which started 20 months ago. It has only just been able to move into it's own buildings on its own land, all of the staff find this to be a vaste improvement.

1.2 Objectives - To assist UMN projects to help farmers in the hilly regions of Nepal
   a. To find systems of horticulture and agronomy which meet the needs of the situation now and in the future with optimum sustainable soil productivity.
   b. To seek to provide the needed inputs to achieve a.

1.3 Activities -

   a. Preparing for, Building and fitting out the new HASP buildings.
   b. The production and distribution of seeds and information to go with them.
   c. The fencing, preparation and planting of the HASP bamboo trial plantation area.
   d. The continuing of the other trial work.
   e. The showing round and explaining aspects of the work to the many visitors we have.
   f. Planned activities. We are hoping to be able to start to take the soil conservation practices we are advocating to farmer plots in the neighbourhood of our work.

1.4 Inter-relationships with other Projects

   a. We have many visitors from other projects.
   b. We have supplied information, crop and vegetable seeds to most of the projects with HASP components and also to many individuals in the projects.
   c. The program leader very much regrets not having been able to visit other projects this year, but a 4 day teaching trip to Okhaldunga is planned in the near future.

1.5 Community Involvement

   a. Due to our intense involvement in the building programme we, however, have been talking with local people about the local soil conservation problems and where they are leading. One farmer has expressed willingness for part of his land to be a pilot soil conservation test area. We will work together with him on developing this.
   b. Again due to pressure of work, we have not been able to give as much attention as we had hoped to the CHP, area vegetable growers, though we have co-operated with the Plapa CHP as much as we were able. I hope we will soon be able to give further fruit and vegetable training for their volunteers and some from the villages adjacent to our land.
   c. We have supplied onion seeds as well as Onion bulbs to the District Agricultureal Office who we are hoping have supplied them to suitable farmers for seed production.

1.6 Personnel & Training - The records clerk we employed last year has not worked out satisfactorily and has now left us. I am still considering if we should make the job a grade higher in order to attract a more capable person. It is vital that we have accurate and properly kept records. Our foreman is in India studying agriculture under a UMN scholarship. I am looking forward to his return next July. We have engaged an older man as assistant leader. I hope that as he gains understanding of our work, he will be able to take on more of the running fo the programme. I would like to again put in a request for a horticulturalist preferably expatriate at this time to take of over and develop the seed production side of the work. At the last count we had 72 different kinds of seeds, the production harvesting cleaning drying storage and dispatch takes a lot of work and we are hoping to produce more seed through farmer growers.

1.7 Research and Evaluation - We have continued with our research program and are pleased with results generally. The new Bamboo trials are looking very promising, as does the Fukuoka system trial. Some results have been useless and are being repeated. Vegetable trial work has suffered due to the extra heavy work load with the building work. A questionaire sent out to all who had received seeds from us was generally favourable. Shortage of seeds seemed to be the main problem. There have been one or two instances of seeds being mixed one of the reasons for a special person to oversee this work.

1.8 CONCLUSION - Give the constraints we have had a good deal has been achieved. I feel that our new buildings and hance a much better running of things will be a great help. There seems to be a much greater understanding and appreciation of the approach and the work we in HASP are striving for. We are starting to see light at the end of the tunnel.

Gossner Mission

C. TANSEN HOSPITAL

1. SUMMARY

During the year the hospital's facilities (Outpatient and Inpatient) and staff continued to face an ever increasing demand both qualitative (quality of care) and quantitative. OPD numbers increased by 15.4% to 88,586 while inpatient occupancy rates rase to approximately 80%. Completion of the "OPD Extension Program" (18 depts. in all changed) has greatly facilitated the handling of these demands. Increase load combined with a 25% (on the average) fee like has considerably increased the income by 37.6% while expenses increased by 15.0% resulting in an all time low UMN Subsidy of 18.0%. Workload indices in most departments were up by 8 - 15% while overall staff FTE was up by 8.1%.

Limited improvement in HMG institutions, increasing PHC programs and expanding road systems have and will increase demands on the hospital to support PHC programs and to act as a referral center for Lumbini Zone and a large part of Western Nepal.

2. ACTIVITIES

A. Out-patient Department

1. Clinics - Flow system has greatly increased daily capacity to well over 500. Patient Limitation now set at 450 / day to ensure adequate care. Triage system implemented.
2. Minor Operating Room/Emergency Room - Workload has increased considerably. This has eased the load in the operating room and Inpatient beds. Need to increase co-ordination between CR/CSSD and MOR/ER and Nursing Dept.
3. Radiology - Efficiency of unit hampered by lack of miniature (mass screening unit) x-ray machine.
4. Leprosy Program - Addition of expatriate staff, training of lab. and clinic staff, increased co-ordination with LCP, MDT program and referral-out system has greatly improved this area.
5. TB Program - Consistantly high load of new cases (2503 on register and 579 referred to India) and a default rate on the register of 62.8%. Overall default rate are indicative of a poorly run program that will need considerable input and alteration to improve these indices.
6. Laboratory - Procedures are up by 15.8%, income up by 35.1%, expenses up by 9.8%. Efficient and good quality. Future need for microbiology service.
7. Pharmacy - Workload increased with patient numbers. Concern raised about size of prescriptions given by MDs per patient visit.
8. Mental Health Clinic - Bi-weekly clinic well used as a teaching tool for staff inability at present to give inpatient care.
9. Dental Clinic - Hiring and training of new CMA Pt. load up by 41.5% (2,728) as the clinic become establish. Need to revise fee schedule.

B. In-patient Care

Admissions down by .1% while patient days up by 1,6%. This indicates a continuing strict limitation policy, so that corridor patients are infrequent. Increased efficiency and rate changes has resulted in a 31.8% increase in income with a 11.7% increase in expenses. Surgical/OR Wing continues to leak during rain, this combined with poor patient flow through clean areas requires wing renovation. Possible future shortage of RN's.

1. Operating Room/CSSD - Income up by 50% (due to fee increase) while expenses are up by 9 to 11%. Combination of MOR and OR may increase efficiency of units. Addition of Sister Post to improve administration.
2. MCU - New unit greatly appreciated and well utilized.

C. Physiotherapy

Present staff (1.0) unable to keep up with high demand and need thus referrals have dropped by 17.0%. Review of dept. by foreign physiotherapist strongly recommends the addition of an assistant.

D. Social Services/Education

Continues to become more utilized. Charity given up considerably this year, need to consider methods of assessment. Education aspect needs evaluation and possible technical input to increase impact.

Gossner Mission

E. Laundry/Housekeeping/Linen

Loss of linen may require stock control system. Need to renovate this area and convert wood fuel to electrical and/or gas.

3. INTER-RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PROJECTS

Support of PHC Palpa (CHP + HMG) and referral center for other Zonal Hospitals. Expatriate Medical care of Andhi Khola and Butwal BA's assisted training of lab. staff/ OPD staff for Amp Pipal, Okhaldunga and Baglung (Save the Children) in the future.

4. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Concern over deteriorating public relations with local bazaar due to OPD. overload, limitation and inability of local residents to easily obtain medical OPD care. Pressure to initiate private clinic increasing. Increasing dialogue with local community over water shortage, coordination with District Health Office town hospital and Government doctors continues and is promising.

5. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Pig Bel (Intestinal Toxins) studied halted at this time due to international specimen shipping restrictions. Most departments undergoing evaluation at this time. Present collection of inpatient and outpatient data for analysis.

6. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

While a number of staff are undergoing scholarshipped training programs, many are leaving to take further training as future posts in programs may be limited. Future shortage of RN's may require greater use of more junior staff.

Addition of a Vellore graduate MBBS has be most encouraging and a good program to pursue and maintain in the future.

Most staff working at a high level of efficiency. Limitation of Medical staff ude to high percentage of language students.

Initiation of OPD Sorter education program and weekly nursing in-service program. Staff generally content. Concern over recent "cut back" in previous Medical Insurance Policy.

Dr. David C. Williams
Medical Director

Gossner Mission

D. Palpa Community Health Programme

1. Summary

The Palpa Community Health Programme, using Tansen as its base and working in close co-operation with the UMN mission hospital and the HMG District Offices has fulfilled its two fold aim of supporting His Majesty Government (HMG) in its Primary Health Care programme in Palpa District and being involved with local communities in their self development efforts by means of jointly planned and implemented Health, Agricultural, Drinking water and Literacy programmes.

2. Activities

Palpa Community Health Programme (CHP) has been involved in visiting His Majesty's Government (HMG) Health Posts in Palpa promoting Primary Health Care and MCH clinics. Seminars have been held for Health Post Staff.
In seven panchayats (population 22,848) CHP has been involved in a community multidisciplinary health programme, by which is meant a programme that is wanted, planned and implemented jointly by the community and CHP. It is multidisciplinary in the sense that medical, agricultural, drinking water and literacy activities are carried out through the one programme. These programmes have developed over the years reflecting both the commonly felt needs of the communities and CHP's available resources.
In these panchayats committees have been supported and active Village Health Workers chosen by their own panchayat have carried out regular house visits (3,384 houses) for health education and motivation. Volunteers, Community Health Leaders and Midwife volunteers, have been trained and follow up continued (170 Persons). Immunisation coverage has reached 48%. Latrine coverage has reached 24% useable latrines according to a recent survey (48% of households have built one at some stage) Malnourished children (9%) have been identified and followed up.
Animal Health volunteers (24) have received continued training and follow up. A medicine supply is ensured on a sale basis - 1,403 animals were treated. Six farmers have been supported and followed up in developing their own kitchen gardens.
Considerable motivation has been carried out in all panchayats as regards soil conservation and fodder production. Planting was commenced in one panchayat. Two water systems (36 houses) were completed and handed over to their communities. Water source surveys (13) were conducted in seven panchayats for feasibility. Continuing research was carried out on a Ram pump project. Some remaining repair work was carried out on one project.
In Tansen the town clinic has provided Maternal and Child Health Services and Midwifery services as well as being a training base for medical assistants and nursing students. 8651 clinic patients were seen.

3 Interrelationships with other projects.

CHP has close working links with the district offices of HMG in Health, Agriculture, Local Development and Education. The UMN Rural Development Center and Design and Consulting services have given valuable input to Palpa CHP.

4 Community Involvement

As seen above the whole programme is based on community involvement from the larger community of HMG down to the local panchayat health committees and the volunteers.

5. Research and Evaluation

Continuing data collection in our population of around 23,000 provides us with programme planning statistics. Research continues on the Ram pump installation.

6. Personnel and Training

Continual inservice training is carried out through regular seminars. Two nurses continued in Registered Nurse training. One staff commenced B.Ed training.

Andrew Brown
Director Palpa C.H.P.

Gossner Mission

GORKHA PROJECT

Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987

A. HOSPITAL

1. Summary Report

In contrast to some recent years, there have been very few significant changes in the last year. The newly created nurse educator post is the exception, and in this first year there has been some encouraging progress and some lessons learned. There has also been a renewed, and in some ways unsettling, turnover in professionally qualified staff.

There has been a 9% increase in OPD attendance, and a 24% increase in admissions, but that there are signficant differences in medical practice is evident in that laboratory and x-ray procedures, and average inpatient stay, are all down. These changes are likely to have a significant effect on how accurate the 1987/88 budget prove to be.

As requested by HSC, a detailed analysis prior to reporting was initially done by each department. This process has already brought to light several anomalies and problems, and represents a further move towards devolution of responsibility begun under previous medical directors.

2. Activities

A. Service:
- In combination with the CHP a referral letter system has been started, and monthly vaccination clinics have been run at the hospital.
- Neither the improvement of OPD flow by staggered breaks, nor by priority for TB, proxy and fracture patients (which appeared in this year's plans), has been successful. The second, while admittedly improving flow and efficiency, has occasionally been misinterpreted as examples of favouritism.
- In accordance with the plans, replacement of beds, reduction of pest population by regular fumigatien, and supply of all-night electricity have improved patient comfort.

B. Education:
- The education of staff towards fellow staff and patients has been improved with the motivation given by the nurse educator.
- Patient education in the OPD remains a problem area, and here, although selected patients have received teaching, the undertaking to ensure that all patients are taught by the OPD examiner and one other, and to give twice daily OPD sessions, has not been fulfilled.
- In combination with CHP, two courses for SCF TB workers were run.

C. Relationships:
- There seems to be a reluctance to admit to problems which may be cultural, but certainly this past year has been plain sailing. Rotation of staff to improve 'unity and shared sense of purpose' has not been common, but its importance is acknowledged. The importance, too, of regular inter-departmental meetings is born out by the experience of doctors/sisters meeting, which, although infrequent, still had a beneficial effect when this did occur.

2. Inter-relationships

- The links with SCF were strengthened through the two TB courses.
- A possibility of exchange visits with the HMG doctor in Gorkha emerged too late to be followed up this year, but is an encouraging development.
- We had a visit from the HMG Health Secretary.

4. Research/Evaluation

A. Research: This has been undertaken -
a. In OPD, involving measuring fundal heights in cms, but the initial study showed unacceptable observer variation.
b. By the Nursing Superintendent to design locally made re-sterilizable paediatric drip sets.
c. By visiting medical students into iodine deficiency and TB default factors.

Preliminary thoughts for utilization of waste heat from the generators for laundry and drying rooms may bear fruit in the coming year.

B. Evaluation/modification: As expected the actual income during the year differed from the approved budget; expenditure differed from the budget within acceptable limits. This confirms the wisdom of the adjustments to

Gossner Mission

the income budget for the 1987/88 plans.

The reporting process by each department, involving department chiefs, is a step further along the path taken by recent medical directors, and makes management sense and is necessary to any plans for ultimate hand-over.

Previously the beneficial effects of the way MCH is organised and related to the rest of the hospital seem to have been in the fore. During the time of this report the first negative effects have become evident, with the isolation of MCH from the supervision and training which the rest of the hospital enjoys.

While seeking to fill all medical and nursing posts, and to get new-comers orientated, trained and functioning before the busy season begins in April, it seems that central government policy is likely to limit the availability of out-of-district professionally trained staff. We need to anticipate and plan for this, and probably renew our emphasis on both internal and external training of local staff.

5. Personnel and Training

A. Personnel:

- This year saw the employment of a Nepali intern for the first time. He was unfortunately summonned to government service before his year was completed. It is an involvement worth repeating, but we need to analyse carefully the training we give to, and the work we expect from, such an intern.
- A vacant HA post was filled by recruiting an extra CMA. Changes in government rules regarding in-service training are likely to make HA, and to a lesser extent CMA, recruitment more difficult.
- The nursing staffing was incomplete through most of the year, but was not critical until the busy season. We urgently need to recruit ANMs, but their availability is also uncertain.
- Our leprosy worker post was unfilled most of the year, and has been deleted from the 1987/88 post list. This in part reflects changes following the introduction of MDT (multi-drug therapy) for leprosy.

B. Training:

a. Internal- Training was given to help staff to communicate and take part in the teaching programs in OPD and wards. Teaching in the formal setting was undertaken by senior nursing staff and the pharmacy In-charge. Doctors were less involved in the formal context, but informally in OPD the performance of OPD examiners was encouraging.

Of the many consultant visits, the following deserve special mention as they associated with significant changes in keeping with the annual plans: Non-formal education consultant for communication and teaching skills; Librarian to establish medical library; Pharmacist for review of IV making routine and introduction of UMN formulary; Water engineer to review needs and help planning.

b. External - The following staff have been sent for training: Anaesthestic technician to Patan for one year; Pharmacy In-charge to Patan for ten days; Pharmacy assistant to DDS course for two weeks; Doctor to leprosy course for one week.

Alan Young
Acting Medical Director

B. COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM

1. Summary Report

This year has seen a consolidation of the new direction of the Program, with continued emphasis on a participatory approach with communities, towards increasing understanding and application of measures which leads to improvements in the health status of the population. This has meant that the major aspects of our work have been in training and follow-up of volunteers, and in developing closer working relationships with local political structures.

The vaccination program has expanded to include five panchayats, whereas involvement in the three static MCH clinics has dimished as local committees have taken more responsibility for running them.

After many years of agricultural work, this aspect of the program has finally been phased out, and the farmland handed over to the panchayat for use by the school. A program of repairs to existing drinking water systems has commenced, with two of the 44 systems completed.

The CHP offices have moved down to the hospital, to encourage a closer

Gossner Mission

working relationship, and enable more efficient use of joint resources. Six expatriate and thirteen Nepali staff are working in the target area of five panchayats, with a total population of about 25,000.

2. Activities

A. Panchayat activities: Harmi and Amp Piapl panchayats have had the first two phases of health volunteer training this year. Response has been more encouraging in Harmi, with 11 of the 16 initially chosen still working, compared with only five of the 20 chosen by Amp Pipal panchayat.

Thalajung panchayat saw the third phase of volunteer training this year, and, with the departure of the two resident expatriate nurses, supervision of the health workers is now in the hands of two local people. Mobile clinics have been run by the community in five wards with the help of CHP. A ward health committee training took place over two yeas, but was not very successful as the large numbers attending made communication and the maintenance of interest difficult. The panchayat has decided to open its own health subcentre, and is raising money towards this. CHP is assisting in training four volunteers in the appropriate use of medicines, and is also contributing towards the cost of medicines. RDC was involved in a training in book-keeping for the clinic committee, and also in a course on income-generation for some of the local women. Non-formal education has continued, with three literacy classes, and teaching in handicrafts for about 16 women.

In Choprak panchayat one expatriate nurse has remained in residence, running an MCH clinic, providing antenatal and delivery care, giving health education, and teaching handicrafts. Meetings have taken place with the panchayat to discuss the training of health volunteers.

Two expatriates have remained in residence in the upper part of Gankhu panchayat, and have been teaching three literacy groups, handicrafts and income-generation, and the 'child to child' method of health education in the local school. About ten women have been involved in making and selling craftwork, and 24 women have learnt to read. Meetings have been taking place with the panchayat to discuss health volunteer training, which will probably take place in the coming year.

B. Vaccination: With the signing of an agreement with EPI, we are now giving vaccine in all five target panchayats. Three rounds in four centres per panchayat were given, and monthly vaccination camps at the hospital. Surveys in four panchayats suggest that the target of 80% coverage of first doses was achieved, but completion rates for the three dose vaccines were poor, being around 30%. Disease surveillance indicated a very low incidence of measles and whooping cough, and no cases of polio, diphtheria, neonatal tetanus or childhood TB from within our target area. Maintenance of the cold chain has been difficult, with the frig breaking down on two occasions.

C. Clinics: Discontinuation of vaccination in the clinics has led to a 60% drop in attendance over the last year. Local clinic committees have chosen, and are paying, 'volunteers' to run the clinics at Harmi and Luitel. CHP is providing training for them over a two-month period, after which one examiner only will go to the clinics.

D. Agriculture: With the departure of the JT to do a BSc in Agriculture, and the transfer of most of the other staff to the hospital, the work on the farm was finally brought to a close this year. The land and some buildings have been handed over to the local panchayat to be used by the school for teaching agricultural methods, and income generation. Sales of animal medicines have been low for the last few years, and have therefore been discontinued. Teaching on composting and kitchen gardens has continued in the health volunteer training. It appears that the local food deficit will be greater than usual this year, due to loss of cultivatable land in the recent rains and earthquake.

E. Water: Having surveyed water systems installed over the previous seven years, RDC reported that 44 of the 47 were malfunctioning, often due to faulty installation. A program of repair to these systems has started, with technical assistance from RDC, and two have so far been completed. There have been many problems, particularly as communities often view the systems as the CHP's and not their own, and have been unwilling to take responsibility for maintenance and protection of them. Most of the maintenance funds have never been used, most of the water committees have been non-functional, and there are very few repairmen or watchmen.

Gossner Mission

3. Inter-relationships with other programs

A. Hospital: Towards the end of the year an important event took place in transfer of the CHP offices down to the hospital. This step is perhaps the most visible evidence of a closer and mutually beneficial working relationship, with sharing of staff and other resources.

B. RDC has provided valuable help in the water and income generation programs.

C. Government organisations: Recent integration of the government health services in Gorkha district will hopefully lead to better communications. There have been contacts with the CMO in Gorkha, and the Health Inspector in Lamjung, and permission has been given to visit five local health posts. The Health Inspector was notified of a meningococcal meningitis outbreak, and two schools supplied with sulphadimidine.

D. Non-government organisations: Relationships have been maintained with Red Cross, SCF (USA), JNSP, German Lutheran program, and we are aware of several others working in this region, e.g. RCUP, UNICEF, ILO, Water Aid, and the Gurkha Welfare Office.

4. Community Involvement

This has become a prerequisite for all our work, although in nearby panchayats it remains more an ideal than a reality. Representatives from CHP regularly attend panchayat meetings in all five panchayats.

5. Research and Evaluation

The collection and analysis of relevant statistics has continued, particularly in relation to the vaccination program, MCH clinic usage, volunteer training, and referrals to hospital. Nutrition and general surveys have been conducted in Gankhu, and the nutritional status of children at a school in Chhoprak investigated. The first analysis of the Thalajung baseline survey has been completed.

6. Personnel and Training

The two senior CMAs attended a four-month rural development course in India.
An AMN attended a CHL trainers' training in Bharatpur.
Two VHWs went on a VHW refresher course in Pokhara.
UMN seminars on community health were attended by various staff, and visits from UMN consultants in nutrition, psychiatry, food technology, physiotherapy, non-formal education, and development communications have been helpful.

Ian Smith
CHP Director

Gossner Mission

OKHALDHUNGA PROJECT

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

A) DISPENSARY

1. Summary Report

The 20-bed hospital is located in the truly rural area of Okhaldhunga District. It is the only health facility with inpatient capacity to serve the more than 150,000 people in the district. In the past year almost 13,000 outpatients and more than 1,000 inpatients were treated.

2. Project Activities

In addition to the ongoing inpatient and outpatient work, the following activities need mentioning:

- A three-day eye camp was held in cooperation with Lahan Eye Hospital and CHP. About 430 people were examined and 35 operated upon, mainly for cataracts. It was felt that this yearly tradition has not yet outlived itself.
- A visiting dentist from UMN's dental program spent time in CHP, and also one week in the hospital. More than 100 patients were seen, One of our nursing staff, together with someone from the Okhaldhunga HMG/N health post, received theoretical and practical training in scaling and extractions.
- Two building programs were finished. A small new building was made, containing the new business office and medical director's office. An extension was made to the hospital as planned, to enlarge our delivery room and sterilisation/working area outside the operating room. This really has made working conditions much more pleasant.
- We have not been ableto reduce the percentage of indirect free care to 35%, although fees have been increased. We will continue to review our fees regularly, trying to take a more departmentalised approach. The constraint is, however, that people's income in this poor area does not seem to keep up with inflation.
- The HSO librarian and her assistant made a work visit. They catalogued the more than 300 books in our CHP/hospital library, which has enhanced accessibility. We also acquired several useful new books, some as donations.

3. Inter-relationships

a. CHP. Our relationship with CHP has been good and mutually beneficial. In the second half of the year a CMA was employed, half time by the hospital and half time by CHP. Hospital nursing staff have partaken in running CHP's weekly MCH clinic. Hospital staff have regularly taken part in classes and seminars organised by CHP, both as students and teachers. A student from the Jiri ANM campus joined us for nine months of practical training which is done half time in hospital and half in CHP.

b. HMG/N. There have been seven one-day seminars with health post In-charges from the surrounding HMG/N health posts. These meetings were facilitated by CHP and enchanced cooperation. An official letter was received from the Ministry of Health to inform us that at present their budget does not allow for the establishment of a district hospital in Okhaldhunga. There are several people in the District Panchayat, however, who take an interest in this matter, so it will continue to get attention. In general we have enjoyed good and friendly relationships with the local officials.

c. Community. Relationships with the community have been steady and good. The mini-planting program to protect the hospital water source is continuing, with active participation from the neighbouring farmers. This year some 400 fodder tree seedlings were planted.

d. Research and Evaluation. A written report was produced about surgical care in our hospital. The feasible and desirable level at this point in time was defined, and measures indicated to reach that level. We will aim to continue to have a surgical camp annually, with specialist help, mainly for the purpose of training and urgrading our own staff.

Gossner Mission

5. Personnel/Training.

One of the major set-backs in the past year was the absence of a nursing superintendent for nine months. The combined effort of all the nursing staff, and the willingness of one of our Nepali staff nurses (still on bond) to be Acting Superintendent, made it possible to continue the work without any major disturbance. The inservice training of our nurse aide trainees did suffer a bit, and we are glad that this was picked up quickly again by our new Nursing Superintendent.

We have had several visitors from Kathmandu who upgraded the skills of our staff in their respective fields. We mention the Patan Hospital physiotherapist (two visits), the Patan Hospital lab. technician (our colorimeter is installed now and working well), and the HSO nutritionist.

One of our clerks went to Amp Pipal for three weeks, and to HSO, for further orientation in statistics and administrative procedures. Our lab. technician still could not go for a refresher course at the Central Health Laboratory, and in future these courses will not be available at all.

Our maintenance supervisor went on furlough without replacement. Consequently our maintenance worker is taking more responsibility, in recognition of which he has been upgraded. We will have to reconsider after six months whether we need another maintenance supervisor or not.

One of the doctors left on furlough, but was replaced by another who had worked here before. There was some overlap of the two, which was needed to let people have holiday. We had three medical students (from England, USA and Germany), who all made their own enriching contribution.

6. Conclusion

Patient numbers are on the increase, but manageable with the existing level of staffing and facilities. We have benefitted greatly from visits by HSO staff and Patan Hospital-based workers, and would hope that services from these two sources will continue to be available in the future.

B) COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAM

1. Summary Report

The work of CHP continued as planned in 14 panchayats in the Okhaldhunga District. The program has several components, such as: drinking water and sanitation, agriculture, non-formal education, health,and forestry and anti-erosion motivation. Not all components are active in every panchayat however, depending on staff availability, community interest and participation, supporting HMG services, panchayat involvement, and training and education.

2. Project Activities

- The training of CHDLs (Community Health and Development Leaders) has been demanding. Some 80 men and 20 women from ten different panchayats received training in basic health, hygiene, disease prevention, agriculture and animal health. In addition to this, eight women received additional training in antenatal care. All CHDLs received a two-week initial training course, and bi-monthly follow-up courses after that for a year. CHP continued to run seven MCH clinics, three of which were in conjunction with HMG health posts and three in cooperation with EPI. Several schools in the area were visited for health education in sanitation and dental care. Dental scaling was done on 3000 children, and more than 500 stool tests performed; parasite treatment was given free of charge accordingly. Six non-formal education classes were held in Bigutar, and 66% of the students who enrolled were able to read and write after six months.
- Two drinking water systems, involving 95 houses, were finished, and small extensions and/or repairs done on three other systems. Preparations were made for drinking water systems in two other panchayats. This included surveying, forming water committees, and building toilets.
- The project demonstration garden continued to provide vegetables for staff and hospital patients. The animal health improvement program is much in demand, and several of our BDWs are trained now to do work in this.

Gossner Mission

- Work in the Umbu panchayat has been of an integrated nature. An expatriate agriculturalist is working there, as well as a seconded English teacher in the high school on request of the community. The community started a community-based clinic once a week, and is involved in community forestry and school kitchen gardens. CHDLs have been trained, and five regular non-formal education classes are held.
- In preparation for forestry and anti-erosion motivation work in one area, plans and budgets and job descriptions were made. The Rangadip panchayat was chosen to start this work, and the local government offices have given verbal agreement. The expatriate forestry worker arrived towards the end of the reporting year.

3. Inter-relationships with others

a. With HMG. Regular visits were paid to relevant offices. The external advisory committee met twice. Eight one-day seminars were held for HMG health post In-charges, with the help of the hospital. It has been difficult to get family planning supplies through the district FP office since they are often out of stock themselves. EPI has been helpful in storing and providing vaccines. Several planned vaccination camps in which we were to have taken part were, however, cancelled.

b. With other UMN projects: We have had useful visits from the nutrition-consultant, the Patan Hospital physiotherapist, a dentist, RDC's forester, water systems consultant and water technician, and the HSO librarian. RDC has also been helpful in organising training courses in which some of our BDWs could take part.

c. With Okhaldhunga Dispensary: Help was received in procuring drugs. Hospital staff have assisted in training sessions, the weekly MCH clinic, and sanitation programs in schools. Help was given during the eye camp, and for TB/leprosy follow-up work. Four nurse aides took part in antenatal classes.

d. With others: UNICEF health education materials are used a lot. BNMT was visited for orientation. Lahan Eye Hospital performed an eye camp.

4. Community Involvement

Local communities have taken little initiative in planning. In several panchayats committees have been established, such as health committees (2), water committees (4), non-formal education committees (11). Elections and subsequent changes in panchayat membership has slowed things down a bit. It seems that it is easier to get committees established for a well-defined task (e.g. supervising a water system, running NFE classes) than for more broad issues such as making plans for curative and preventive health care in one's own panchayat.

As is apparent from the "Project Activities", a lot has been done with the cooperation of the community. Community-initiated work, however, is still limited.

5, Research and Evaluation

The RDC Studies and Evaluation Program produced a report containing an evaluation of the CHP work over a seven-year period, as well as current baseline data on the project area. The RDC water systems consultant evaluated some of our older water systems. A start was made with an ante-natal house to house survey in three panchayats.

6. Personnel and Training

The CHP BDWs (Basic Development Workers, paid by CHP in contrast to CHDLs who are volunteers) have been actively taking part in the planning of the CHP work, the training seminars organised, and home visiting in their own areas. Two BDWs have taken responsibility for ordering animal drugs. Another BDW has special responsibility for the NFE classes and related surveys. The CMA has been running the weekly community-based clinic in his own panchayat, Umbu. All staff have been making half-yearly plans for their own work areas, and are gradually getting used to their new roles as community motivators and trainers, and supervisors of the CHDLs. Several BDWs went for training courses elsewhere, such as in bee-keeping (1), grain storage (2), and animal health (3). In addition, training courses for both BDWs and CDLs were given in the project in bamboo work, animal health, dental care, nutrition, etc.

Gossner Mission

NURSING CAMPUS, U.M.N. PROGRAMME

12 MONTH REPORT FROM JULY 1986 to JUNE 1987.

I. SUMMARY REPORT

The UMN Programme has continued to operate as a certificate level nursing programme for Nepali women and men. We have continued to use Patan Hospital, Bir Hospital, HMG FP, HMG community field, FP Association and CDHP field facilities for clinical and field experiences. There are 3 years of students studying currently: 1st year has 36, 2nd year has 29 and 3rd year has 27 students. They are residential and non-residential. Final exams for 3rd year will start on Bhadra 12 and finish on Bhadra 26, 2044.

The Building Committee meetings have been held from time to time. Maximum renovation work has been done. We have planned for new kitchen & dinning hall for the students. The work for it will start soon.

We are still in shortage of nursing teaching personnel. But this time the shortage situation has not been as bad as it was in the previous year.

II. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

At present all the students from 3 year classes are busy in their theory and clinical areas. They are also involved in Extra Curriculum Activities and recently several such activities have been held.

The Instructional Committee meets regularly to discuss academic matters relating to the campus. There is also a monthly Co-ordinating meeting with Patan Hospital staff which facilitates closer communication and co-ordination for the clinical programme. This meeting is much appreciated by the faculty. There is a combined Instructional Committee meeting with Maharajgunj Nursing Campus, which meets as necessary.

The ICM have given opportunity for our tutors to attend various workshops. Those who attended have found the workshops personally of great benefit. It has also been of contribution to the programme.
Last year we took 36 new students in 1st year. Out of 36, there are 8 male students and the rest are female. The breakdown of female students are: 9 ANMs and 19 fresh students.
Proposal for an independant separate campus, directly under the Dean's office has been given to the Dean, Institute of Medicine by the UMN Health Services Secretary. The Dean has acted favourably. However, yet we have not received any final official word from Dean's office.

New revised curriculum for the nursing training have been developed. From coming educational year, revised curriculum will be introduced. Maximum number of our teaching staff were involved to prepare this curriculum.

The Post Basic Programme of Maharajgunj Nursing Campus continue to use this campus as a facility for their theoretical & clinical teaching practices.

We are still facing the water shortage problem, especially during the dry season. We have acquired a new 26 seater Toyota Coaster. It has been a great help for students' clinical. We are thankful to the Dean's office IOM for recommending tax exemption on this vehicle. The old minibus has been handed over to UMN Headquarters. We have planned for a small four wheel drive vehicle. The small vehicle will be used for community field and transporting small number of staff for official meetings, etc. We will try to get tax exemption on this vehicle also from TU, Institute of Medicine.

Over.....

Gossner Mission

A Christmas programme was held in which we had invited staff from Nursing Campus Maharajgunj. Students took part in it. Every week we have Bible Study and the Pastor comes to our campus regularly, once a week, for it. Morning staff prayer is held regularly. About 30 Christian & non-Christian students and staff went for a 3 day retreat to Dhulikhel.

III. INTER RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PROJECTS

The UMN Programme continue to follow the curriculum and calendar of operation of the TU, Institute of Medicine. Good working relationships have been maintained with the Dean, IOM, Maharajgunj; Asst. Dean, IOM; Examination Section, and Campus Chief, Maharajgunj Nursing Campus.

We have continued to use Patan Hospital for our major clinical facilities especially in Midwifery and Medical-Surgical. We are grateful for the use of these facilities and the help given by the staff in supervising our students, especially during the evening & night duties.

IV. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

We are using various community fields for the students' learning activities. Our staff are involved and taking part in govt. & non-govt. activities. Most of the teachers are taking active part in Trained Nurses' Association of Nepal (TNAN).

V. RESEARCH/EVALUATION

The Campus Incharge in co-operation with the Asst. Dean and an academic teacher from Maharajgunj Nursing Campus has finished the research data collection procedure. Now it is in the process of writing the final research report.

Teachers have distributed evaluation format to the present 3rd year students to evaluate the courses. They are now evaluating their courses.

VI. PERSONNEL/TRAINING

We have 40.5 full time sanctioned posts. Out of this 35.25 full time equivalent posts are filled. The breakdown is as follows:

1.	Administrative Personnel	5.75	
2.	Nursing Tutors	10.00	(9 N and 1 E) *
3.	None Nursing Tutors	2.50	(1 N and 1.5 E) *
4.	Auxilliary staff	17.00	
	TOTAL =	35.25	

NOTE: N = National.
E = Expatriat.

The shortages occur in the following positions:

1.	One post for Sr. Tutor in level 8/9 is vacant	- 1
2.	Two posts for tutors in level 7/8 are vacant	- 2
3.	Two Sr. Tutors are on study leave	- 2
4.	Asst. Adm. Officer works only 0.75	- 0.25
	TOTAL =	- 5.25

Plan was to send Campus Incharge for higher study in 1987, but due to certain reason she will now go for higher study in 1988 only. One tutor will be going to study for BN Course at Maharajgunj in 1987.

Mrs. Bishnu Rai
Campus Incharge.

Gossner Mission

LALITPUR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH PROJECT
ANNUAL REPORT 1986/87

1. Summary

The two keywords to summarize the years activities are progress and shortage. In both the development and health sections work has progressed into new areas, with particular concentration on the Bhattedanda panchayat with drinking water systems, nurseries and a new health post. The work has, however, been hampered by staff shortages, resulting in no work being done in Rural Industry and Food Technology, and the MCH subcentre at Gotikhel being closed for about ten months of the year. The shortfall was also present in promised donations which lead to major capital items being postponed, and a delay in advertizing vacant posts.

2. Project Activities

Although the number of Health Posts has increased from 4 to 5 there has been a drop in patient attendence. This drop is confined to the valley and raises questions about continuing the adult curative work at Badegaon. In the hills attendance has risen, and there is no evidence of the new Health Post at Bhattedanda affecting the useage at Asrang. The MCH work continues out of the 5 Health Posts and 5 subcentres, although Gotikhel subcentre was closed for most of the year due to lack of ANMs. This shortage of ANMs (only 54% of places filled) is at a serious position and could jeopardize the delivery of health care in the coming year. The patient attendence at MCH clinics is marginally down on last year but vaccination levels are similar. Given the shortages in personnel this is a very commendable achievement. Under the MCH work the Depo-Provera clinics have expanded to 5 panchayats; and as a method of family planning seem much more appropriate than use of pills. The rate of nutrition continues to be a source of concern with some hill areas experiencing 50-60% of children being malnurished. In light of this home based nutritional work has been started in four hill panchayats. The dental health programme was initiated in Badegaon and Bhattedanda but due to almost no patients was discontinued in Badegaon. The expansion of the dental programme was hindered by high turn over of Health Assistants. The Mental Health Programme continues in the 5 Health Posts and Lubhu MCH Clinic.

The tree component has increased the number of contract nurseries from 12 to 19 and first class seedlings grown to over 186,000. The survival rates show some improvement over previous years indicating greater awareness by farmers to protect what is planted. The agricultural work is entering its second phase since constraints such as fodder availablity, animal health and traditional attitudes and customs have improved or changed. This means that greater emphasis can be put on genetically improving the local livestock by cross breeding. This is important because meat and milk products are the major source of income for the hill area. Drinking water systems have been installed in Bhattedanda serving 256 households and 1652 persons. A small irregation scheme has also been installed in Bhattedanda covering 10 hectores and benefiting 15 families NFE classes have been held in 5 panchayats with 434 participants which is almost double last years total.

Gossner Mission

3 Interrelationships with other Projects

CDHP continues its relationship with government and other projects. Of importance is the training facilities that are offered to the Institute of Medicine and UMN's Nursing Campus for practical training in the health facilities in the valley.

4 Community Involvement

The Development Section involve community participation in many of their activities. All the labour for irregation and drinking water systems is volunteer labour. The animal medicines have been successfully handed over to the local community. The Farmer's Aid Fund has only been successful in a few wards. The Health Post committees vary from very active to not having any meeting.

5 Research/Evaluation

The comparison of the two Asrang surveys has been completed. A report on the TBA work has been written but not yet published. A review of NFE work in Asrang has begun. A review of the water systems and CDHP's involvement has been published. A review of Ante-natal work has also been carried out.

6 Personnel/Training

At the end of the period 135.5 out of 181 posts (75%) were filled a situation that had deteriorated over the year. The main area of staff shortages are supervisors, community motivators, development technitions, health assistants and ANMs. With the training patterns in Nepal changing the shortages of the last two stand to get much worse.

Training continues to play a major role in CDHP Regular training sessions and classes have been held for staff and local persons As in previous years a number of staff have obtained scholarships for further study, including two obtains seats in the MBBS course.

tephen Longley
ugust 1987.

Gossner Mission

PATAN HOSPITAL

ANNUAL REPORT JULY 198

SUMMARY

God has blessed the work of this hospital in various way throughout the year and we praise His name. A strong team working together has made the year happy and fruitful.

With the completion of the third and final indigenous type well, we feel a little like Abraham. Whose story is recorded in Genesis chapter 26. After Abraham had completed his third well, he said, "Now the Lord has made room for us and we shall be fruitful in the land". This is the first year we have had a sufficient supply of good water in the hospital and we now feel that we can work fruitfully.

The government agreement to run Patan Hospital expired 3 years ago. For 3 years now, we have been running without an agreement. Signing of the new agreement, now into its 10th draft, still seems to be a long way off. Without a signed agreement, customs duty continues to be an added heavy burden on financial resources. In particular, the purchase of a vehicle has been postponed because of high customs duty.

Another matter of serious consequence is that the Health Ministry officials appear to want to force us to give up our right to the site and buildings of the old Lalitpur Hospital. It has always been understood since the 1974 HMG/UMN agreement that these premises would belong to Patan Hospital. Some HMG officials have verbally informed us that these premises have already been made over to the Mental Health Department.

Despite these problems and the lack of a signed agreement, the hospital is continuing to give service to the increasing numbers of people who come through its doors.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Patient numbers have increased in every service (see appendix A). Staff posts have all been filled except in the nursing service where it remains difficult to retain trained nurses because of the countryside shortage and expanding job opportunities. Despite the shortage of nurses, the hospital has had an average bed occupancy of 81% and the nurses are to be commended for their hard work and loyalty and for the way they have been able to manage the work load without detriment to the patients.

A major decision affecting staff was the Board decision to reduce the annual leave from 8 to 6½ weeks, compensating for the difference by an increase in salary. Most staff welcomed this change, feeling that 8 weeks was an unnecessarily long time for holiday and preferring to have the extra money.

The Maintenance Department has continued to have problems with the roof leaking in many places. Major work and financial outlay is needed to overcome this structural defect which has existed from the construction time. Concealed sewage lines are also causing large problems when blocked toilets and pipes send sewage water pouring into Central Sterile and Dietary Departments.

There has been a constant struggle to keep the old Landrover on the road but there is now hope that the new Health Director of the Central Region, who is also Chairman of the hospital Board, will be able to obtain permission for us to buy a custom free bus.

Of great concern is the rise in the hospital subsidy from 30 to 40% of the operating cost. Several factors are involved in this. In the past we have looked to private patients to help subsidize poorer ones. With the government decision to encourage the private sector to work in the health field, nursing homes and clinics have opened up, drawing private patients away from general hospitals. Although

Gossner Mission

this allows us to take care of increased numbers of poor patients and is in line with hospital philosophy, it does not help to cover costs. Another factor is that customs duty charged on all imported supplies, equipment and spare parts is the same as that charged to any high profit business enterprise. Whereas a business can pass on charges to the public, it is impossible for a hospital treating poor patients to do that. The Board has approved a 20% overall fee increase in the coming year but this will still not meet the deficit caused by salary and supplies cost increase. Some patients will not be able to pay the increased charges. Government also seems to be unable to give more. Therefore, we continue to look to the United Mission to Nepal, without whose help the hospital would have to close. (see appendix B)

INTERPROJECT RELATIONSHIPS.

Relationship with other organizations has developed in different fields. Patan Hospital was able to give input to a seminar conducted by the Solid Waste Management Project. The Administration is invited at various times to meetings held in other hospitals in the valley and at the Health Ministry. The Advisor/Consultant role to other projects remains strong. Relationships with the UMN Nursing Campus and with Maharajgunj Campus continue as students from the basic nursing certificate, Bachelor of Nursing Diploma, Physiotherapy certificate, Administration Diploma, etc. come for field experience. The Functional Coordinating Committee draws activities of the Community Development and Health Project and the hospital together for discussion and problem solving.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

We find ourselves caught up with the daily work with little time to think in terms of research. However, simple fact finding to help with problem solving or work improvement goes on in the various departments. Evaluation of TB work showed that, of 32 patients who received home visits, only 2 returned to the hospital. Also that, over the last 4 years, only 8% of free TB drugs were given by the government, the remainder being supplied from the hospital budget. This led to a change in policy, bringing TB patients under the regular procedure for payment and subsidized care as necessary.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

Training is a regular feature of the hospital in areas where it is possible. Each year, nurses are given scholarship help from UMN for Ward Sister and Bachelor of Nursing courses. Staff showing potential have also been recommended for UMN scholarship for retraining in other professions (eg. from record clerk to male nurse). These staff will be available to other UMN projects at the end of their training. Many people seem to think that Patan Hospital is a training centre or a Consultancy Service. Individuals, private firms, public organizations and government bodies all regard us as a model and count it worth learning from us. Even a hospital in Sikkim sent one of their staff for training in administration. We are glad to share in this way where able, even though it means that our time is often stretched to the limit.

CONCLUSION

Patan Hospital is about to complete its 5th Year. From the beginning, we have had a great feeling of insecurity, being neither a government nor a mission hospital. The more time went by, the greater was this fear felt as it became more and more obvious that there was no interest from the government side. The fear that UMN would also withdraw was everpresent.

We have now been reassured by UMN that this is not the case. The UMN Executive Director, speaking at a meeting with Senior Staff, and UMN Board Appointees said, "Patan Hospital is an integral part of UMN and you are as secure as UMN". We now have fresh courage and take up the task that is laid before us and entrusted to us, recognizing that God is working with us and through us.

Bir B. Khawas
Chief Executive Officer

Gossner Mission

HEALTH SERVICES OFFICE

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary

During the year the Health Services Office has continued to provide an administrative base for the office of the Health Services Secretary and supportive services to the health services projects and programs. Contacts with HMG/N and other outside organisations have continued. There has been a change of Health Services Secretary and her Assistant.

2. Activities

a. Office of the Health Services Secretary

The Health Services Secretary (HSS) and her Assistant (AHSS) have provided guidance and support to UMN personnel and projects throughout the year. The encouragement and support of program leaders have been a real help in handling the many responsibilities related to this office. The illness of the HSS and the departure of the AHSS meant that a new team had taken up office by the year's end. There are some problems with continuity.

Negotiations with the HMG/N Ministry of Health (MOH) have continued, especially in regard to the health services agreement, which did not make any real progress through the year. The HSS took in a MOH manpower planning exercise.

b. The Administrative team

Our staff have coped well with the load of typing, duplicating and photo-copying generated by HSO and outside projects. They have been a big support to our work. One secretary was sent to the Business School secretarial course.

c) Business Manager

The Business Manager left halfway through the year to continue his studies and these functions were taken up by the Headquarters Business Manager. Much work has been done to renew systems and accounting prodedures.

d) Consultant Team

i) Medical Coordinator: During the year it was decided that sending bodies would screen candidates medically in line with the UMN guide-lines. This has meant less screening work for the Medical Coordinator, who has now joined the Coordinating Committee for personnel matters. Her input has been appreciated. The Medical Coordinator has been a consultant to the BA clinic nurse, has run a referral clinic for BAs, has been the liaison officer for BAs referred to Kathmandu for treat-ment, and has helped organise medical evacuations from Nepal. She has also assisted doctors and dentists in registration with the Nepal Medical Council.

ii) Nutrition Consultant: Project visits were made to Palpa, Gorkha, Okhaldhunga and Lalitpur. Consultations were held in projects and in the central office with both expatriate and national colleagues; these also extended to non-HSB and non-UMN people and international visitors, and included correspondence. In the autumn and spring a four-day "Nutrition Week" was held for new UMN personnel, which has resulted in an increased awareness of the implications of practical nutrition in personel, community and work situations. Writing was done on topics of current interest, as well as revision and up-dating, and a paper prepared for an MOH Subtask Force for the National Plan for Maternal & Child Health, 1988/92. Some teaching aids were prepared. Reviews of several surveys and study reports were done. Participation in HMG/N-sponsored workshops and seminars were broadening experience. Requests for nutrition materials/information have increased. The presence of nutritionists in most of the HSB projects until the beginning of this year had brought strength to the nutrition emphasis in UMN. The deletion of posts is cause for concern, especially in light of the changeover rate of staff in projects, and the need for consistent revision and updating.

Gossner Mission

iii) Lab. and X-ray Consultant: There has been no BA to fill this post. The Patan Hospital Lab. technologist has helped by visiting Okhaldhunga.

iv) Planning and Evaluation Consultant. There has been no BA for this post.

e) Health Services Library

This library has continued to serve UMN personnel and projects throughout the year. New books and non-book materials have been acquired from overseas and locally, and been added to the stock. A large consignment of books from the British Council for the HS library and for CHPs has been received, processed and distributed to the projects. Health education materials and other medical publications have been ordered and sent to the projects. Loan and reference use has been made of the library by project personnel and others outside UMN. Visits to each of the main projects were made by the librarian and library assistant in an effort to organise their medical collections.

f) Evaluation and Statistics Section

The main activities of the statistical section is to record data and to report activities of UMN health services to the HMG as and when necessary. Data is received from the projects according to HMG's prescribed form, and then is recorded in the computer. We send the report to the HMG concerned department every month, e.g. TB, leprosy, MCH, etc. Some data, with HSB approval, is received from the hospitals and fed into the computer, which converts it into meaningful health indicators, which are fed back to the hospitals and were presented to HSB for comparison. The highlight of the last year's activities was the new system of hospital individual discharge slip reporting and recording, which was completely computerised.

g) Training and Manpower Advisor

The Training and Manpower Advisor's responsibilities consist mainly of the following sections: negotiations with Public Health Division, MOH (former ICHSDP), advising and assisting regarding applications to the Institute of Medicine and other training institutions in Nepal and abroad, receiving quarterly reports on staff listing, keeping lists of vacant posts at UMN projects, referring employment enquiries and updating data run-offs. The later part has been done manually recently.

h) Open House Clinic

The clinic has functioned five mornings a week, 8.30-11 a.m., for the last year. A monthly average of 170 people were seen either in the clinic or on home visits. Postnatal home care was given to 19 mothers with babies born between 22 Aug. 1986 and 19 Aug. 1987. There is a real need for this care, and it is greatly appreciated by those who have received it. The referral system has continued to work well with Patan Hospital. Besides provision of basic medical care, immunisations and pre- and post-natal care, many people came or wrote for advice, appointments. etc. Recently (after the end of this year) the clinic was relocated again, upstairs in Open House, directly over its previous location. The waiting room is smaller, but adequate for most days. The consultation room has the addition of a store-room, which is more practical than the previous arrangement.

i) Biomedical/Missionwide Maintenance

The past year has been a busy one for the biomedical maintenance part of Missionwide Maintenance. It has also been time of change with the turning over of more of the responsibility to a Nepali as he has become more knowledgeable in the work. He has gone to repair requipment at the hospitals in Tansen and Amp Pipal, and to install the new intercom system at the Gandaki Boarding School. He also installed an x-ray machine at the HMG hospital in Baitadi, at the request of HMG. At the beginning of the year a two-month training program was conducted for the Nepali maintenance supervisor at Tansen Hospital. We have also continued to repair and service equipment sent to us from all the projects, as well as to provide service particularly to Patan Hospital and Headquarters.

j) Other sections

Health Services Medical Supplies, Mental Health and Drug Abuse Prevention Program, Dental Program and Seconded Personnel have been reported separately, although included in the HSO plans for this year.

3. Personnel and Training One staff member studied in the Business School, and two studied English.

Paul Curtis

Gossner Mission

HEALTH SERVICES MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

The past year has brought about sweeping changes in HSMS, including a complete turnover of personnel, development of new ordering systems, a missionwide drug formulary for all UMN projects, and finally a merger with our INF counterpart, the Medical Supplies Department. In future, the merged program will be known as the UMN Medical Supplies Department.

2. Project Activities

During 1986/87 we have been actively seeking ways to reduce the cost of drugs to UMN projects, to improve the service and control shortages of essential drugs, and to make HSMS a self-supporting program. To begin with a major review of drug sources and logistics of purchasing was conducted in late 1986. The previous year was very difficult, as the enforcement of new HMG/N drug import and registration rules under the WHO Drug Certificate Scheme had all but stopped the flow of drug imports fron non-profit organisations in Europe. In the first half of this year we accomplished the following:

a. Re-established procedures for importing drugs which meet HMG/N requirements while still letting UMN import the drugs needed at the best available prices.
b. Estimated the total UMN consumption of all drug items, based on the best available information.
c. Received all known sources for price comparison, and set up a system for three-monthly ordering of drugs from overseas suppliers.

In the second half of the year we have:

a. Prepared a final UMN formulary, with input from all projects, prepared by the Pharmacueticals Advisory Group and approved by HSB in March 1987.
b. Agreed to stock only these items on the formulary.
c. Entered into discussions with INF, which are rapidly coming toward an agreement for merger.

In the new fiscal year it has been decided that MSD will remain in the existing quarters of HSMS, with the addition of two rooms previously occupied by the clinic. Overhead expenses for the year ending are quite encouraging, as is the projection that MSD will turn double the volume of sales of HSMS in the last year. This increase is partly due to the addition of INF client projects, but also substantially caused by increased business from Patan and Tansen Hospitals, which have the option of purchasing goods directly. As these two respond to the improved prices at MSD, and to the increasing difficulty of conducting the import process themselves, economies of scale should further reduce costs. In 1985/86 the mark up on drugs at HSMS was 9% on foreign imports and 15% on locally purchased items, the price being CIF, duty paid. In 1986/87 it was lowered to 6% across the board. We expect to be able to lower it further in the near future.

We are still having problems with out-of-stocks of European items, which take three to six months to come once ordered. The increased buying from within UMN, as well as fluctuations during the period when UMN and INF are learning to work with each other, will probably continue for a few more months.

3. Personnel

Two Nepali staff left during the year, and two others have replaced them. These have been assisted on a part-time basis by a UMN consultant pharmacist.

Gossner Mission

DENTAL PROGRAM

Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

The work carried out in this program included that work which is done outside of Tansen Hospital / Patan Hospital dental programs. During the past year this has included the activities listed below.

2, Program Activities

a. Project Visits: Jumla, Okhaldhunga and Paimey were visited for training purposes. An oral health survey was also carried out in Jumla. Amp Pipal has not asked for any visits this last year. Other visits have been very well received.

b. Nursing Campus: A series of eight lectures was delivered to the first year students at the Sanepa Nursing Campus.

c. Flash cards: A set of teaching cards for "Oral Health" was produced.

d. Visiting of Training Centres: A number of "oral health" training centres in India and Thailand were visited (the Inter-Country Centre for Oral Health) during the vacation time of dental personnel. The purpose of these visits was to assess the training standard of these centres, as well as to gain information on community programs.

e. Dental Advisory Group: This group has met on three occasions during the past year. At a recent meeting of this group it was mentioned that although the group is advisory in function and acts as a forum for discussion, it is also called upon to carry out administrative procedures. Hence it was suggested that a new position of "Dental Program Director" should be created. This person would then be responsible for the administration and planning associated with the Dental Program.

f. Dental Instrument Bank: This was set up by the Dental Program, but now is being administered by the Health Services Medical Supplies office.

g. Institute of Medicine: As we consider the year ahead, there is the possibility of working in the IOM in a teching capacity.

3. Personnel

One FTE post was allocated to the Dental Program, but this was not filled during the year.

Gossner Mission

MENTAL HEALTH AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

Annual Report for July 1986 - Kuly 1987

A) MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

1. Summary Report

Throughout the last year the Mental Health Program has continued to emphasize disseminated mental health care, integrated into existing health services. A major change has been seen in the involvement of one psychiatrist part-time in the Institute of Medicine (IoM).

2. Programme Activities

The Mental Health Programme has been involved in a variety of activities in the past year. The Community Mental Health Pilot Project in CDHP, Lalitpur was consolidated, with a CDHP staff member taking over some of the supervisory work and two block trainings in mental health being carried out. Now the programme is used regularily as a clinical attachment for MBBS students. The mental health work in Tansen has been supported well this year through bi-monthly visits by the psychiatrist for the purpose of teaching and clinical supervision. A VHW Mental Health Seminar was also held here this year. The psychiatrist's secondment to the IoM for 3-4 sessions a week has included a teaching (MBBS & BPH students) and clinical load, shared research and the production of a mental health manual. The expatriate case load increased throughout the year and was a strain on the remaining psychiatrist after one left during the course of the year.

3. Interrelationships with other services

In addition to relating to the UMN programmes mentioned above and the IoM, the Mental Health Programme has enjoyed good liason and cooperation with other UMN programs, government agencies, Nepali psychiatrists and NGOs working in related areas. Visits have been made to Amp Pipal and Jumla to assist and teach. Relationships with the government Mental hospital have remained good.

4. Research and Evaluation

The Mental Health Program this year has included two pieces of research: one on patients dropping out of CMH care, and the second on patients presenting to general medical services at health post and district hospital levels. Another research programme under way relates to mentally ill patients presenting to the mental hospital in contrast to traditional healers. Although an overall evaluation of the mental health programme has not been easy to envisage, more specific assesments have taken place of the CMH services in Lalitpur district; of students attending block training courses; and of expatriate referrals.

Gossner Mission

5. Personnel and Training

As is evident, a major thrust of the Mental Health Programme has involved training at many different levels.

***

B) DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMME

1. Summary Report

DAPP, a sub-section of the Community Mental Health Programme with a staff of one expatriate and one Nepali, has now completed its second year of operation.

2. Programme Activities

The programme is primarily community-based and the report has been based largely on developments within Nepali organisations with which DAPP is involved as follows:

(a) Social Action Volunteers (SAV) with a Fight Against Drug Abuse (FADA) Section.

The SAV-FADA volunteers arrange appropriate activities including Anti-Drug Music Competition, Cycle Rally against Drug Abuse, distribution of T-shirts with slogans etc.. The section is currently co-operating with DAPP in research into drug abuse among campus students and is also developing a 3-year activities plan with possible funding from the American Government.

(b) Drug Abuse Prevention Association Nepal (DAPAN).

A registered youth oriented organisation with parliamentary and ministerial representation including the two DAPP members, the expatriate as adviser and the Nepali as an executive member.

DAPAN has established an intervention programme with a centre accommodating 15 clients for short-term rehabilitation and after-care. It has also held a school Youth Rally and produced a programme of operations for 1987-88, besides publishing a quarterly newspaper.

(c) Drug Abuse Information Service

DAPP has produced a folder of educational material in Nepali, the first of its kind in Nepal. It has been accepted by the Police authorities and copies have gone to all districts.

(d) Drug Use Survey

A city/valley-wide survey has been conducted by DAPP in

Gossner Mission

conjunction with SAV-FADA among secondary school students; and 1800 completed questionnaires are being summarised.

(e) Other Activities

i) Representation at seminars in Kathmandu and abroad. ii) Study tour by DAPP team of India and S.E. Asia countries. iii) Adoption of FADA symbol by several Nepali organisations using among other means a sticker of which 30,000 are being printed. iv) Production of a short video movie by the joint UMN/INF Development Communication Project. v) Inclusion of 60-second advertisement against Drug Abuse running before the feature video movies stocked by several commercial video libraries.

3. General Comments

While it is difficult to evaluate precisely how much DAPP has influenced the overall drug prevention scene is it certain that its activities have made a significant contribution to it; and the general attitude of the public has moved from one of hesitancy to a more ready acceptance of the aims and objectives of drug abuse prevention. This is being aided by the media in increased publicity. The Government is providing some funds and is increasing penalties for drug trafficking offences.

The objectives of DAPP may be summarised as follows:

i) To create awareness of the problem. ii) To prevent drug abuse. iii) To motivate development of rehabilitation services. iv) To provide training methods and the production of educational material.

The first has been largely achieved and significant progress has been made towards attaining the others.

(NOTE: On the 27th July 1987 Nepali member of the team, Mr Govinda Raj Pandey, aged 26, died suddenly after a short illness. His contribution was beyond measure and his loss to the programme will be immense.)

Gossner Mission

SECONDED WORKERS TO THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

Annual Report, July 1986 - July 1987

There are currently 6 UMN Board Appointees (BAs) seconded to the Institute of Medicine (IOM).

Nursing Campus, Maharajgunj

Three of these BAs work in the Nursing Campus. One of them taught in four Post-Basic Courses during the year and supervised Child Health students at Biratnagar. The other two were involved in teaching similar classes to previous years and all three were involved in supervising students at Kanti and Teaching Hospitals as well as in curriculum development. The new Certificate level Nursing Curriculum has been completed with its focus on Primary Health Care. At the moment one of them is working on evaluation tools for the clinical courses for each year and on developing a core programme for the post-basic nursing courses in each of the specialty areas. She has been appointed Chairperson of the Hospital Nursing Subjects Committee and recently nominated as a member of the IOM Faculty Board.

At the end of the year, two of these BAs working in Maharajgunj will retire after many years service in Asia. There is still a need for Nursing Teachers with the appropriate qualifications and experience, and UMN could consider further secondments.

Psychiatry Department, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH)

One doctor is seconded on part-time basis to the IOM for:

1. Clinical work, 2 clinics per week at TUTH;
2. Teaching, lectures and community health field visits for MBBS and BPH students;
3. Joint research with the Psychiatry Department;
4. Production of a Manual of Mental Health.

She has enjoyed her secondment which started in January, but made the following observations:

1. The secondment should be officially organised with a letter from UMN sent to IOM with the Biodata of BA and a reciprocal letter from IOM to UMN giving the appointment of BA.
2. Preferably the BA should have clinical experience of working in Nepal and adequate language before secondment.

Biochemist, Institute of Medicine

One BA was seconded to IOM in January to work as a biochemist. He has been involved in preparing research proposals and a practical immunology course, but it has been frustrating that these have yet to be adopted. He participated in the Leprosy Course in Pokhara in April. There is the possibility of involvement in a BSc, Medical Technology, course for certificate level laboratyory technicians which will start in November.

Gossner Mission

In July a Leprosy Serology Survey was initiated in the Physiology Department by this BA along with another BA, using equipment donated by the University of Sydney and financial support through UMN for two years. This is to explore the value of monitoring Multidrug Therapy of leprosy in Nepal with M. Leprae specific antibodies. It was planned to do this with the Leprosy Clinics at TUTH, Tansen and Green Pastures, Pokhara, but this will probably be extended to Anandaban Hospital as well.

Teaching MBBS students

One doctor has been working part-time in the IOM in the following areas;

1. Teaching Clinical Physiology and the Immunology part of the Pathology course to MBBS students;
2. Preparation and evaluation of research proposals;
3. Developing the Leprosy Serology Survey.

He participated in a Symposium on the Immunology of Leprosy in Oslo, September 1987; presented a paper on this topic at the Nepal Medical Association Conference in Pokhara; and was the visiting lecturer at the Leprosy Course at Pokhara in April, 1987. He represented UMN at the Vellore CMC Council Meeting in March. Recently he visited London on the invitation of the Leprosy Mission to discuss the reopening of the Mycobacterial Research Laboratory at Anandaban Hospital. If this is agreed at the September 9th TLM Council Meeting, UMN will be asked to consider seconding this BA and his colleague working on the Leprosy Serology Survey at Anandaban, initially part-time for 3 and 4 days respectively. Their involvement at IOM would continue part-time.

*****
***
*

Gossner Mission

BUTWAL PROJECT

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

A) PROJECT GENERAL

Furloughs and departures have reduced our numbers from 32 in February to 26 in July, leaving some pressure points in the project. In DCS six out of thirteen posts have been filled, and in the industrial sector five out of thirteen posts. For another seven project posts (some part time), six have been filled.

In DCS we have been consolidating work in starting new tiles industries, and also in rural electrification installations. The Design Office just managed to keep going inspite of severe staff shortages. The new Management Consultancy Program has started to get established.

The industrial sector has not had an easy time, with severe wood supply problems for Butwal Plywood Factory and a strike in Butwal Engineering Works and Nepal Hydro Electric. Lack of future orders for NHE is still a point of concern. However, the good news is that the fraud case in Butwal Wood Industries in 1985 has been finally settled, with legally binding contracts for all the accused to repay the amounts within the next year.

The evaluation of the industrial work in Butwal has provided a very useful opportunity for close contact with many people in the community, both inside and outside UMN organisations. We continue to have our eyes opened to the needs around us in an urban community, and much progress has been made in helping a group of leprosy patients (working in close contact with INF). Through informal contacts we hope that the Project Team will have other opportunities to assist disadvantaged groups. A new group to teach weaving skills to women has just been established.

Trevor Durston
Project Director

B) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTING SERVICES

1. Summary Report

UMN staffing has increased over the year allowing us to reopen the Research and Development Workshop, and start a new Management Consulting Programme. We have high expectations for both of these areas as they get established and effective.

Small Mills and Turbines Programme continues to push ahead as it takes on board village electrification and the installation of hydraulic ram pumps for village drinking water. We are especially pleased to see village electrification (with its associated research done by our Rural Electrification Programme) grow and develop in a way that can bring benefit to so many in the rural areas of Nepal.

The one area which has been hardest hit this year has been the Design Office. We have had barely enough staff to keep going, and low staff levels have led to inefficiency and poor service on several occasions. These problems will continue into the next year and temporary arrangements will have to be made to keep the office open when present staff leave. We hope for a smoother ride by mid 1988.

2. Activities

A. Rural Electrification Programme

Major steps forward were taken to move village electrification from a specialist 'engineer level' activity to a routine activity of the STMP group. Many staff received training in electrical theory and installation techniques and were involved in the 8 installations completed during the year. Work continues on the low wattage cooker to improve its effectiveness in the village, and on other areas of research.

Gossner Mission

B. Roofing Tiles Programme

The emphasis of this years work has been on dissemination of the technology. 3 local industries were set up at strategic places under the guidance and training of the programme. 2 of them appear to be doing well. Further development of the tile itself (a new design) was done; also a prototype tile making machine was produced by RDC in Pokhara for evaluation by this programme. About 35 roofs of varying sizes were installed during the year.

C. Research and Development Workshop Programme.

The workshop was reopened in October 1986 and we have hired Nepali workshop staff to work alongside our UMN engineer. The work has concentrated on the final development of the hydraulic ram pump and a small production batch was completed. A lot of attention has been given to training STMP staff on installations. 3 pumps have been installed in the year and 13 manufactured for sale in the future.

D Small Turbine and Mills Programme (STMP).

Not only has STMP taken on electrification and ram pump installation, but it has also kept up with its routine work of turbine and mills installation. In total 16 turbines were installed during the year. We also organised another maintenance seminar/workship for mill owners which emphasised the practical aspects of maintenance work.

E. Design Office

Working with a minimum of staff we have managed to provide design and consulting services for 5 major buildings and some smaller work. We have continued to offer the services of a land surveyor but he also has left at the end of the period. 3 BTI trainees have been taken on but due to low staffing it was not possible to take on more as requested, or to upgrade the one BTI graduate by further training. All present engineering staff leave by December but we are trying to make some temporary arrangements till new UMN engineers arrive in 1988.

F. Advanced Training Programme

Most of the year was spent preparing 27 students on an introductory course in English and Maths. From that group 13 students have started study units in supervision and Maths, and another 5 have completed a study unit in Galvanizing. Course material is being developed as an ongoing process but there is a great need for someone to be able to work full time on this.

G. Management Consultancy Programme

This new programme was started in January to offer consultancy services and training courses primarily for UMN organisations. One 2 week course for supervisors has already been arranged, and much time has been given to helping with the Evaluation of Industrial Work in Butwal. This has provided a useful introductory period so that more detailed consultancy work can be done in the next year.

H. Administration and P.C.F.

This department has continued to support the other activities with accounts/cash facilities and purchasing etc. We also have acted as a liason office for the UMN projects, and as a clearing office between UMN companies and Kathmandu. The Nepali management of this department changes at the end of this period to take on higher responsibilities in one of the UMN companies.

3. Inter-relationships with other Projects

During the year we have built up a much closer relationship with Jumla Project by acting as supply agent for many of their goods. We have developed our relationship with the Gandaki Boarding School by providing designs for two of their new buildings: We have also maintained a relationship with Andhi Khola Project through our Tiles Programme and through Design Office work. Ram Pumps were installed in Surkhet Project, and we continued to receive assistance on Ram Pumps and tiles from RDC.

Gossner Mission

4. Community Involvement

All DCS programmes have links either with the local community in Butwal or with the village communities in rural areas. It is worth highlighting the electrification programme and ram pumps for their positive affects on village communities. We still look for opportunities to increase the number of co-operatively owned ventures.

5. Evaluation

We continue to assess our work as an ongoing activity. Although we did not initiate it, a part of our rural electrification programme was evaluated by the donor agency ITDG during the year and an in house evaluation of the low wattage cooker was carried out by UMN . staff. For other DCS programmes no formal evaluation was carried out during the year.

6. Personnel and Training

Our UMN personnel staff have grown from a minimum of 3 to our present number of 7. However we have 14 approved posts of which 10 filled would be reasonable capacity, indicating that we are operating on a maximum of 70% of capacity. We have taken steps to recruit senior Nepali staff but this has not been successful during the year: we hope for better success next year.

Ongoing training for BTI boys has been offered in the Design Office, the R & D Workshop and Administration Department. Short training courses have been offered to 4 supervisor level staff and several junior staff in STMP. Continued on the job experience combined with previous training overseas has provided sufficient background for our Nepali Administrative Officer to take up the management of one of our UMN companies.

7. Commentary

This year has been one of building up and strengthening our departments and programmes so that they can meet the needs of the people of Nepal both in the rural and urban setting.

The introduction of the Management Consulting Programme has strengthened our ability to meet the objective of encouraging industry and industrial leadership in the Rupandehi District. The next year will consolidate this work and we hope, make a lasting impact.

With both the Rural Electrification, and the Research and Development Workshop building up in staff, (UMN staff returning from furloughs) we are now in a strong position to address the development needs of the rural areas.

The Tiles Programme cuts right across this being appropriate for both rural and urban areas.

Our objective to offer consultancy services has been met through the Design Office (working on limited capacity) and our new Management Consulting Programme.

8. Implementation of the UMN Forestry Policy

The main area of our work which has an impact on this policy is in the Rural Electrification Programme. Part of this work is to produce a low wattage electric cooker to replace firewood for cooking.

Trevor Durston
DCS Director

C) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Summary Report

A continous effort to finalize the ITID agreement with HMG took place. The agreement is still not signed, however there is much better hope now than last year. The hand-over of BTI has been postponed until the ITID agreement is working.

Gossner Mission

The BTI Extension Programme has now completed the new canteen and new staff quarters, and remaining work is in progress with some alterations. The BPF Forestry Plantation Programme has proceeded with plantation up to 33 hectors while facing severe problems with Saal - regeneration in remaining area and need for separate irrigation project for poplar - plantation. A particular Poplar Trial project was almost completed during the year in reduced version but with useful results.

While the UMN related organisations carried on their regular activities, the following mainpoints are observed:

- BTI is exploring the possibilities for 2 year training programme and introduced a Bond system during the year against the last 2 years of the 4 year training programme.
- BEW had a year of almost full employment and the reorganisation after the start of NHE seems to work out fine with positive economic result. However, the stock of orders is very low at year end.
- NHE has not received any big orders besides the Andhi Khola Project yet and face difficulties with tenders.
- HH continued its work in Andhikhola and Tatopani but has not yet a guarantee for the Karnali Project. The Design Office was handed over to BPC.
- BPC opened its new division, BPC Hydroconsult, in Kathmandu with major jobs in Andhikhola Hydel and Irrigation Projects. Also an official company office was established in Galyang Bazaar(Andhikhola).
- BWI had a record year of production and operated in profit again. The workers share investment has not yet come to action, but the fraud case was finally settled. A new manager was appointed at end of year.
- BPF had a record production and profit, but the company had to fight a lot in last months to secure timber, and even though the stock for coming fiscal year is unsufficient, which means a close down for some period.
- GG had a change of general manager resulting in the dismissal of a dozen ineffective employees. The UMN Promotion and Extension Programme was extended to this year, but is now finished.

2. Project Activities (Reported according to Annual Plan)

A. ITID Agreement.

Negotiations with HMG developed during the year and a recent draft seems close to final approval.

B. BTI Extension.

UMN's contribution towards this programme has partly been received and channelled gradually through NHE to BTI. Monthly financial reports are received and a subcommittee to the BTI Board monitors the programme.

C. BEW/NHE merger.

The decision about a merger of BEW and NHE has been postponed by the two company Boards until experience of operating the companies together is sufficient as background for the decision.

D. Agreement for BPF Forestry Plantation.

The Forest Minister declaration of a stop for cutting trees in HMG forests has hampered the relationships, and there has been no progress in the agreement. The programme has continued with hardships in water supply and clearing land with Saal-regeneration. Targets have only partly been met.

E. BTI Handover.

The handover of BTI faced severe resistance from HMG, mainly due to a minor financial responsibility. The decision has been postponed until the ITID Agreement is working, and re-considerations of a model for handover takes place.

Gossner Mission

F Employee ownership of BWI.

Due to uncertainty of the financial situation for BWI the time for employees share investment was fixed to the end of the year. The financial result of the year makes it possible, however some workers are reluctant although they have provided sufficient funds for the purpose.

3. Inter-relationships with other projects

The inter-relationships with other projects takes place on a commercial basis with supplies of products and services, particularly the Andhikhola Project.

4. Community involvement

The UMN related organisations play a significant role in the areas of Butwal, Galyang and Tatopani, giving employment to large groups of locals. Regular contacts to local as well as central official offices is an integrated part of the operation.

5. Research and evaluation

A Formal evaluation.

A Nepalese consultant has conducted an analysis of the industrial profile of Butwal and updated a previous evaluation study on BTI. Members of the project have done supplementary studies and interviews, partly as a preparation for an external expert to come later for finalizing and summarizing the whole evaluation.

B; Other Evaluations and Research.

i) Subsidy for gobar gas plants.

No particular study was made, but it was decided to spend the remaining money from the Promotion and Extension Programme to extend the programme another year upon request from the company. Discussions on further support to gobar gas plants is now an integrated part of the discussions about hand-over of shares.

ii) Monitoring through Board representatives.

Most companies have regular and frequent Board Meetings and there has been much continuity and improvements during the year. At the end of the year 11 persons are filling 21 positions as Board Directors or Alternate Directors (9 BA's, 1 previous BA, 1 Nepali).

6. Personnel and Training

A. Advanced Training.

During the year the DCS Advanced Training Programme has successfully conducted several courses for BTI Tradesmen with 1 or more years of experience, and with BA's and Nepali personnel as teachers/instructors.

B Personnel.

In the office of the ID-Coordinator there is one part-time expatriate.

In the UMN related organisations there are 21 expatriates(4½ in NHE, 11 in HH and 5½ in BPC) and 750 or more Nepali employees.

Jens Olesen
ID Coordinator

Gossner Mission

ANDHIKHOLA PROJECT

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

Summary

UMN's recent decision to look critically at it's manpower and management structure has had it's effect on Andhikhola Project (AKP). Andhikhola Hydel and Rural Electrification Project (AHREP), under whose agreement AKP operates, is seen as the primary sector with the rural development programmes as it's allied activities. This recent decision, has also affected AKP in pursuing only those activities which are covered by agreement, or activities for which agreements are presently being sought with HMGN, namely forestry and irrigation. (Drinking Water & Sanitation Programme is covered by a letter of agreement.) Efforts have been made to assist headquarters in pursuing these agreements. This limitation has meant that the following programmes during the last half of the year have been hampered in attempt to conolude their activities in a proper way by the end of this reporting period: Agriculture Development, Rural Industry and Non-formal Education. It should be noted that prior to the recent decisions, plans had already been made to replace Forest, Soil & Water Conservation Programme with the Community Forestry Programme; Appropriate Technology Programme was to be reduced to an activity within the Rural Industry Programme (a study is presently underway surveying future markets for electrification). The Cooperative Society Aid Programme will also conclude; however, due to the delay in construction, the project will attempt to assist activities to it's successful conclusion.

Activities

a. Andhikhola Hydel & Rural Electrification Project (AHREP) - Civil Construction.
In spite of difficulties, mainly due to mechanical breakdowns, much has been achieved over the past year, including:
-Tailrace being extended approximately 300 meters to chainage 884 (80% complete).
-Headrace excavated an additional 400 meters for total chainage 891 (70% ").
-Shaft lowered to 103 meters (43% complete).
-Dam excavation work completed and concreted adequately to withstand monsoon floods.
-Transmission line to connect AHREP with the national power grid has progressed reasonably well and is expected to supply power to AHREP site by February 1988.
Safety in all aspects of work, is an on-going concern.

AHREP - Rural Electrification
Activities related to planning for rural electrification have increased over the past year on a number of fronts including technical system design with it's essential technologies needed for implementation. Electrification socio-economic factors are being recognized and addressed. An electricity user's association is in the process of being formulated. Audio visuals for teaching electricity's usefulness and safety has been prepared and will be used as a tool for non-formal education in the surrounding villages. The need to reach rural women with extension activities, especially in regard to introducing the low wattage cooker, has been recognized.

b. Irrigation Programme
Feasibility survey and design work has been done on the headrace gravity scheme. Agreement with HMGN has not yet been finalised. The Andhikhola Water User's Association (AKWUA), has not begun to buy and sell land, nor has financial analysis or education of it's members been done. Various activities to assist small local irrigation schemes including ferrocement aquaducts have been done. Overall, this has been a discouraging year in the irrigation programme. Many of the programme's objectives were not met. However, from the various activities, many important lessons have been learned.

Gossner Mission

c. Drinking Water & Sanitation Programme
This programme is dependent on a high degree of community involvement, and work has progressed slowly throughout the year. The Mankekhola drinking water system has made slow progress in building tapstands and reservoir tanks; however, two hydraulic ram pumps are in place. Three village water systems have been completed. Efforts were made to promote village sanitation. A major constraint in water systems being developed, has been lack of sanitation motivation by local communities.

d. Forest, Soil & Water Conservation Programme
The past year's activities of motivating individuals and communities to raise their own seedlings, plant their own and community lands and begin establishing vegetative erosion control practices, has provided good experience for plotting future work in the up-coming Community Forestry Programme.

e. Non-formal Education Programme
The Non-formal Education Programme has continued to support the other rural development programmes of Andhikhola Project, especially Forestry and Sanitation. Not all the objectives for the year were fulfilled and the decision half way through the year to discontinue non-formal education as a separate programme, has had a dampening effect on new initiatives that could not be followed through.

f. Rural Industry Programme
Work continued this year with the on-going development of the Andhikhola Ladies Sewing Group. This group is now independent from project support. Investigations have continued toward industry suitable for the area in coordination with the rural electrification section of AHREP.

g. Agriculture Development Programme
Demonstration plots of maize, wheat and vegetable crops have been conducted to enable local farmers to become aware of improved practices and varieties for increasing agricultural productivity. A seed storage programme has been launched at Dudhachaur village on the initiative of it's 4-H club. Garangdi youth club members are involved in raising chicks, pigs, ducks and rabbits as well as being involved in repairing foot paths, establishing a forestry nursery and planting seedlings on community land. Many of the above activities have been carried on in cooperation with the local government Agriculturalist.

h. Appropriate Technology Programme
Major emphasis and time was spent completing hydraulic ram pump installation and working with the on-going problems associated with it's operation. Ferrocement design and construction work on latrine slabs and aquaducts was initiated.

i. Cooperative Society Aid Programme
Other than attending the regular monthly management meetings of the local cooperative society, Sajha, project involvement has increased during this reporting period due to the process of assisting in the construction of a salesroom/godown/office building outside Galyang Bazaar.

j. Administration
Various services, including secretarial and accounting, continue for project programmes and personnel. A three-way coordinating role is also seen as vital between companies involved in AHREP and the Andhikhola Rural Development Sections.. Project management planning has been a major activity during the latter part of this reporting period.

Gossner Mission

3. Inter-relationships with other Projects

AHREP has historical ties to the UMN initiated Butwal group of companies. This includes Butwal Power Company (BPC) as the owner of AHREP, contracted to Himal Hydro for civil construction and Nepal Hydro-electric to be involved in installation of equipment. Butwal Engineering Works, which fabricates such things as tower elements and Butwal Wood Industry, also have ties with AKP. Development and Consulting Services has been involved in various project aspects including doing the design and supervision work for the Cooperative Society Aid Programme as well as providing tiles for its building activity; it continues with hydraulic ram pump testing and is involved in developing low wattage cookers for testing in the AHREP pilot electrification project. UMN's nearby Tansen Hospital, is a support which would be difficult for the project to be without. The Rural Development Centre (RDC) in Pokhara, continues to give support to the rural development sections; more recently taking responsibility for an AKP electification markets study. Various non-UMN projects have been related to or visited, including the Marsyangdi Hydro-electric Project, Madhubasa village, Swiss Agency for Technical Assistance (SATA), International Nepal Fellowship's (INF) Education Materials Department, as well as relevant HMGN district offices.

4. Community involvement

Community is the hub around which AKP revolves. All AKP rural development programmes have their activities planned for maximum community involvement. This has led to programmes being compelled to step up it's motivational activities in such areas as reforestation and sanitation. Other areas of involvement include; enabling the women's craft group to become an independent business, the irrigation programme working with AKWUA, the Agriculture programme being involved in strengthening community youth clubs, strengthening of local infrastructure through the Cooperative Society Aid Programme, AHREP's increased number of local labourers employed, has had a definite impact on the community.

5. Evaluation and Research

Research continues to be a central focus on the preliminary stage of electrification system development. Monitoring and testing of the hydraulic ram pumps is underway. Sanitation and irrigation activities have called for research on ferrocement technology on latrine slabs and aquaducts. A survey is being developed to determine electrification markets in the AHREP area. Non-formal evaluation is an on-going activity in AKP programmes.

6. Personnel and Training

UMN Board Appointees, including those attached to the companies involved in AHREP, number 25. Nepali staff, excluding AHREP's 300 personnel, number 12. AKP has sponsored various training programmes, such as a two day formal water system maintenance course for village maintenance workers. Drinking Water programme staff, themselves, have benefited from formal training sessions to raise their level of technical competence. English classes have been provided to interested staff. Non-formal training to community, contractors, income generating groups and farmers, has been done.

Gossner Mission

PROMOTION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Annual Report for July 1986-July 1987

1. Summary Report

Activities of the Programme during the year have concentrated on examining the pattern of Apprenticeship Training within BTI, and suggesting alternative courses to supplement the existing programme.

2. Activities

There have been two areas of activity for the programme over the year.

a) there has been discussion with Butwal Technical Institute about the plans for handover of BTI to HMG, and different patterns of management of BTI. Some examination of alternatives has been made, but this has not been in enough depth to reach conclusions.

b) A study has made of the needs of industries in the Butwal area for training, with the aim of identifying areas which are not met by the present BTI Programme. As a result a proposal has been made for a two year training programme, in addition to the present four year programme. This is a matter which is being taken further by the BTI Administration and Board.

3. Interrelatonship with other projects

This programme has related particularly to Butwal Technical Institute, and has relied on co-operation and input from BTI during the year.

4. Commentary

The activities planned for the year were as follows:

a) Close contacts will be maintained with the concerned HMG officials, in particular with the Dept. of Labour and the Industrial Training Counsil, as with industrial leaders and other organizations involved in this field. Such work will be aimed at outlining matters of policies and designs of apprenticeship training programmes at national level.

b) The proposal for setting up an Apprenticeship Training Centre in Hetauda will be continued and followed-up. Detailed planning of this project will be continued and relevent contacts further developed.

c) New developments in the field of industrial training in Nepal and abroad will be closely studied and followed. A small library of material on apprenticeship training will be organized.

d) Material for publicity, including articles in newspaper and magazines, related to apprenticeship training will be prepared and distributed.

e) Studies and research on methods of training practised by industries in Nepal and on future industrial manpower needs of Nepal will be continued.

These objectives have been fulfilled as follows:

a) There have been some contacts with HMG Officials through the year, but the Industrial Training Council has continued to be inactive.

b) Following the decision from HMG to combine our Hedavda Apprenticeship Training Center proposal with the plans for a different training institute, this matter has been dropped.

c) There has been contact by way of literature with the field of Apprenticeship Training abroad as well as in Nepal.

d) No significant work in this area has been done.

e) Work in this area has focused on the needs of industries in the Butwal area and the effect on BTI Training.

Overall the activities have been fewer than planned.

5. Personnel and Training

The programme has operated with a part time Consultant through the year.

Lionel Mackay

Gossner Mission

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
Annual Report
16 July, 1986 - 15 July, 1987

1. Summary

Since RDC works under the Rural Development Secretary, its activities do have a more technical advisory/service character and less administrative (planning -evaluation -recruiting-locating etc.).

In RDC, more programmes got involved in training (courses) of Nepali farmers, women, and school students etc. At the RDC farm, a Training Centre is developing.

During this year RDC got its 6th programme Water Systems Consultancy and it is decided to finish the activities of Study and Evaluation programme since it cannot fully answer its purpose within the UMN setting.

The RDC has contact via the facilitator system with all the UMN projects and the relationships with projects are improving since the common goal to serve the people of Nepal in the rural areas is asking for it.

The RDC provided service to the UMN projects/programmes through its 6 special programmes; its staff visited the projects regularly; participated in Project PMCs and other committee meetings related to rural development work; organised orientations, study tours and trainings.

2. Activities

a. RDC in general:

- visited the UMN project areas.
- provided assistance in planning and implementing their activities related to RDC's programmes on request.
- continued using one facilitator for each UMn project.
- informed projects on training opportunities in and outside Nepal.
- provided orientation to new workers.
- provided advice to UMN administration on rural development matters.
- maintained liaison with related offices of HMG/N and other organizations.
- participated in different kind of meetings PMCs, Boards, Intergrated Development Committees, Personnel Policy Committee, Agriculturalist Meetings etc.
- provided training to staff members.

b. RDC Programs:

i) Animal Health Improvement Program (AHIP)

- Classes: 3 classes (2 weeks each) of practical training for farmers in area of animal health and husbandry; provided short trainings (1 week each) to women from Women Training Centre; maintained the clinical practice at the RDC farm. Continued in reorganizing, management and planning at the farm, which becomes more and more a training centre.
- Support RD related projects: Follow up of students; provision of teaching materials; provision of technical and material support.

ii) Horticulture/Agronomy Programme (HAP)

- bacterial fertilizer: produced and did trials with bacterial fertilizer at the RDC farm.
- ecologically orientated agricultural course: planned a course together with Netherlands Development Organization and Winrock International in order to make Nepali farmers/agricultural workers aware of another approach.
- assistance is given to the Butwal Plywood Factory for its agro-forestry activities.
- support to RD related projects: technical and material support was provided for projects on request.

Gossner Mission

iii) Rural Industry Programme (RIP)
- Support for RD related projects: Assisted projects in marketing their products; started working on income generating activities to assist the projects in these; provided loans to Nawal Parsi (magar cloth).
- Hydraulic Ram Pump: assisted DCS with the further development of rampump and produced a manual on rampump in Nepali and English.
- Roofing tiles: developed a manually operated vibrating machine for Roofing Tile Programme (DCS).
- Training: was involved in trainings on management, bookkeeping and entrepreneurship.

iv) Study and Evaluation Programme (SEP)
- Published: "For the record" (evaluation on development activities in CDAP South Lalitpur); "Health for the Hills" (evaluation and baseline data of Okhaldhunga Community Health Programme); "Stallfeeding in the Hills of Nepal" (report on stallfeeding); "Plantation forestry and the Popr" (report on forest plantation activities).
- RDC Library: SEP administered the library and published a paper: "Resources To Help You To Do It Better".

v) Tree Planting and Forestry Programme (TREES)
- Support RD related projects: assisted projects with planning forestry work and training in tree planting; seconded staff to Surkhet and Jumla; organized training tour for all UMN forestry technicians; carried out plantation work in Gandaki Boarding school and at Green Pasture (INF).
- Women: continued studying women in forestry development work.
- Fodder trees: continued to produce a identification marual .

vi) Water System Consultancy (WSC)
- Support RD related projects: assisted three projects in their drinking water programs by providing advice and technical assistance; carried out two surveys on drinking water systems.

3. Inter-Relationships with other projects

In carrying out its work, RDC drew on all UMN projects/programs for assistance. Further more, through its programs RDC cooperated with several other projects/institutions, governmental as well as non-governmental, e.g. Nepal-Australian Forestry Project, World Neighbours, Lumle Agricultural College, CARE Nepal, SATA projects, German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) projects, UNICEF, Karnali-Bheri Integrated Rural Development project, Women's Skill Development Centre, Association for Crafts Producers, Save the Children Fund, Phewa Watershed Project, Agricultural Projects Service Centre (APROSC), Khumaltar Agricultural Research Complex, Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST), Netherlands Volunteer Service, etc.

4. Community Involvement

No RDC programs has a direct involvement with local communities while serving the projects. That occurs only when staying for a longer time in the field to fulfil work requests.

AHIP had direct involvement with the communities around the RDC farm when the villagers brought their animals for treatment.

5. Evaluation and Research

Research work done within RDC's programs is listed under activities above. No formal evaluation was done for RDC during this reporting period. An informal evaluation appears in the Commentary section below.

6. Personnel and Training

There was staff fluctuation in Administration and HAP, which caused some problem in accountancy and other areas.
Training was considered appropriate and RDC staff received training in English, general agriculture, grainstorage, permaculture farming, entrepreneurship development training; craft development, computer, practical forestry, communication workshop, beekeeping.
The RIP in-charge went on study tour to Bangladesh to see job-generating programmes.

Gossner Mission

7. Commentary

The main objective of the RDC, that the Centre seeks to enable integrated rural development work to be furthered in the UMN, was met during this reporting period from RDC side. Whether this has been sufficient to enable the UMN RD related project areas to meet their objectives remains to be seen from their reports.

Some of the RDC objectives need to be revised (planning & monitoring). This was the first year for RDC to work with a Rural Development Secretary which influenced the function of RDC The focus is now more on the projects technical support and not anymore on the assistance in administrative coordination.

In almost all the programms the training of people did come more in the picture, and the staff increased the skills which are appropriate for their work.

RDC sees the importance of more involvement by women in rural development.

All programms maintained liaison with related offices of HMG/N and other organizations. Most of these contracts are useful in one way or the other.

Commentary Sectionwise

AHIP: From follow-up visits it is found that the trainings of Village Animal Health worker fulfilling AHIP's purpose. The VAHU's are generally doing their job well. Some more attention should be given to the "entrepreneurship" side of the VAHW, since handling money is sometime found to be hard. The development of animal husbandry/health teaching material lacked behind, due to under staffing and changes in the staffing of the program.

The RDC farm developed more in a training centre for practical trainings (clinic, animals, demonstration of trees, grasses and crops) which is essential for training of farmers.

HAP: Due to the changes in staff not all planned activities were done. And although objectives were achieved to some extent, HAP is not fuifilling its objects completely because it concentrated itself too much on non-UMN project related activities as research on Biofertilizer, agro-forestry activities in Terai. and some of its objectives as "to increase the knowledge and skills of local farmers in UMN RD project area" are not so measurable with the activities done this year. Seminars, study tours were not organised partly due changes in staffing.

RIP: Met by assisting existing rural industries/production groups in marketings, and improving designs of their products; by doing some feasibility studies; by giving technical and management assistance most of its objectives. Some objectives were not that realistic (e.g. estabilishing a rural industry) and could not be met.

SEP: An evaluation of SEP is desirable. How it was felt that it should function as section within RDC, while RDC changed visits purpose from being the pioneer on rural development related topics to a service agency for UMN. RD projects areas.

TREES: By the support and assistance given to the UMN projects it met its objectives for 5 projects and partly for Jumla, as some of their request have not been fulfilled due to difficulties in access and sickness. By helping Okhaldhunga project in its planning etc. their Forestry and Erosion Control Programme is able to start in 1987/88.

WSC: By giving advices and technical assistance to CHP Gorkha and CHP Okhaldhunga this new program got start in its service to these projects.

Willem van Dis
Project Directer

Gossner Mission

SURKHET PROJECT

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

In this fifth year of the project, programs have moved forward in both momentum and direction, and as a result we feel we are having a more widespread impact on the project area. The staff has more than doubled, allowing for new programs to develop, such as non-formal education, women's skills, and health. A basic clinic has also been opened two days a week. The substance of these programs offers training to volunteers selected by their communities, who then go back to teach their 'brothers and sisters', creating learning groups (predominantly female) throughout the project area, enabling us to reach out further (to those with least access), and lower (beyond the leader/male layers of society). Other sectors, water systems and conservation, have both increased their work loads, but the shortage of technical staff at critical periods produced less than satisfactory results. The project related this year specifically to the Rural Development Secretary. Also, along with Headquarters, it worked on an agreement which would integrate future project decision-making with the people and government.

2. Activities

A. Administration: Besides the day to day activities of staff and program support management, the following aspects of the administration's work are worth mentioning:

a. Recruiting and introducing eight new members of staff, bringing the team to fourteen;
b. Working with Headquarters on the final draft of the project agreement.

B. Income Generation: A three month training was conducted for 18 women, two from each ward, in weaving bags, scarves and rugs. The women returned to their communities to teach their friends, and now an estimated 76 have learned these skills. Some smokeless chulos and latrines were also built. Village visits were arranged to support them, and investigations made into furthering marketing opportunities for the finished products. Training such as this will from now on be held in a training hall (19m,8m,2.5m), built by voluntary labour from the panchayat in cooperation with the project.

C. Non-Formal Education: A ten-day training for 12 volunteer facilitators of non-formal education classes was held, including three two-day refresher courses. Twelve classes were started, of which ten continued satisfactorily. There was a total of 161 participants, 75% being female, of which 70% were judged to be literate by the end of the course. The facilitators were given a tour of the terai and Kathmandu.

D. Health: A total of 17 days training was given to nine male village health volunteers in the panchayat, and they were supported in their wards by visits from the staff. A low profile clinic was also opened two days a week, caring for 1,482 patients, of whom 66% were suffering from either stomach or wound complaints.

E. Water Systems: Five systems are at various stages of completion as a result of this year's work. Surveys have been done in Gwalikanda; ram pump drinking water system (420 pop, 4500m, 2X1½" ram pumps) and materials for the work were brought to the site, as well as Belchaur gravity flow system (91 pop, meter is not yet available). More survey work is needed for Chepang No.1 (four calverts, 1000 pop, 87 ha), though the pipes have already been brought to the site. Raksheni irrigation canal (3km, 225 pop, 40 Ha) was nearly completed, but needs more blasting and maintenance work. Chulidanda ram pump drinking water system (410 pop, 2700m, 2X1½" ram pumps in series) was almost completed.

F. Conservation: Four panchayat forests have been established, fencing a total of 44 ha, and planting 8 ha of this area with 7860 seedlings, raised in the four wards' nurseries. The naikies (supervisors) whose work was not properly supervised, were supported by the communities. A schools' program to raise the children's awareness for the importance of trees was also undertaken.

Gossner Mission

3. Inter-relationships with other projects

Within the UMN the main contacts have been with the RDC TREES and RIP programs, and with DCS, Butwal. In Surkhet they have been with the International Nepal Fellowship, the District Technical Office, and the District Forestry Department.

4. Community Involvement

The relationship between the project and the community is at the centre of the activities mentioned above, all of which have been carried out by voluntary labour from the wards. The building of the training hall is a sign of collective panchayat cooperation.

5. Research and Evaluation

Whilst the project has attempted to assess its performance during the reporting period, it is only in 1987/88 that a document will be written drawing together the experiences of the past five years, with the intention of providing guidelines for future project work.

6. Personnel and Training

One Nepali has studied for Junior Technical Assistant in Paklihawa, and another in the UK for an MA in Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, at Reading University.

Gossner Mission

UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Palpa Community Health Programme - a brief history

Introduction

1957

The Tansen UMN Hospital was opened in 1954 by Dr Carl Friedericks. Shortly afterwards a Mother and Child Welfare clinic was started in direct relation to the hospital. One year later a Norwegian Midwife, Ingeborg Skjervheim, joined the growing team of expatriates . She gradually became involved in midwifery in the bazaar and surrounding villages, a service that was much appreciated. From 1960 she worked fulltime with midwifery and child health care and this was the beginning of what is now known as Palpa Community Health Programme (CHP).

The Town Clinic

1960

Ingeborg Skjervheim later took over the work of the Mother and Child Welfare clinic, the Town Clinic, from where she not only served the bazaar people but also went for home deliveries in a wide area. She remained in charge of the Town Clinic for 14 years, and there are few families in th bazaar who did not receive help thrcugh that clinic. The Town Clinic therefore came to mean a lot to the Mission through creating good Public Relations.

TB Control

In the early 1960's Dr Iwa Mura, a Japanese doctor, took up the challenge of Tuberculosis control. A complete casefinding survey was done in Tansen bazaar and those who were found to have active disease were treated and followed up. BCG vaccination campaigns were undertaken both in the bazaar and in the surrounding panchayats.

Mobile MCH work

1973

Already in the early days it had been recognized that the presence of a highly efficient hospital in the area would not change the fact that many mothers and children died because of unhygienic conditions all around the hospital. Therefore mothers and"under 5" children were identified as an especially needy target group and in 1975 mobile Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics were started on a monthly of weekly basis in 5 villages . As well as the clinics an expatriate nurse helped by Nepali staff also carried out health education and immunisations, including BCG, DPT, and Typhoid.

Field training for students

The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) campus, which opened in 1973, utilised these clinics as well as the bazaar clinic for field training experience for their students. In the beginning expatriate staff had to train their own Nepali helpers but as the campus started to train Auxiliary Nurse Midwifes, graduates became available to the Programme. With increased staff, both expatriate and Nepali, it became possible , during the next five years , to increase the mobile MCH clinics to seve another 10 villages, all within less than a day's walking distance.

MCH work in Hospital Out-Patients Department

1976

In 1976 an MCH clinic was established in the hospital to provide more comprehensive care for under 5 children and antenatal patients in close co-operation with the hospital. This clinic was later handed over to the hospital.

The clinics run by CHP were also used for field training for the students from both the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) campus and the Community Medical Assistant (CMA) campus which latter opened in 1976.

School Health

To be able to respond to the increasing demands for field practice for students from both campuses, school health programmes were started.

His Majesty's Government Nepal HMG/N

In 1973-74 HMG/N fromulated their health care development strategy. This strategy is based on an integrated approach with the Health Post(HP) as the primary care unit,each relating to a population of 10-20,000 people (or 4-6 panchayats) and a district hospital for 6-10 Health Posts. (Each panchayat is to be served by a local Village Health Worker whose main task is to visit every home in his area regularly.)

Gossner Mission

Government Health Posts established 1977

However, apart from a private Health Post in the north-west corner of Palps it was not until 1977 that the first government Health Post was established in Palpa, closely followed by one more in 1978, both in areas where CHP had been heavily involved with the above mentioned mobile clinics. UMN staff continued to work in the area for 3 years, gradually decreasing the work to a level that would be more realistic for a government Health Post to manage. (What remained in 1980 was a weekly MCH clinic in one of the Health Posts, supported by CHP staff.)

Drinking Water 1978

During 1978-79 CHP got involved in the construction of drinking water schemes in 3 villages, utilizing the expertise of UMN Butwal Technical Institute. These first attempts were learning experiences since it became apparent that involvement in drinking water apart from the technical side also includes social and political involvement in a community.

Review of strategies

In 1978 the work was evaluated (informally) as there had been an increasing awareness among the workers of the necessity for community participation if we were going to have a lasting impact in the communities . The Alma Ata declaration came with its concept of primary health care as integrated development including agriculture, provision of drinking water, animal health , preventive and curative care etc.

Demonstration Areas 1978

Through an ongoing dialogue at different levels the conclusion was reached that it was time for a new initiative. Experienced staff went to a selected village , stayed there for some time and listened and talked to people to determine what were their felt needs. Thus informally gathering information they realized that the first felt need of the community was not necessarily health care but rather availability of drinking water, agriculture, animal health etc. Human health care was a need that came further down on the list. To get the community involved in solving their own problems the staff encouraged the villagers to form a committee. On the request of that committee CHP sent volunteers for animal health training , got involved in drinking water projects and also training of midwifery and health volunteers in preventive and simple curative care.

The first Demonstration Area was created to be a demonstration to the surrounding communities on what a community can do for itself if given the right kind of support. The number of Demonstration Areas increased over the next 6-7 years to include altogether 7 areas of 50-105 households in 3 panchayats.

Water 1981

Since CHP was now getting more and more involved with drinking water a Nepali surveyor/overseer was employed in 1981. Gradually a strategy was developed which means that CHP provided skilled manpower and material not locally available such as cement, pipe etc. and the community themselves provided unskilled manpower and locally available materials. A condition for CHP involvement is, 1) that the community forms a water committee with which CHP can work, 2) that they collect an amount equal to 10% of the construction cost to be put aside for future maintenance and, 3) that the committee select one or two local people to be trained to do maintenance.
According to this new strategy seven water schemes were completed during 1982-84 and several new schemes planned and started.

Agriculture

As agriculture was found to be a high priority in the demonstration areas CHP sought to recruit agricultural personnel to be able to give professional input in the villages . In 1980 an expatriate agriculturalist joined the team followed by another in 1982. Various trials on demonstration plots were carried out and in one community a vegetable growing programme was started in 1984.

Gossner Mission

Income Generation

In 1982 CHP was involved in helping a community to set up a community-owned mill to be run as a cooperative through giving technical advice and support. The above mentioned vegetable growing programme was also started with income generation as a major objective.

Literacy

Over the years, literacy programmes were run and/or supported by CHP as requested by communities in the demonstration areas.

Joint UMN/HMG Programme

1981

Since a District Health Office (DHO) had been established in 1977 and the number of Health Posts in the district were growing, the programme started to look for possibilities for co-operation. The new District Health Office worked under severe constraints related to limited budget and staffing and it was felt that pooling resources might benefit both HMG programme and the local communities . Therefore, in 1981 an agreement for a joint HMG/UMN programme was signed by the Ministry of Health, followed by a letter of understanding in 1982. CHP is to support the DHO in its effort to provide comprehen- primary health care to the people in Palpa District. This has been done in different ways , such as supporting two government Health Posts in providing MCH services, Health Post visits by CHP Medical Officer, regular seminars for government Health Post staff for inservice training and encouragement etc.

The question then arose as to how to integrate the Demonstration Area work and the health volunteers into the government health care system as the Domonstration Areas eventually would be covered by a government Health Post. Would our volunteers' services, although simple, be considered competiiive? Looking at the ultimate plans for HMG/N for primary health care a solution was seen to be the training of Community Health Leaders (CHL), who are volunteers trained in prevention and first aid. Those volunteers were to serve the people in their own wards and relate to the Village Health Worker and the Health Post. The Community Health Leader training , being very similar to the training the Demonstration Area volunteers had received, seemed to facilitate integration of our old volunteers into this system.However, for such a programme to be successful , a well supervised Village Health Worker seemed to be essential. There were no Village Health Workers with HMG at that time.

Pilot Project

In September 1983 we were approached by the National Commission on Population (NCP) regarding a health programme in one panchayat which was to be a pilot programme, aiming at making the community independent regarding primary health care. As their approach was very similar to our own we took up the challenge. A local Village Health Worker was employed and given ' on the job ' training . He then started a home visiting programme using a family folder which is basically an improved version of the government Village Health Worker register. Feedback was given to the local Health Committee who, realizing some of the problems of the community, readily accepted the offer to have Community Health Leaders and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) or midwifery volunteers from each ward trained .

Thus this programme became a pilot project not only for the National Commission on Population but also for CHP, offering valuable experience in developing a programme that can be reproduced in panchayats covered by a government Health Post.(The ultimate plan is for a small community-financed clinic to be establishedin that community.)

Demonstration Areas integrated into Health Post areas

1984

1985

The next step towards integration with the Health Post work was taken in 1984. Since the District Health Office didn't have posts for Village Health Workers CHP employed two Village Health Workers, selected by their own panchayats, on the understanding that they would be transferred to the District Health Office at the time when posts would be created. The Village Health Workers were given initial training by CHP and started their home-visiting programme. In one of these panchayats combined Community Health Leader and Traditional Birth Attendant training in co-operation with HMG/District Health Office took place in the beginning of 1985.

Gossner Mission

contd:

It is anticipated that such training can be conducted in the next panchayat within a year.

For two panchayats, still not covered by a Health Post, requests to expand our Demonstration Areas to involve the whole of both panchayats have come. At the time when this is written (April 1985) a Village Health Worker is establishing a home-visiting programme in one of them and in the other panchayat a Health Committee has just been formed. Since the District Health Office has no work in those areas yet, the work will relate directly to CHP until such a time when handover can take place on mutual understanding .

April 1985

At present CHP has many open doors to the communities. The philosophy of integrated development has evolved out of those early, more or less successful attempts to involve the community in the indentification of, and finding solutions to, their own problems. The Programme provides personnel for supervision of Village Health Workers, training and regular follow up of volunteers, professional support of various disciplines such as Nutrition, Animal Health, Agriculture, Forestry, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Nonformal education Family Planning, Income generation and Medicine.

April1986

Summary

The objectives of the annual plans are:-

1. To decrease morbidity, mortality and disability in selected communities.
2. to, through interaction with the communities , facilitable the the process of intergrated development.
3. To actively train and support HMG/N in their training of nationals.

Activities:

The Plapa, CHP multidisciplinary (integrated) programme has become active in 7 panchayats.

By Community Health Multidisiciplinary (integrated) programme is meant a programme that begins by invitation from the panchayat and continues by means of discussion, planning and implementation of various activities jointly between the community and CHP. It is Multidisciplinary (integrated) because several components of development are needed to be working together in order to achieve the health objectives of a community. The areas of ability in our programme are reflected in the sections; Health, Womens Programme, Agriculture, Drinking Water, Dental programme and Town Clinic. These sections have developed over the years reflecting both the commonly felt needs of the communities with wich we work and our own available resources. The programme has been carried out with frequent and good cooperation with the District Health Office.

Pàlpa Community Health Programme Tansen .

Gossner Mission

DECLARATION OF ALMA-ATA

The following is the text of the Declaration of Alma-Ata, issue of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, 1978, and endorsed by the Thirty-second World Health Assembly and United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

The International Conference on Primary Health Care, meeting in Alma-Ata this twelfth day of September in the year Nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, expressing the need for urgent action by all governments, all health and development workers, and the world community to protect and promote the health of all the people of the world, hereby makes the following Declaration:

I

The Conference strongly reaffirms that health, which is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, is a fundamental human right and that the attainment of the highest possible level of health is a most important world-wide social goal whose realization requires the action of many other social and economic sectors in addition to the health sector.

II

The existing gross inequality in the health status of the people particularly between developed and developing countries as well as within countries is politically, socially and economically unacceptable and is therefore, of common concern to all countries.

III

Economic and social development, based on a New International Economic Order, is of basic importance to the fullest attainment of health for all and to the reduction of the gap between the health status of the developing and developed countries. The promotion and protection of the health of the people is essential to sustained economic and social development and contributes to a better quality of life and to world peace.

IV

The people have the right and duty to participate individually and collectively in the planning and implementation of their health care.

V

Governments have a responsibility for the health of their people which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures. A main social target of governments, international organizations and the whole world community in the coming decades should be the attainment by all peoples of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life. Primary health care is the key to attaining this target as part of development in the spirit of social justice.

contd

Gossner Mission

VI

Primary health care is essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination. It forms an integral part both of the country's health system, of which it is the central function and main focus, and of the overall social and economic development of the community. It is the first level of contact of individuals, the family and community with the national health system bringing health care as close as possible to where people live and work, and constitutes the first element of a continuing health care process.

VII

Primary health care:

1. reflects and evolves from the economic conditions and sociocultural and political characteristics of the country and its communities and is based on the application of the relevant results of social, biomedical and health services research and public health experience;

2. addresses the main health problems in the community, providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services accordingly;

3. includes at least: education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; an adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and provision of essential drugs;

4. involves, in addition to the health sector, all related sectors and aspects of national and community development, in particular agriculture, animal husbandry, food, industry, education, housing, public works, communications and other sectors; and demands the coordinated efforts of all those sectors;

5. requires and promotes maximum community and individual self-reliance and participation in the planning, organization, operation and control of primary health care, making fullest use of local, national and other available resources; and to this end develops through appropriate education the ability of communities to participate;

6. should be sustained by integrated, functional and mutually-supportive referral systems, leading to the progressive improvement of comprehensive health care for all, and giving priority to those most in need;

7. relies, at local and referral levels, on health workers, including physicians, nurses, midwives, auxiliaries and community workers as applicable, as well as traditional practitioners as needed, suitably trained socially and technically to work as a health team and to respond to the expressed health needs of the community.

VIII

All governments should formulate national policies, strategies and plans of action to launch and sustain primary health care as part of a comprehensive national health system and in coordination with other sectors. To this end, it will be necessary to exercise political will, to mobilize the country's resources and to use available external resources rationally.

contd .....

Gossner Mission

IX

All countries should cooperate in a spirit of partnership and service to ensure primary health care for all people since the attainment of health by people in any one country directly concerns and benefits every other country. In this context the joint WHO/UNICEF report on primary health care constitutes a solid basis for the further development and operation of primary health care throughout the world.

X

An acceptable level of health for all the people of the world by the year 2000 can be attained through a fuller and better use of the world's resources, a considerable part of which is now spent on armaments and military conflicts. A genuine policy of independence, peace, detente and disarmament could and should release additional resources that could well be deveoted to peaceful aims and in particular to the acceleration of social and economic development of which primary health care, as an es ential part, should be allotted its proper share.

* * *

The International Conference on Primary Health Care calls for urgent and effective national and international action to develop and implement primary health care throughout the world and particularly in developing countries in a spirit of technical cooperation and in keeping with a New International Economic Order. It urges governments, WHO and UNICEF, and other international organizations, as well as multilateral and bilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations, funding agencies, all health workers and the whole world community to support national and international commitment to primary health care and to channel increased technical and financial support to it, particularly in developing countries. The Conference calls on all the aforementioned to collaborate in introducing, developing and maintaining primary health care in accordance with the spirit and content of this Declaration.

(Dev)

Gossner Mission

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985
16 July, 1985 - 15 July, 1986

1.0 Summary

The most significant feature of this reporting period was the general decision made on RDC's role. While the professional function will remain at RDC, the coordinating and administrative one will be with the new post of the Assistant EDS Rural Development at Kathmandu. RDC expects a better control of its work load and therefore a better relationship with the UMN projects, the Centre is working with. RDC realised that the UMN, however, needs to give planning and monitoring of the rural development work extensive attention, now even more when taking away functions from RDC.

RDC became more realised at Pokhara too. The Zonal Commissioner of the Gandaki Zone paid a visit at RDC last December, and has shown high interest in its activities. He also inaugurated the Rural Development Conference organised by RDC in March.

The RDC provided service to about ten UMN projects/programmes through its 5 special programmes (Animal Health Improvement Programe AHIP, Horticulture/Agronomy Programme HAP, Rural Industries Programme RIP, Study and Evaluation Programme SEP and Tree Planting and Forestry Programme TREES); visited by its staff the projects regularly about 110 times; participated in Project PMCs and other committee meetings related to rural development work.

RDC started to give more emphasis on women's work in the rural area, seeking for ways to develop the existing farming systems and an appropriate entrepreneurship too.

RDC is aware of the need having more Nepali professional skilled staff in senior positions. The trend is slightly increasing and it is hopeful to manage this kind of bottle-neck in the future.

In general one can say that RDC met its main objective "To seek to enable that integrated rural development work be furthered in the UMN."

2.0 Activities

2.1 RDC in general

- provided assistance to UMN projects in planning and implementing their activities related to RDC's programmes.

- continued using one facilitator for each UMN project as a link person (Matrix Management System).

- visited by its staff 10 different UMN project areas 110 times total, lasting one to two days up to four weeks. The projects next to Pokhara, i.e.Andhi Khola Project, Palpa and Butwal were visited more frequently than others at a total of 60 times.

- informed on training opportunities in and outside Nepal.

Gossner Mission

- organised a Rural Development Conference at Pokhara in March '86.

- organised a seminar on Non-Formal-Education in Pokhara.

- provided orientation to new arrived Expatriate and Nepali staff and organised study tours within Nepal, related to the RDC programmes.

- took major part in the proceedings of the Rural Development Policy Committee as well as in UMN Agriculture Policy meetings.

- hosted several special meetings at RDC to discuss and define RDC's role in UMN.

- established a computer operation at RDC Pokhara.

- maintained liaison with related offices of HMG/Nepal and other organisations/institutions in and outside Nepal.

- participated in all different kind of UMN meetings, e.g. PMCs, Boards, Integrated Development Committee, UMN Personnel Policy Committee, etc.

2.2 RDC Programmes

2.2.1 Animal Health Improvement Programme (AHIP)

- conducted 4 classes (2 weeks each) of practical training for farmers in the areas of Animal Husbandry and Health. A total of 38 new students and 26 returning one from 8 UMN and 2 non-UMN project areas attended the classes.

- provided a Field Training (first one as a trial) at Okhaldhunga Project for CHP staff and farmers.

- maintained the clinical practice at RDC Farm. About 8,500 animals got treated with medicines worth about Rs. 17,700.

- provided technical and material support to UMN RD related projects.

- provided extension service through visiting the students at their home places.

- continued in the management, reorganisation and planning of the RDC Farm.

- revised and developed teaching material.

- worked on papers on "Animal Keeping in Nepal" and "Treefodder".

2.2.2 Horticulture/Agronomy Programme (HAP)

- established a laboratory at RDC to develop Bacterial Fertilizer.

- continued fertilizer trials on the RDC Farm and in UMN project areas.

Gossner Mission

- send one expatriate Senior Agriculturalist to India to participate in a "Training in Ecological Agriculture", and a "National Seminar on Microbial Ecology".

- disseminated those informations there to all UMN Agriculturalists.

- prepared as an ongoing activity future seminars and conferences on "Farming Systems".

- organised a Agricultural Seminar at RDC, Pokhara.

- arranged training to farmers and staff of UMN RD project areas i.e. "Prunning and Training of Subtropical Fruit Trees", "Wheat Cultivation and Protection", "Off-Season Vegetable Cultivation".

- assisted CHP Gorkha in their long term agricultural planning.

- cooperated closely with the Horticulture-Agriculture Support Programme of UMN Palpa Project.

- demonstrated mushroom production at the RDC Farm and supported the bee-keeping activities too.

- carried out trials on "Hi-Lysine Maize" (high protein content maize) to visualizing the problem of malnutrition in the hill area of Nepal on the RDC Farm and continued composting development.

- carried out trials on Soy beans for inter-cropping at the RDC Farm.

- developed teaching material.

- provided other technical and material support to UMN RD projects.

2.2.3 Rural Industries Programme (RIP)

- supported, through its marketing unit, UMN projects and others in marketing products produced in their areas.

- organised and took place in 2 handicraft sales at Kathmandu.

- moved its Kathmandu Office to a new location and started selling products directly from there.

- started working on requests for 4 UMN projects on assistance of income-generating activities (e.g. leather production, fruit processing, soap making, ginger processing, textile products).

- continued to provide assistance to the textile producers at Nawal Parasi Hills with a Rs. 20,000 loan (repaid within 7 months), marketing of the products, and improvement of the cotton production in that area.

- led through the Rural Technology Consultant the Hydraulic Ram Pump development at DCS Butwal (installations at Tansen, Andhi Khola Project, Surkhet).

Gossner Mission

- continued developing a manually operated vibrating machine for the Cement/Fibre Roofing Tile Programme Butwal and provided commercial assistance to the programme.

- was involved in the establishment of the Laboratory at RDC in conjuction with HAP for use in food processing research and testing.

- organized its first entrepreneur development training programme in Andhi Khola Project area in collaboration with Tinau Watershed Project, Tansen.

2.2.4 Studies and Evaluation Programme (SEP)

- published the evaluation of Community Development Assistance Programme's (CDHP) Non Formal Education. Title: "Changing Together."

- published the evaluation of Nawal Parasi Hills Development Programme. Title: "Innovation, Participation, and Hope."

- published the final report for a pilot rural electrification (cooking) project in Andhi Khola Project area. Title: "Pans, Palates, and Cooking Patterns."

- published the final report on forest plantation activities in the Butwal area. Title: "Plantation Forestry and the Poor."

- translated an abridged version of "The Way it Was" into Nepali for Surkhet Project and published it.

- continued the sociological study on "Stall Feeding".

- carried out fieldwork for the evaluation of CDHP's work in South Lalitpur during 1982-85, and for an evaluation of Okhaldhunga CHP's work during 1977-1985.

- continued to assist projects/programmes with their planning and SEP related work.

- administered the RDC Library which loaned books at an avarage of about 25 per month. 52 periodicals were regularly circulated. The holdings were increased by about 180 books to a total of about 1720 books.

- The Library circulated "Resources To Help You Do It Better".

2.2.5 Tree Planting and Forestry Programme (TREEs)

- assisted the project Forester in Butwal and Andhi Khola Project with the commencement of the forestry work in that areas.

- carried out plantation work in Pokhara for the Gandaki Boarding School and Green Pasture Hospital.

- established a nursery at the RDC Farm and maintained it.

- seconded staff to work in Jumla and Andhi Khola Project who was then transferred to these.

Gossner Mission

- provided assistance to UMN projects with planning forestry work and training in tree planting (AKP, Surkhet Project).

- started a study on women in forestry development work.

- produced an identification manual for fodder trees and collected a herbarium relating to it.

- collected and disseminated forestry related materials and informations.

- maintained contact to non-UMN projects related to forestry work.

- assisted UMN HQ staff in representation and discussions with governmental institutions.

- set up a water system consulting office at RDC, which continued to provide service in that field to all UMN projects, and started a study on water systems implemented the last 15 years in UMN project areas.

3.0 Interrelationships with other projects.

In carrying out its work RDC drew on all UMN projects/programmes for assistance.

Furthermore, RDC through its programmes cooperated with several other projects/institutions governmental as well as non-governmental ones. e.g. Nepal - Australian Forestry Project, World Neighbors, Lumle Agricultural Centre, CARE, Nepal, SATA Projects, German Agency for Techn. Cooperation GTZ Projects, UNICEFF, Karnali Bheri Integrated Rural Development Project, Womens Skill Development Centre, Association for Crafts Producers, Save the Children, Phewa Watershed Project, Agricultural Projects Service Centre (APROSC), Khumaltar Agricultural Research Complex, Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST), Netherland Volunteer Service, etc.

4.0 Community Involvement

No RDC programme had a direct involvement with local communities while serving the projects. That occurs only, when staying for a longer time in the field for fulfilling the work reguests.

AHIP got direct involved with the community around the RDC Farm when the villagers bring their animals for treatment.

5.0 Evaluation and Research.

Research work done within RDC's programmes are listed under Activities above.

No formal evaluation was done for RDC during this reporting period.

An informal evaluation appears in the Commentary section below.

Gossner Mission

6.0 Personnel and Training

6.1 Personnel list
Approved posts 60

Filled posts	Nationality N	Nationality E	FTE
48	30	18	37.55

There was high staff fluctuation in the Administration Section and the TREEs programme. (see also Commentary.)

6.2 Training

Training of the staff was provided through on-the-job training (using the Library too).

-English classes started and six staff participated in it.

-one staff of Admin. finished a eleven months English and Secretarial Course at Kathmandu.

-the Farm Manager started a 10 months "General Agriculture" course in India.

-3 Farm staff attended AHIP courses and beekeeping courses.

-the HAP expatr. Senior Agriculturalist attended a month training on Ecological Farming in India.

-the Entrepreneurship Development Consultant attended a 6 weeks course "Training Trainers in Entrepreneurship Development" at Kathmandu.

-the Researcher of SEP received scholarship assistance and time off from work to pursue a B.A.

-the Librarian took a librarian training course at Kathmandu and took up correspondence study for the London GCE "A" level examination.

-staff of TREEs received a training course in word processing on the computer, attended a course on seed storage techniques.

-All staff participated in the Rural Development Conference in March '86 and some in a Non-Formal Education Seminar at Pokhara.

7.0 Commentary

Most of the 5 RDC programmes annual objectives were fulfilled.

AHIP reported that animals were treated sucessfully by its trainees in most of the UMN project areas, that the Animal Husbandry curriculum has to be further developed, that the Farm got further developed as a training centre.

HAP reported that to objective "To improve the situation of agric. and/or agr. related Programmes of the UMN RD Projects through the collaborative participation in their activities." was met to a fair degree through the activities like assisting

Gossner Mission

and serving the UMN Projects for their needs and requests, that interproject communication about agr. activities were enhanced, but could have been done in a better way, if all the projects would have responded more promptly with reports on the performance; that the technical knowledge of UMN agriculturalists did increase to a great extent; that the knowledge of local farmers did increase through arranged training courses for them; that a good agr. planning by UMN agr. staff was not developed satisfactory and will need to initiate a more standardised planning system.

RIP reported that the objectives "To assist at least one existing rural industry to become more effective" and "To strengthen and assist at least on institution/organisation related to the work within UMN project areas" were fulfilled; that some serious thoughts has to be done on how to meet the objectives "To assist in establishing rural industries and community/group income-generating activities", because assistance was provided all the time but no new industries and income-generating activities were established in any UMN project. RIP will focus more on how to co-labour together with projects in their pursuits, how to make the programmes service better known and offered to them. An overall thrust has been formulated, namely, that of offering basic training and guidance in general entrepreneurship, which can be applied to any project situation. RIP is now working on how the various professional/technical disciplines within the programme will further that general direction.

SEP reported that the objective "That at least one person or project/programme will initiate research which is relevant to UMN's rural development work" was fulfilled; that "That at least two UMN rural development projects/programmes will begin to lay a good foundation for later evaluation of all or part of respective programmes/projects" was not met, because no project/programme did so during this reporting period and it is recommended to drop a similar objective from the FY 86's plan and cover baseline related activities by other objectives with supporting activiites; that the objective "That at least two UMN rural development project/programme will benefit from SEP's evaluation and monitoring service" was only half met, because SEP was very mimimal involved in planning and monitoring services. It is realised that within the future UMN organisational structure those services will not come from SEP and therefore it is recommended to drop it in the plans of FY 86 too. "That UMN rural development personnel will be informed by relevant information and research". this objective was fulfilled through the Library service.

TREES reported that the objectives "to set up an organisation capable of coordinating all the work required to achieve the UMN's forestry and water systems objective.", "to support, coordinate and help develop existing UMN forestry and water supply work", "to help start the UMN's new forestry ventures" were fulfilled, but that due to the lack of professional staff in Kathmandu it was not possible to coordinate with UMN HQ, remote projects and to represent UMN Forestry projects to HMG in a satisfactory manner. Therefore the objective "to represent the UMN in matters relating to forestry to the Government and other aid organisations" was only partly met.

Gossner Mission

The main objective of the RDC that the Centre seeks to enable "That integrated rural development work be furthered in the UMN." was met during this reporting period.

Some of the RDC objectives were too ambicious and need to be dropped or revised, i.e. objectives related to liaison with HMG institutions, project planning and monitoring. RDC always saw the importance of the latter and tried to be involved in it, because no one else was doing it. Through the nature of RDC's structure it was not fulfillable. The new post of the Assistant to the EDS Rural Development (AEDS RD) and the decision to divide functions into technical advisory, remaining at RDC, and administrative coordinating ones is seen as a step into the right direction to get the rural development work of UMN under control.

The UMN, however, needs to give planning and monitoring extensive attention. Coordination of RD activities only will be by far not sufficient.

One of the major problems within RDC is its man power situation.

Filled Positions	FY84 N!E	FY85 N!E	August 86 projected to Dec. N ! E
In-charge	1!5	2! 5	2 ! 4
Senior staff (above level 8)	3!7	1!13	2 ! 11
Others	20!-	27!-	24 ! -
Total	24!12 36	30!18 48	28 ! 15 43

RDC approved posts FY 85 = 60.

The need in RDC to have more professionl skilled staff, mainly in the senior and in-charge positions on the Nepali side, is obvious. The trend is slightly increasing.

The female staff increased from 2 Nepali and 2 Expatriate in FY 84 to 5 Nepali and 4 Expatriate at present, but while the expatriate staff are in senior positions the Nepali are in lower ones only. RDC sees the importance in increasing the involvement in women work in the rural development and will emphasize the recruitment of female staff in the future.

GB/bt.
29/8/86.
Code-ARDC.

Gossner Mission

TREE PLANTING AND FORESTRY PROGRAMME (TREEs)
Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985
16 July, 1985-15 July, 1986

Summary.

During the past year the forestry work of the UMN has become well established with forestry programmes in Jumla and South Lalitpur enlarging their existing work, and work in Butwal and Andhi Khola becoming well established for the first time this year, with the appointment in each of these, of a full time forester. Interest in forestry work in the other projects has also been increasing.

The TREEs programme has been involved in all these developments, and most specifically in the two projects where work in a larger scale is being extablished for the first time. Our involvement has been in negotiations with the government to provide planting land for the Butwal Plywood Company, and to secure a legal agreement to carry out Community Forestry in the Andhi Khola water catchment area. Assistance has been given with the appointment and orientation of foresters for these projects and in formaluting their initial plans.

Support has been given to all projects as request, rangeing from the supply of extension materials, advice on staff training and consultancy and training visits.

This year we have established some useful new work, and we need now to consolidate what we have achieved and learn from our experiences.

2. Programme activities

a) At the begining of the year UMN funds for forestry work in the projects were administered. During the year this work was transferred to the UMN Treaserer, and is no longer a TREEs activity.

b) Trees staff worked in Andhi Khola and Jumla for extended periods. These staff are now entirely transferred to these projects. New staff are being oriented at the TREEs Office.

c) Assistance was given to UMN Headquarters Staff in representation and discussions with HMG.

d) All UMN projects where Rural Development work is going on were visited. Advice and encouragement was given in Forestry and Water System matters as appropriate. Information and ideas were also collected and shared during later visits. These project visits are one of the most important aspects of TREEs work. The Forestry work in the projects is in some places carried out by non-foresters, and in other places by forester working in a professionally isolated situation. These visits give an opportunity for an outside professional assessment of the work, discuss ideas and plans, and generally give professional companionship.

e) Assistance was given to UMN projects in locating and obtaining supplies relevent to Forestry and Water Systems activities. Extension materials were printed in bulk and distributed as required to all the projects.

f) Through visiting UMN projects non-UMN projects, reading literature etc., we collected and disseminated technical information, in order to maintain the expertise of the project staff up to date. Appropriate new publications are purchased for the RDC library, and

Gossner Mission

circulated to staff in the projects.

g) We maintained and improved our relationship with non-UMN projects in order to share our respective knowledge and experience and coordinate our activities and research. Projects/organisations contacted or visited this year include:

Forest Research Project.
Resource, Conservation and Utilisation Project.
Community Water and Sanitation Scheme.
Rapti IRD Project.
Karnali Bheri IRD Project.
Nepal - Australia Forestry Project.
Integrated Hills Development Project.
Hill Forest Development Project.
Sagarnath Forest Development Project.
CARE/Nepal.
Lumle Agricultural Centre.
International Nepal Felloship
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development.
Association for Research, Exploration and Aid Ltd.
Phewa Tal Watershed Protection Project.
Tinaw Watershed Project.
World Neighbours.
Tree Seed Unit.
SATA
UNICEF

h) The abscence of a forester in Jumla wa filled for 6 months by a member of the TREEs staff. The forester has now been transferred full time to Jumla.

i) The TREEs Nepali technical staff assisted with a training cource at Andhikhola and supervised planting at Surkhet.

j) New forestry work was commenced in Butwal and Andhikhola. In both these projects the UMN has appointed a full time forester. TREEs have been assisting with the commencement of this work, especially in the area of negotiations with the government. In Butwal this is mainly to do with obtaining government land on which to establish plantations, and in Andhikhola it is trying to obtain a legal agreement with the Ministry of Forests to be involved in Community Forestry Work. These negotiations are not completed.

k) Plantation work has been carried out in Pokhara for the Gandaki Boarding School and Green Pasturs Hospital on a contract basis. The work at GBS is subsidized by TREEs.

l) A visit was made to Okhaldhunga, and advice was given to both Okhaldhunga and Surkhet concerning starting forestry work in their projects. Small scale forestry work has commenced in Surkhet using their existing staff.

m) We have begun an initial study on women in forestry development work, which may lead on to further more involved work in this area.

n) An identification manual for fodder trees useing non-florul charecteristics is being produced. A herbarium relating to the trees in this manual is also being collected.

Gossner Mission

o) We have started two trials at the RDC Farm:

i) To measure the total quantity of fodder, firewood and timber produced from a block of Alnus nepalensis planted along with fodder grasses in a field situation, and compare this with the production from a field crop with no trees.

ii) To evaluate the suitability of Eucalyptus canadulensis as a firewood/timber species.

p) An English - Nepali forestry work list is being prepared and wll shortly be ready for publication. This is a revision of the word list produced earlier by the Australia - Nepal Forestry Project.

q) A water systems consulting office was set up.

r) Foresters meetings have been called and organised for those involved in forestry work in the project. The UMN Forestry Committee has also been arranged at the appropriate times. Both these meetings which occur twice a year, assist the programme to carry out the above activities as ifficiently as possible.

3. Inter-relationships with other projects.

This is one of the most important activities of the TREEs section and as such has been discussed under the programme activities. All the activities in this section, in the long term, have to relate to what is going on in the projects. Our role is only supporting, and without the work going on in the projects and our relationship with them being well maintained, TREEs can do little to assist the forestry situation in Nepal.

4. Community Involvement.

As TREEs is a service programme to the projects, our community involvement is minimal. There is some contact however through contract work with the Gandaki Boarding School, and Green Pastures Hospital. Through this work TREEs staff have been able to demonstrate how unused land around institutions can be planted producing a variety of benefits.

5. Research and Evaluation.

The research involvement of TREEs has been covered in the activities section above.

There is no outside evaluation of TREEs, just this report on the years work.

TREEs have commissioned the Studies and Evaluation Programme to produce a report on how the proposed industrial plantations of the Butwal Plywood Company will affect the poor living in the area. This will be published early next year.

6. Personnel

6.1 The proposed staffing levels and average actual staffing levels are shown below.

Gossner Mission

		Nationality		FTE
UMN Forestry Consultant				
Programme in-charge			E	0.9
Silvicultural Adviser			E	1
Forestry Technition	(3)	N		3
Botanist			E	0.5
Water System Consultant			E	0.75
Assistant "			E	0.3
Programme Administrator		N		1
Secretary		N		0.4
Total	10	5	/ 5	7.85

There has been 3 different Silvicultural Advisore working for short periods and two of these have been posted permanently to other projects.

It is difficult to find a Nepali Forester to fill the Forester post, as HMG is currantly understaffed at this level.

The Botanist is a short term expatriate appointed and no permanent appointment has yet been made.

6.2 Training

a) Administrative staff have had the following training.
   i) Training in word processing on the computer.
   ii) UMN Business administeration procedures.

b) Technical staff went on the following courses/seminars.
   i) A one week course at the tree seed unit to study seed storage techniques.
   ii) Attendance at the Rural Development Conference.
   iii) Daily English lessons in the RDC.

c) Professional staff.
   i) Orientation tours of non-UMN projects.
   ii) Foresters and water systems meetings to discuss work and compare results.

Our training programme requires more work on it. It is proving difficult especially in formal training because our status before the government is uncertain. However we are planning to appoint a part time Forestry and Training Advisor, and are developing our relationship with the training wing of the HMG Department of Forests.

8. Commentary

Objective

1. To set up an organization capable of coordinating all the work required to achieve the UMN's forestry and water systems objective.

This organization has been set up for forestry. The weak area has been the lack of professional staff located in Kathmandu to coordinate with UMN H.Q., remote projects and to represent UMN Forestry projects to HMG. However at the e

Gossner Mission

off TREEs. As mentioned previously there is also a proposal to appoint a part time Forestry and Training Advisor who will be located in Kathmandu and will be able to carry out the coordination work required.

Water System support structure is being explored. An extensive survery of existing water systems UMN has built in the past is in preparation by the Studies and Evaluation Program (SEP). The study plans to evaluate the social implications that water systems have had on the villages, how well the systems have been maintained, the condition and over all effectiveness of the system. It is intended to use data from the survey to form policy for future UMN involvement in Water Sustems.

2. Support, coordinate and help develop existing UMN forestry and water supply work.

The existing forestry work in South Lalitpur and Jumla was supported as necessary. The work in these projects is now well established and ideas are crystallizing as to what are the goals of their work.

The GBS plantation work has continued on a contract basis as requested by the school.

3. Help start the UMN's new forestry ventures. This includes two new major programmes this year.

New work is established in Butwal and Andhikhola with forestry staff allocated permanently there. The agreements with HMG concerning these project are not yet completed and TREEs are involved in completing these.

Discussions and visits have been made as requested to Okhaldhunga and Surkhet, when forestry work is being considered, or actually started in a small way. However, no new large scale work is planned for the immediate future as we are seeking to consolidate the work which we are involved in at the present.

TREEs have also commenced a tree planting scheme for Green Pastures Hospital on similior lines to the GBS scheme.

4. Represent the UMN in matters relating to forestry to the Government and other aid organizations.

Our representation to the government on behalf of the UMN on matters concerning forestry has not been thorough enough. The Chief Conservator of Forests has only been visited twice and the Secretary to the Ministry three times by TREEs. This has in part been due to the fact that the UMN Forestry Consultant is based in Pokhara, and all the senior government officials are in Kathmandu. As mentioned earlier this responsibility will shortly be taken away from the TREEs section.

From HMG's side there exists a lot of uncertainty and maybe even suspicion about UMN's work, and this situation could and should be improved with more regular representation.

Relations with other aid organisations are satisfactory and TREEs is working with the Forest Research Project, Nepal Australia Forestry Project and others towards meeting our respective goals.

Gossner Mission

5. Keep the UMN administration and the RDC Director properly informed in matters relating to the UMN's forestry policy, personnel, planning and the maintenance of work in the field.

As well as informal discussions the UMN Forestry Committee meets twice yearly in order to keep the UMN administration informed on the current situation of forestry work in the UMN. Policy, planning and personnel are also discussed and through this medium the relavent people have been kept satisfactorily informed.

KJF/bt.
Code - Report-2
11/8/86.

Gossner Mission

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROGRAMME (RIP)
Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985
16 July, 1985-15 July, 1986

1. Summary

RIP worked in accordance with its long term objectives as outlined in its Annual Plans - FY 1985. However, a number of the specific annual objectives were not fully realized. The main reasons for this were a lack of continuity in leadership and targets which were beyond the control of RIP to accomplish. A redefining/restructuring process has begun, already making the central focus of the program and its relationship with projects clearer.

Numerous activities were undertaken and requests for future project involvement have been received, helping to shape the activities for the next fiscal year.

Nearly all project areas were visited by RIP staff. All projects were contacted and their programs discussed, either on site or in KTM/Pokhara.

RIP was also involved with non-UMN projects last year and it has good working relationships with a number of other organizations and groups.

The section underwent numerous personnel changes, the result of which has been numerical growth, wider ranging professional expertise and new leadership.

2. Activities

In keeping with the intent of its Annual Plan - FY 1985, RIP worked together with 8 UMN projects, involving the following activities:

2.11 Jumla - met with project personnel to discuss activities in fruit processing, fuel briquetting and wool production.

2.12 Surkhet - rerceived and presently working on a request for assistance in leather production.

2.13 C.D.H.P. - discussed possible areas for assistance in food processing; accepted a request for help in soap making.

2.14 D.C.S. - Ram Pump involvement, developing a manually aperated vibrating machine for their cement/fibre roofing tile program, and assisted that program in commercial matter.

2.15 Palpa C.H.P. - met with project personnel to discuss a possible food processing program, received a request for entrepreneur assistance for their GOPHEK project; received a request for involvement in ginger processing.

2.16 Andhi Khola - continuing marketing assistance; received a request for further involvement in ginger an fruit processing; took part in their PMC's sub-committee for rural slectrification; finished the third and final marketing test for crystallized ginger.

2.17 Gorkha - continued with marketing assistance; discussed the feasibility of starting income generation activities in Amp Pipal.

Gossner Mission

2.18 Okhaldhunga - discussed with project personnel the feasibility of starting income generating activities utilizing bamboo. leather and other local resources.

RIP also:

2.21 - provided a loan in kind (cotton thread) amounted Rs.20,000/-to a Magar community in the Nawal Parasi Hills, enabling them to produce about 5000 meters of handloomed cloth. Full repayment of the loan was made within 7 months.

2.22 - developed a marketing policy for its assistance to projects in the marketing process.

2.23 - developed "Proceed(s) with Caution", a general guideline for establishing small income generating activities.

2.24 - seconded its Rural Technology Consultant to D.C.S. for its ongoing Ram Pump program.

2.25 - established a laboratory in conjuction with HAP for use in food processing research and testing.

2.26 - organised its first entrepreneur development training program in collaboration with the Tinau Watershed Project, Tansen.

2.27 - moved its KTM office to a new location.

2.28 - met with personnel from all UMN rural projects and visited 7 project areas.

2.29 - accepted specific requests for program involvement from 5 UMN projects.

2.30 - had contact with and gave assistance to at least 10 non-UMN programs.

2.31 - organized and took part in 2 handicraft sales.

2.32 - began selling products directly from its KTM office.

3. Inter-relationships with other projects.

RIP drew on the following groups as resources for doing its work:

3.1 UMN Projects - D.C.S., all RDC programs, C.S.D., E.D.B. Service Office.

3.2 Non-UMN Projects as Tinau Watershed Project, HMG Food Laboratory, Small Business Promotion Project, D.C.V.I.(Dept. of Cottage and Village Ind.), A.C.P (Ass. for Craft Producers), Mahaghuti Shop, Clown's Bazaar. W.S.D.C.(Womens Skill Dev. Centre), INWID.

4. Community Involvement.

Apart from direct assistance to the Nawal Parasi group, RIP has had no direct community involvement. RIP assists project personnel who themselves are directly involved with the people of their areas.

Gossner Mission

5. Evaluation and Research.

No official evaluation of RIP was done, ongoing evaluation is a part of its internal operation. Research is conducted within specifically requested areas of assistance as noted in the above activities.

6. Personnel and training.

The following positions were added and/or filled within the past year:

a. Food Technologist.
b. Product Development Consultant.
c. Deputy Program In-charge.
d. Program In-charge.
e. Rural Industries Assistant.

The Business & Management Consultant's position was changed to Entrepreneurship Development Consultant, who also took on the responsibility of Deputy Program In-charge. The Product Development Consultant was appointed as the Program In-charge. A Rural Industries assistant was hired on a short-term basis to help the Rural Technology Consultant.

The Entrepreneurship Development Consultant took part in a training course offered by the Small Business Promotion Center in KTM. He later took part in teaching the same material to a group in the Andhi Khola project area.

All personnel took part in the Rural Development Conference held in Pokhara during March.

Personnel		FTE	Nationality	
Rural Industries Consultant/ Program In-charge		.25	E	
Rural Technology Consultant		1.0	E	
Marketing Consultant		1.0	E	
Entrepreneurship Dev. Consultant Deputy Program In- charge		1.0		N
Rural Industries Assistant		.12		N
Food Technologist		.25	E	
Product Development Consultant/ Program In-charge		.50	E	
Total	7	4.12	5 /	2

7. Commentary

Below are listed the annual objectives for RIP in FY - 1985. Accompanying each objective is a statement as to the degree each was fulfilled.

Annual objective 1.

To assist in establishing at least one (1) rural industry in five (5) UMN projects. No new rural industries were established in any UMN projects. This goal was not fulfilled regarding the establishment of industires, but assistance was provided all the time.

Gossner Mission

Annual objective 2.

To assist at least one (1) existing rural industry in one (1) UMN project area to become more effective. (e.g.through reorganization of the producers). The major activity in this area was helping projects in the marketing process, e.g. Andhi Khola, Gorkha, Nawal Parasi Hill Area. This goal was fulfilled.

Annual objective 3.

To assist in establishing at least one (1) community/group income - generating activity in one (1) appropriate UMN project area. This goal was not fulfilled, but (see under Obj. 1).

Annual objective 4.

To strengthen and assist at least one (1) Institution/organisation related to the work within UMN project areas (e.g. SFDP in the Nawal Parasi Hills). This was carried out in Andhi Khola - Tinau Watershed Project, Tansen - Pancha Kanya Crafts and Butwal - Asha Crafts. This goal was fulfilled.

RIP worked in line with its long term objectives, but did not meet all the specific annual objectives as outlined in its annual plan for the past fiscal year. Among the reasons for this, several should be noted:

First, because the program was without full time leadership for 7 months of the fiscal year.

And secondly, because RIP operates on project requests, it has been realized that such set goals which indicate RIP's involvement to establish specific programs within project operations will be hardly met. Therefore, we should try to co-labour more together with projects in their pursuits. We should do this by clearly making our services known and offered to them. We must also be continually upgrading our professional capacities to offer suitable expertise and knowledgable counsel.

Much of the focus of the past year has been internal, within the section itself. As a result of major personnel changes the program has been looking again at its overall thrust and mode of operation.

Several changes in leadership and a seven month period of part-time and thus inadequate leadership was hardly beneficial to the program. It is hoped a period of stable direction and guidance is on the horizon.

Although restraints existed in fulfilling all the annual objectives set for FY 1985, some progress was indeed made. Ongoing programs advanced, new expertise was added and the section has undergone some restructuring and redefining of its role in RDC/UMN. An overall thrust has been formulated, namely, that of offering basic training and guidance in general entrepreneurship which can be applied to any project situation. RIP is now working on how the various professional/technical disciplines within the program will further that general direction. In the light of these foctors it can be said that RIP is now in a position to offer more to the projects of UMN.

Gossner Mission

STUDIES AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME
RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985
16 July, 1985 - 15 July, 1986

1.0 Summary.

The significant feature of this reporting period is the evidence for a good demand for the Studies and Evaluation Programme's (SEP) services. At the end of this reporting period SEP was almost fully scheduled up to 15 May, 1987 and was negotiating work for beyond that. This enthusiasm for SEP's services, however, could be dampened by SEP's history of overscheduling its work and thus not meeting deadlines in a timely manner.

Work accomplished during this reporting included the following. One evaluation, two studies and one translation of a study were completed and their reports published. Fieldwork for another evaluation and another study was carried out; their reports are being drafted. Preparation for the fieldwork of still another evaluation and study has taken place and the fieldwork is scheduled for the coming months. Discussions were initiated for one additional evaluation and two other studies.

SEP came up to full staffing levels by the end of the reporting period. The In-Charge also resigned from three committees to enable him to give adequate time to the programme.

SEP had good though mixed success in meeting its annual objectives. The objectives, and supporting activities, were too ambitious for the size of the programme. Nevertheless, a number of studies and evaluations were either published or begun. SEP's work in planning and monitoring was highly limited, and the present staffing levels and workload do not allow more to be done in those areas. However, the UMN needs to insure that its projects/programmes receive the instruction and support they need in these areas, whether through the SEP or some other means.

The RDC Library had a good year with an impressive level of circulation, considering that it is a technical library and thus does not have a wide constituency for its services.

2.0 Activities

2.1 RDC. "To participate in the work of the RDC."

The SEP participated in RDC-wide meetings, assisted with RDC conferences and orientations, and assumed responsibility for the RDC Kathmandu office.

2.2 Planning.

2.2.1 "To continue to assist project/ programmes with their planning responsibilities."

RIP/RDC and Palpa CHP were informally assisted in their planning responsibilities during the reporting period.

2.2.2 "To refine the format of the long term and annual plans for rural development work."

This activity was not carried out during the reporting period.

Gossner Mission

2.2.3 "To assist individuals or projects/programmes with baseline surveys when asked."

Okhaldhunga CHP was visited in preparation for an evaluation which is to supply baseline data for future evaluations as well. Fieldwork is scheduled for late September and the draft report for 15 December.

2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation.

2.3.1 "To continue to assist projects/programmes with their annual reporting responsibilities."

RIP/RDC was assisted in their annual reporting.

2.3.2 "To refine the format of annual reports for rural development work."

This activity was not carried out during the reporting period.

2.3.3 "To locate one opportunity to assist a project/programme in initiating a system of monitoring some aspect of its activities."

This activity was not carried out during the reporting period.

2.3.4 "To carry out at least one evaluation for a project/programme."

Published the evaluation of CDAP's Non Formal Education (NFE) work in Pyutar Panchayat (Lalitpur District) in July 1985, although all work for this report but the printing occurred in the last fiscal year. Title: Changing Together.

Published the evaluation of Nawal Parasi Hills Development Programme (NPHDP) in April, 1986. Title: Innovation, Participation, and Hope.

Carried out the fieldwork for the evaluation of Community Development Assistance Programme's (CDAP) work in South Lalitpur during 1982-1985. Data has been tabulated. Draft report due on 30 November, 1986.

Visited the project area of Okhaldhunga CHP in preparation for an evaluation of that work from 1977-1985. Fieldwork scheduled for late September and the draft report for 15 December.

Preparations have been made for fieldwork for the UMN-wide drinking water evaluation to begin in November. Draft report is scheduled for 15 March, 1987.

Began discussions with Andhi Khola Project for a project wide evaluation. Tentative schedule for pre-fieldwork preparations is 15 May, 1987.

2.4 Research.

2.4.1 "To refine the list of research subjects of importance to rural development work in the UMN."

Gossner Mission

2.4.2 "To isolate up to four items on that list of immediate concern."

2.4.3 "To locate at least one person who would be interested in researching one of those four items as their work reponsibilities allow."

2.4.4 "To locate at least one who has an interest in researching a specific rural development issue that is not necessarily on SEP's list and to assist that person in beginning such research."

None of these activities were carried out during the reporting period.

2.4.5 "To carry out research as requested."

Published final report of sociological research for a pilot rural electrification (cooking) project in Andhi Khola Project area in October, 1985. Title: Pans, palates, and Cooking Patterns.

Carried out fieldwork for a sociological study on stallfeeding. Draft report begun. Final report due out 1 October, 1986.

Tabulated data on mental health patients serviced by CDHP's health posts as part of the Mental Health Project.

Assisted in the organization of the report on the experience of CDHP in working with traditional birth attendants (TBAs).

Began discussions with ITDG about a rural electrification impact study in Besisahar, Lamjung.

Began discussions with AKP about a financial feasibility study of shares and of the land redistribution scheme by AKWUA.

2.5 Library.

2.5.1 "To maintain the current level of circulation of periodicals and books in the RDC Library."

Basic statistics are as follows : The Library loaned books of an average of about 25 per month. 52 periodicals were regularly circulated to some 30 persons. It increased its holdings by about 180 items, which now totals about 1720 books. It circulated Resources To Help You Do It Better to some 60 persons during this reporting period.

Established and maintained contact with other organizations in Nepal concerned with the collection and exchange of information related to rural development.

2.5.2 "To increase the use of the Library by rural development personnel in the UMN through the encouragement of study leaves in Pokhara."

No individuals took a study leave at Pokhara.

Gossner Mission

2.6 General. "To respond to requests for assistance."

Translated an abridged version of The Way It Was into Nepali for Surkhet Project published it in June, 1986.

3.0 Interrelationships With Other Projects

3.1 In carrying out its work, SEP drew on the following UMN projects/programmes for assistance.

CDHP
HSO Library
HAP, RDC
AHIP, RDC
TREEs, RDC
Nepal-Australian Forestry Project
Rural Electrification Programme, DCS
World Neighbors

3.2 The Library drew on the following projects in carrying out its work.
Forest Research and Information Centre
Lumle Research Centre

4.0 Community Involvement

The SEP has no permanent community which it draws upon to assist it in carrying out its work. In seving projects it does make use of the relevant community as a resource when that is possible and appropriate. During this reporting period no such opportunity presented itself.

5.0 Evaluation and Research

All evaluation and research activities carried out for projects/programmes as part of SEP's services to them are listed above under Activities.

No formal evaluation of SEP was carried out in this reporting period. An informal evaluation appears in the Commentary section below.

6.0 Personnel and Training

6.1 SEP brought its staff to its full, authorized level allowed by the end of the reporting period. Two permanent staff changes occurred; a Researcher with a background in economics and a Peon were taken on full-time. In addition, the probationary Typist-cum-Receptionist was let go and a new one taken on. A new position of Assistant to the Librarian was added and filled.

The In-charge resigned from the PPC, IDC, and RD Policy Committee to allow mote time to oversee the work of the SEP. The Librarian rendered his resignation at the end of the reporting period and replacing him will probably result in administrative changes there.

Temporary staff were taken on to conduct the survey in South Lalitpur. An expatriate worked as a volunteer in the Library on a part time basic.

Gossner Mission

6.2 The Typist was given on-the-job training for his new responsibilities, and the new Researcher was oriented to SEP. The In-charge, the senior Researcher, and the Typist participated in RDC's three day conference on rural development. That same Researcher received scholardhip assistance and time off from work to pursue a B.A. The Librarian took a librarian training course in Kathmandu and took up correspondence study form the London GCE "A" level examinations.

Personnel		Nationality	FTE
Programme In-charge		E	0.9
Researcher		N	1.0
Researcher		N	0.04
Librarian		N	1.0
Assistant to the Librarian		N	0.5
Typist-cum-Receptionist		N	1.0
Peon		N	0.7
Total	7	6 / 1	5.14

7.0 Commentary

7.1 Scheduling of Work.

Over its two and a half years, the SEP has not shown a natural ability to schedule its work within a realistic timetable. For instance, every single report it has produced has been behind schedule. This year the In-charge resigned from three (important) UMN committees to allow him more time for SEP. Moreover, three jobs in operation had to be rescheduled as well as two that were under descussion.

With all that, SEP's workload is still expected to be excessive until, at least, 1987. By the beginning of fiscal year 1987 (July, 1987) it should be on a more realistic timetable. It is presently estimated that at its present staffing levels SEP itself can execute three complete studies and/or evaluations per fiscal year as well as attend to finishing off or initiating up to two others.

7.2 Library.

With the present Librarian returning to his profession, the Library will lose someone who brought the necessary and unique qualities (fluency in reading and writing English) for a minimal salary (Level 7). It seems unrealistic to continue to seek a Nepali with such high qualifications for such a low salary. It is therefore recommended that the RDC Librarian no longer be required to review books and produce Resources. Rather, he should only be required to maintain the Library's materials, such as checking in and out books, circulating the periodicals, etc.

Secondly, the individual performing this work will need to be both adviced and supervised on a weekly if not daily basis. This cannot be done by SEP in Kathmandu. Therefore. it is recommended that administrative oversight of the Library be carried out by personnel in Pokhara rather than from Kathmandu. The Library could still come under the SEP with respect to plans, budgets and reports, though.

Gossner Mission

7.3 Staffing.

It is SEP's experience that it can meet all its staffing needs by hiring Nepalis; nationals with adequate education and experience are readily available. Therefore, it is not necessary to have more than one expatreate, the In-charge, in the Section on a permanent basis. Whether the In-charge himself needs to be an expatriate is dealt with below.

7.4 In-charge.

There is question as to whether the In-charge, himself, must be an expatriate. This question becomes especially important to look at during this present fiscal year (1986) because the present In-charge goes on home leave at the end of it and will be out of Nepal for at least the whole of next fiscal year, 1987. The issue revolves around whether a Nepali could carry complete responsibility for all studies and evaluations entrusted to SEP (i.e. the job description of the In-charge).

The senior Researcher, for instance, has clearly demonstrated that he could carry total responsibility for SEP's Sociological research.

However, carrying our evaluations presents a problem at two levels, the highly senditive nature of evaluation and the qualifications for the job. With evaluation being new in the UMN and with expatriates still being a bit wary as to what evaluation is all about, the state of evaluation in the UMN could be jeopardized if a Nepali who was not appropriately sensitive to this matter were placed in charge of it. It is easy, though, to be either too sensitive or too insensitive to this issue.

In addition, it could be very stressful for a Nepali to be responsible for evaluation in the UMN. For he would be required to submit some type of judgment about the work of expatriates. It could be most unfair to place him in such a tenuous position.

As for qualifications, a Nepali with a masters degree and good experience in the field (e.g. 5 years) could be responsibile for evaluations. It would be ideal, though, if the In-charge had a doctorate degree (regardless of whether he is a Nepali or an expatriate). However, the present UMN Salary Scale would not adequately compensate a Nepali with a doctorate degree, for instance, in Sociology or Agricultural Economics.

7.5 Objectives.

Below are the annual objectives for SEP for FY '85 followed by a judgment on the degree of achievement and the basis for that judgment.

Annual Objective 1: "That integrated rural development work be furthered in the UMN through the structure of RDC."

SEP, in addition to its own work, contributed to the Rural Development Conference and the Rural Development Policy Committee.
This annual objective was met.

Gossner Mission

Annual Objective 2: "That at least two UMN rural development projects/programmes will begin to lay a good foundation for later evaluation of all or part of their respective programmes/projects."

No project/programme did so during this reporting period, although Okhaldhunga CHP has requested that the data collected for its evaluation which is now in process be able to be used as baseline data for a future evaluation.
This objective was not met.

Although SEP should continue to provide services for the collection of baseline data, it need not plan as though there will be a large demand for them. It is recommended that Objective 2.2.2 of SEP's plans for fiscal year 1986, which sets a similar objective as the one above, be dropped. This type of work could be covered by the objective related to evaluation with a supporting activity of assisting projects/programmes with baseline surveys when asked, which is what 3.1.2 of those plans already says.

Annual Objective 3: "That at least two UMN rural development projects/programmes will benefit from SEP's evaluation and monitoring services."

SEP completed one evaluation during this reporting period and became involved in four others. This dimension of SEP's work is increasing. Indeed, it has been overscheduled and has recently been rescheduled within a more realistic framework.

SEP was only involved in a very minimal way in planning and monitoring. The former was confined to annual planning and took the form of advice concerning plans to RDC Section heads and the AKP Project Director. The assistance in monitoring was confined to annual reports and took the form of advice on annual reports to RDC Section heads. SEP's workload did not allow more than a small invlovement in assisting projects/programmes with planning and/or reporting.
This objective was only half met.

SEP's schedule for the coming year reflects the same prioprties as last year. The UMN, however, needs to give planning and reporting extensive attention. If SEP is to be one of the means by which projects receive assistance in its areas, it should be notified in the near future so that it can order its work according. It seems, however, that SEP is not strategically placed within the UMN organizational structure to deal with this matter. It is, therefore, recommended that the planning and monitoring parts of Objective 2.2.3, and the related activities, in SEP's plan for fiscal year 1986 be dropped.

Annual Objective 4: "That at least one person or project/programme will initiate research which is relevant to UMN's rural development work."

SEP assisted one individual in a research project, the TBA study carried out in CDHP. However, in that instance SEP was only responding to a request for assistance. It did not recruit that individual, much less anyone else, to pursue research related to rural development.

Gossner Mission

SEP was involved in four research jobs at the requests of projects/programmes, rural electrification, plantation forestry and the poor, mental health patients, and stallfeeding.
This objective was met.

It is recommended that those parts of Objective 2.2.4 which relate to developing research topics and recruiting individuals to research them, as well as the related activities, be dropped from SEP's plan for fiscal year 1986. Although SEP could assist any individual who desires to research a rural development issue, SEP's workload is large enough without adding to it the task of seeking out and motivating individuals to carry out research about rural development issues.

Annual Objective 5: "That UMN rural development personnel will be informed by relevant information and research."

The Library carried our extensive work in supplying periodicals and publications to rural development workers in the projects/programmes.
This objective was met.

In light of the above, we would say that the SEP is moving towards meeting its long term objectives, which are as follows:

1. That rural development in the UMN learn from both its failures and successes, both within individual projects/programmes and between.
2. That rural development work in the UMN be informed by relevant information and research.

Code - SEP-RE.

Gossner Mission

RDC, Horticulture/Agronomy Programme
(RDC/HAP)

Annual Progress Report (July 15, 1985 - July 15, 1986)

1. Summary

The performance of this Programme in achieving its objective through accomplishing the activities had been satisfactory. Most of the UMN Projects were visited and assisted according to their needs. Activities like organizing training courses for the UMN Project-Staff and farmers, dissemenating information on bio-ecological farming, orientation to the new agriculturalists and to enhance interproject communication had been met satisfactorily. The teaching materials (flash cards) on Composting, Azolla and Why do plants need fertilizers were ready for use to increase the knowledge and skills of the farmers. Sharing of information on achievements (success/failures) of the UMN Projects in agricultural activities was done but could not be made regular due to unavailability of such reports from the UMN Projects. Progress was made with regard to conducting trials/demonstration on bio-ecological farming methods at the RDC Farm and outside. Agricultural Seminar for the UMN agriculturists inviting experts from outside organizations was organised. As a RDC inter-Programme Coordination activity, this Programme carried out joint activities with other Programme of RDC. Besides the UMN RD Projects, assistance was rendered to other institutions also based on their requests.

In our efforts to accomplish the objectives, we maintained interrelationship with the concerned HMG/N, Semi-government, non-government and International organizations working within and outside the country.

2. Activities

2.1. Based on the needs of the Projects the following UMN Projects were visited and assisted:-

Amp Pipal CHP	-	Twice.
Andhi Khola Project	-	Thrice
Palpa CHP	-	Thrice
Horticulture, Agriculture Support Programme, Palpa	-	Thrice
Surkhet Project	-	Once
CDHP Project Office Lalitpur	-	Once

These Projects reported the assistance by HAP quite useful.

2.2. A report on agricultural work in UMN was published through "Agricultural Gleanings" and was distributed to all the UMN Projects. This revealed the works being done in the UMN Projects and the publications of the past works so far done by the UMN Agriculturalists.

2.3. Book review on One Straw Revolution and information on Rural Development conference at RDC were published through the Resources News Letter of RDC.

Gossner Mission

2.4. Occasional visits to related HMG/N, non-HMG/N and Foreign assisted projects/organizations in Pokhara were made and good understanding & relationship were built up.

2.5. Some trials/demonstrations on Bio-ecological Farming were done at the RDC Farm to form a base for developing extension aids for the farmers.

2.6. The information on bio-ecological Farming was extended to the UMN Projects. The magazines "Organic Gardening,ILEA" had been on regular circulation to all the UMN Agriculturalists. The materials obtained on Eco-Agriculture course in Pondicherry, India were placed in library for UMN Projects use. Training apportunity on "Permaculture in Nepal" was circulated to the UMN Projects. Arrangement would be made for the interested UMN candidates. Some field trials/demonstration on bio-ecological farming methods were done at the farm. A summary report presented in Appendix-I.

In order to get an idea/information on bio-ecological farming approach, the expatriate Senior Agriculturalist visited several such institutes/organizations in India. He visited the South Indian states of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Pondicherry. Projects visited includs; The Rural unit for Health and Social Affairs (RUSHA) of Vellore, Christian Medical College, Kamraj University, Gandhigram Rural Institute and Auroville (an international city/experiment in human community). A National Seminar on Microbial Ecology held at Tamilnadu Agricultural University was also attended. A four-week training in Ecological Agriculture at the Gloria Land farm of Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry was attended.

2.7. Schedule and contents of agricultural training courses at some related training centres in Nepal and India were collected and distributed to the UMN Projects. The following trainings were arranged by HAP: Prunning and Training of Subtropical fruit trees for Community Health Leaders of Okhaldhunga CHP at Lumle Agri. Centre, Nepal. Training on wheat cultivation and protection for the Junior Technician (JT) of Tansen CHP at Bhairhawa Agri. Station, Nepal. Training on off season vegetable cultivation for the farmers of Community Health and Development Project (CDHP) and Andhikhola Project (AKP) at Integrated Hill Dev. Project (IHDP), Nepal. A practical agricultural training course for the RDC Farm manager was arranged at Allahabad Agricultural Institute, India.

2.8. Orientation to the new Nepali agriculturalists from CDHP, Tansen and Amp Pipal CHP was organized. An inter-UMN Project tour was also organized for them. Besides, a newly arrived expatriate agriculturalists was also given orientation. Additionally, upon request from International Nepal Fellowship (INF), a month long orientation was organized for six of their Community Development workers. On two other occasions one-day orientation sessions were provided for their newly arrived Community Development workers in groups of five and nine.

Gossner Mission

2.9. Agricultural Seminar for UMN agriculturalists was organized at RDC, Pokhara. Based on our needs, guest speakers of concerning fields from HMG/N, Non-HMG/N and International Agencies working in Nepal were requested. They made their valuable presentations in the seminar.

2.10. Based on the request from Amp Pipal CHP, assistance was rendered for a long term agricultural planning in their Project. Similarly, the Horticulture-Agriculture Support Programme of Palpa Project was also assisted.

2.11. Much progress was made in collection of resource materials from within the country for developing agro/horticultural course - training materials. It will help in Developing such materials for farmers and/or agriculturalists in UMN Project areas.

2.12. Bacterial Fertilizer (B.F.) laboratory was established at RDC under the Horticulture/Agronomy Programme taking the responsibility of manufacturing B.F, conducting and coordinating trials/demonstration in UMN Project areas and outside. This was done with the idea of making a move towards ecological farming with the B.F. as a support unit. The B.F. lab operation activity presented in appendix II.

2.13. Mushroom production Demonstration at the RDC Farm was done. It is continued with the purpose of assisting farmers in doing this as an income generating activity. This was done on three different species of mushroom in summer and winter seasons here. Out of them a Summer Season mushroom i.e. Pleurotus Ostreatus gave a good production in bag type production system. Two harvests were normally taken from all the six bags and the third harvest from a few bags making an average yield of 750 gms per bag. Each bag contained around 2 kgs of rice straw.The demonstration is continued.

2.14. The study on success and failure in agricultural related projects through obtaining and compiling the progress reports of UMN projects and sharing this information among the UMN projects was started. This activity was limited due to unavailability of UMN Projects' progress reports.

2.15. All the requests of UMN Projects were fully responded to and served. A lot of requests for agricultural inputs, teaching aids and other related materials were received from Amp Pipal CHP, Okhaldhunga CHP, Tansen CHP, Surkhet Project, Andhikhola Project, and the Community Health and Development Project (CDHP). However, few requests from Jumla Project were obtained. This may be due to the remoteness, difference in agro-climatic condition and nature of the Project work.

2.16. Visualizing the problem of Malnutrition in the hill areas of Nepal, a Hi-lysine maize (i.e. high protein

Gossner Mission

content maize) variety screening trial was done at the Farm. Summary is presented in Appendix I.

2.17. Inter Project tour for UMN interested agriculturalists from Amp Pipal CHP, CDHP Lalitpur and Tansen CHP was organized to Andhikhola Project, Tansen CHP areas, RDC and its Farm in Pokhara.

2.18. As a RDC inter-programme coordination activity, Horticulture/Agronomy Programme (HAP) jointly with Animal Health Improvement Programme conducted grass-legume, Maize + Ipil-Ipil, composting and Amaranthus trials at the RDC Farm.

2.19. Full support to the Bee-keeping activities at the RDC Farm was given by the HAP agriculturalists. At the moment two Bee colonies are maintained in two Lumle type bee-hives. A Few other improved log hives were made ready to transfer the colonies of bee there later. Based on these studies a small scale extension programme of bee keeping at farm level would be initiated in near future.

2.20. Others

i) Besides these activities, the teaching aids (flash cards) on Composting, Azolla and Why do crop plants need fertilizers have been prepared. The one on Green manuring would be ready by the next month.

ii) HAP personnel assisted in developing a questionnaire for Agri. Task Force Meeting to formulate the UMN Agricultural Policy. HAP also helped in the compilation and tabulation of the questionnaire and then to organise a one-day UMN agriculturists meeting for further discussion on this.. Later a final draft was prepared and sent to the UMN Economic Development Board for further action and approval.

iii) Watershare Demonstration work accomplished at Andhikhola Project was concluded and completely handed over to be run by the Project Staff.

iv) A varietal trial on Soybean with three improved and two local varieties was done at the RDC Farm so as to form some basic idea for demonstrating Maize + Soybean inter-cropping.

v) HAP personnel fully assisted in organizing Rural Development Conference, 1986 at Rural Development Centre (RDC), Pokhara.

vi) As per request from UMN, Gandaki Boarding School (Regional School) for Horticultural ornamental plants, 250 Rose plants of 50 varieties were made available. A planting layout for these plants were also suggested.

vii) Timely information to UMN Projects about the National level crop seminars organized by HMG/N, Department of

Gossner Mission

Agriculture was done. Participation to such seminars gives an overall picture of the activities and achievements of the national level agricultural programme in Nepal. Some agricultural related booklets and diaries were sent to UMN Projects.

viii) In order to have a support activity towards an ecological farming approach and to develop a technology for the poor/small farmers, the Bacterial Fertilizer lab. was established at RDC.

ix) Assistance to Horticulture - Agriculture Support Programme (HASP) of Tansen Project was rendered according to their requests. A proposal for a closer link and coordination of their activities with RDC/HAP was submitted.

3. Interrelationship

The Horticulture/Agronomy Programme maintained a good liaison with the Agricultural Offices of HMG/N and with other related semi-government and non-government organizations here in Pokhara and outside. The Programme obtained their cooperation as required. It drew upon the following HMG/N, and non-HMG/N Offices in Pokhara and outside:-

3.1. The Regional Directorate of Agriculture, District Agriculture Development Office (Pokhara), Regional Agricultural Training & Services Centre (Khairenitar), The Hill Food Production Project (HMG/N & World Bank Joint Project), Phewa Watershed Project (HMG/N & FAO Joint Project), CARE/NEPAL (HMG/N & non-government International Agency Joint Project), Agricultural Development Bank, Nepal (Semi Government), International Nepal Fellowship (non-government International Agency), Agricultural Projects Services Centre (APROSC)/FAO Training Division (Pokhara), Lumle Agricultural Centre (HMG/N & British Government Joint Programme), Khumaltar Agricultural Research Complex Kathmandu (HMG/N Department of Agriculture), Horticulture Experiment Station (Pokhara and Kathmandu), Pokhara Fish Farm, Livestock Research Station (Pokhara), Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology (RONAST), Kathmandu, Netherland Volunteer Service, two private Organic Farms (in Chitawan), World Neighbours, Integrated Hill Dev. Project (IHDP) and other related organizations.

3.2. UMN RD & other Projects: All activities performed were to benefit the UMN Projects directly or indirectly.

4. Community Involvement

Community Farmer's involvement was obtained in doing Farmer's Field Trials on Bacterial Fertilizers through the UMN Projects and HMG/N Agricultural Offices in Nepal.

5. Research/Evaluation

The following field trials/demonstration on bio-ecological farming methods were done at the Farm:-

Gossner Mission

5.1. Bacterial Fertilizer trial on wheat & Maize (Continue).
5.2. Wheat/production Demonstration for soil fertility improvement and appropriate technology for rainfed farming.
5.3. Maize + Blackgram Demonstration (Continue).
5.4. Maize + Ipil-Ipil Demonstration (Continue).
5.5. Bee keeping Demonstration (Continue).
5.6. Hy-lysine Maize trial (Continue).
5.7. Soybean varietal trial (Continue).
5.8. Amaranthus varietal trial (Continue).
5.9. Raising Green manure crop in rainfed farming.

6. Personnel/Training

6.1.

Personnel	FTE	Nationality	
Agronomist (Programme In-charge)	1.0	N	
Senior Agri. Officer	1.0		E
Horticulturist	-		E
Lab. Technician	0.25	N	
Total - 4	2.29	2	2

* Bio-fertilizer lab. is supervised part time by Food Technologist of Rural Industries Programme (RIP) of RDC.

6.2. Training

The HAP Senior Agri. Officer attended a month long training on Ecological Farming at Pondicherry, India, organized by Agriculture, Man & Ecology (AME) group, The Netherlands.

The Programme In-charge and Senior Agri. Officer both participated in a three-days Non-Formal Education Seminar at RDC, Pokhara.

HAP staff attended Rural Development Conference at RDC Pokhara between March 17 - 19, 1986.

The Lab. Technician took English language training at RDC, Pokhara (Continued).

7. Commentary

7.1. Objective - "To improve the situation of agricultural and/or agriculture related Programmes of the UMN RD Projects through the collaborative participation in their activities." We met this objective to a fair degree through the activities like assisting and serving the UMN Projects for their needs and requests. The major activities for this could be listed as continued - coordinated trial on Bacterial Fertilizer, responding to the requests from the UMN Projects, concluding and handing over the watershare demonstration work to the Project, cooperating with other RDC Programme e.g. AHIP in conducting trials/demonstration at the RDC Farm and for the farm management works.

Gossner Mission

7.2. Objective - "To continue to enhance inter-Project communication about agricultural activities in UMN." We greatly met this objective with the limited manpower of the programme through visiting Projects, publishing/distributing agricultural works of the Projects, organizing orientation to the Project's new agriculturists, organizing Agriculturalists Seminar according to the needs/problems of the Projects and organizing inter-project trips. However, this could have been done still in a better way, had all the UMN Projects responded promptly with their reports on performance.

7.3. Objective - "To continue to increase the technical knowledge of UMN agriculturalists both in applied research and extension." This was greatly met through contacting and assisting the Project agriculturalists, publishing and distributing news articles and book reviews through Resources Newsletter, through circulating relevant information and agricultural magazines, through organizing agricultural seminar for UMN agriculturalists and informing them for attending national level crop seminars and organizing relevant training courses for them.

7.4. Objective - "To increase the knowledge and skills of local farmers in UMN Project areas (in grain storage, compost making, winter vegetable and fruit tree propagation)." This objective was partially met through arranging training courses for the Project area farmers. Improvement will be done in this in future through supplying the UMN Projects with the recently prepared teaching aids on composting, Azolla and why do crop plants need fertillzers.

7.5. Objective - "To develop good agricultural planning by UMN agricultural Staff." Not much work was done on this except that for two UMN Projects/Programmes. Assistance with this respect was rendered through attending the Planning and Management Committee Meetings of the UMN Projects in accordance with the Matrix Management System of the RDC. To give better assistance in this regard to all Projects, more standardized/regularised planning system needs to be initiated through UMN Agriculturalists meeting twice a year for discussing plans and progress on regular basis.

7.6. Objective - "The RDC Director/UMN Central administration will be kept well-informed on matters relating to UMN Agricultural Policy and Activities." This objective was fully met by keeping all concerned informed and bringing required improvement whenever/wherever necessary according to their feedback received.

ANY/bt.
5/8/86.
Code-HAP.

Gossner Mission

Animal Health Improvement Programme
Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1985
16 July 1985 - 15 July 1986

1. Summary.

The Animal Health Improvement Programme (AHIP) continued to provide practical training for farmers in the areas of animal husbandry and animal health. We conducted 4 classes (2 weeks each) with a total of 38 new students and 26 returning students from 8 UMN project areas and 2 non-UMN project areas. The trainees continue to be doing well once they return to their villages.

AHIP staff spent much time working and developing the RDC Farm and Training Centre; they spent many houurs helping to develp an "Agriculture Policy" for UMN; they continued to help the UMN projects by providing technical advice and occasionally assisting in planning and evaluation; and they started a survey on "Stall Feeding in Nepal".

Relationships with government officials continued to develop. A training course was held in a government vet. hospital, with both AHIP vets and the government vet teaching together.

Follow-up of trainees in their own projects continued to be a priority. However more emphasis was put on helping local staff do the follow-up themselves, rather than visiting lots of projects ourselves.

In general the objectives for the year 1985-1986 were met and the staff are pleased. Although teaching material development did not progress very well, materials already on hand proved adequate.

2.0. Activities.

2.1. Training Courses Held 4 courses with 38 courses with 38 new students and 26 students who returned for a refresher course.

	% Students
Farmers from UMN Project Areas	76%
UMN Project Staff	16%
Farmers and employees from 4 non-UMN Projects	8%

2.2. Field Training for farmers and CHP staff was held in Okhaldhunga in conjunction and cooperation with the local HMG/N veterinary hospital.

2.3. Clinical Practice was maintained as a source of sick animals for our training classes in the RDC Farm area.

Treating and/or dispensing medicine for approximately 8,500, animals with Rs. 17,700 of medicines.

House calls to treat sick animals (including deliveries).

2.4. Technical and Material Support to UMN Rural Development-related projects (and others who called us for help) was provided.

Visited 5 projects (13 different times) for periods of 2 days to several weeks.

Gossner Mission

-Visited, for advice and encouragement, the trainees and their own villages.
-Assisted the projects, when asked, in the planning, implementation and evaluation of their agricultural programs.
-Visited the local HMG/N vets and animal husbandry workers for exchange of ideas and mutual encouragement. Trainees were taught to relate to these people.

Supplied Rs. 13,700 of medicine (available in Nepal but not in the particular project area) plus donated supplies like syringes and needles to projects which have sent us trainees.

2.5. Non-Formal Training: People spent 1-4 weeks at the RDC Farm with AHIP staff for on-the-job training.

2.6. RDC Farm: AHIP staff continued in the management, reorganisation and future planning of the RDC Farm. The "Technical Advisor to the Farm" (TAF) is now actually running the farm while the Farm Manager is away at a course in India

For farm activities not directly relating to AHIP and its training classes, see the Farm Report.

AHIP maintained the health of the animals on the farm.

The farm was used for 4 AHIP Training classes and several (3) short courses on Animal Husbandry for the Women's Training Centre.

2.7. Teaching Material: The pamphlet on chcken keeping was revised; a pamphlet on the RDC Farm was written; and other material reviewed for content.

During classes, several classes, like parasites and record keeping, were taught with new techniques.

A draft of a paper on "Animal Keeping in Nepal" was written, and one on "Tree Fodder".

2.8. Policy-making: AHIP staff spent many hours designing a survey, tabulating the results, and using the results to help in the formulation of an agricultural policy for UMN as a whole.

2.9. HMG/N Relationships:

Numerous visits were made to HMG/N offices.

Many government officials visited the RDC Farm.

Government officials were invited to dinner at our 1omes.

Gossner Mission

2.10. Commitees/Meetings:

AHIP staff attended UMN Ag. Policy meetings, the Palpa CHP PMC, the CDHP PMC, the Okhaldhunga PMC and RDC PMC.

AHIP staff sat on the Boarding School Management Committee.

AHIP staff sat on the National Nepal Fodder Tree Committee.

AHIP chaired the Kriesi meetings at the Farm.

2.11. Research

Disease incidence recording continued.

A survey on local rabbit keeping was started.

Numerous small-scale experiments/demonstrations were undertaken by the AHIP at the RDC farm.

A survey on stall-feeding was started, and much literature on fodder trees was collected.

3.0. Inter-relationships with other Projects

We relied upon the staff of CDHP, Jumla, Okhaldhunga CHP, Palpa CHP, Gorkha CHP, Paimey and Surkhet to help us in the recruiting of trainees, and in the follow-up of these trainees after the courses finished.

The RDC Library, HSO Library, other RDC section workers and RDC office staff also helped us very much in our work.

4.0. Community Involvement

Local villagers continue to bring us daily sick animals for treatment (Without this source of sick animals it would be impossible for us to run our Animal Health classes - we need this local community). We also met villagers on home visits and as they bring female animals to be bred at the Farm.

The local communities of our trainees are very important. As we visited our trainees in their own villages we had involvement with them and their neighbours, who had chosen them to attend our training courses. The follow-up in their local communities seems to encourage the neighbours to call upon the trainees more often for help.

5.0. Evaluation and Research

Evaluation - see Commentary below.

Research - see Activities above.

6.0. Personnel and Training

The Farm Manager and the Technical Advisor to the Farm continued the on-the-job training for the Manager.

Gossner Mission

The Farm manager has left on a 10-month "General Agriculture" course (with a UMN Scholarship) in N. India.

Veterinary doctors continued reading journals and taking exams by mail.

The staff participated in the RDC Rural Development Conference in March at Pokhara.

For other training, see Farm Report.

Personnel:

	Nationality		FTE
Programme in-charge	E		1
Vetenarian Doctor	E		1
Animal Husbandry Specialist (2)	E		1.5
Farm Manager		N	0.95
Dairy Man		N	1
Store Man		N	1
Oxen Operater		N	1
Small Animal Supervisor		N	1
Livestock Man (2)		N	2
Watchman		N	1
Total 12		4 / 8	11.45

There has been 2 Expatriates working on the same post of Animal Husbandry Specialist.

7.0. Commentary

Objective - "That the animal husbandry/health of one panchayat in each of the 8 UMN projects be improved."

Evaluation - This is not really a measurable objective because no standards were set. However if we say that if 10 animals in a single panchayat were treated successfully by AHIP trainees than the animal health of that panchayat is improved, then this is true in the following projects: Palpa CHP,Gorkha CHP, Surkhet, CDHP, Jumla, Paimey and Okhaldhunga. It was not true in Andhi Khola.

Objective - "That the animal Husbandry curriculum be further developed as a more integral part of the AHIP training."

Evaluation - Not too successful, except that great effort was spent on collecting information on fodder trees and stall feeding, with a hope to teach it later.

Objective - "That, with the guidance of AHIP, the farm be further developed as a training centre in the areas of animal husbandry/health; and that current activities at the Farm be evaluated."

Evaluation - This has been successful; new procedures for proposals and evaluation of farm activities have been initiated. Upon evaluation, the rabbit keeping and goat keeping at the farm have been changed.

Gossner Mission

Objective - "That all UMN projects be visited."
Evaluation - This did not happen. Palpa, Paimey, Okhaldhunga, Jumla, S. Lalitpur were visited. Non-UMN projects visited for orientation were Lumle Agri. Centre, Pakhribas Agri. Centre, Madubasa, KHARDEP, IHDP. IAAS.

Objective - "That an agreement between AHIP and HMG/N be signed."
Evaluation - This was not attempted because the Executive Director of UMN asked us to work under the RDC letter of understanding. (Which indirectly was accepted by the Zonal Commissioner at his visit in Dec.'86.

Code- AH-RE.

Gossner Mission

IV, 21

ANDHI KHOLA AND SURKHET PROJECTS: COMPARED AND CONTRASTED

Introduction

In its Minute EC(1)-7/86, the UMN Executive Committee requested that a study be conducted pointing out the similarities and differences in the Andhi Khola and Surkhet Projects. They were described as two successful programmes, which indeed they are.

This request arose from discussion during the meeting regarding plans and budgets, long term plans, and a review of the work. Members of the Executive Committee would like more information about these two Projects, which might add to a fuller understanding of rural development efforts in Nepal under the auspices of the United Mission to Nepal.

This report attempts to share some of the basic descriptions of these two Projects, noting similarities and differences, and to list some of the implications and insights which could be considered in future planning and implementation of proposed rural development work. The EDS assumes personal responsibility for the material presented and submits this report as a contribution to on-going thought and debate concerning the issues and concerns of rural development effort.

I. Descriptions of the Andhi Khola and Surkhet Projects

A. Andhi Khola Project (AKP)

Growing out of the work in which the UMN had been involved in cooperation with His Majesty's Government over a 15 year period at Butwal, the AK Project was thought of as another opportunity for participating in a multi-faceted industrial development programme larger in scope than the work done at Butwal, in which hydro power and use of electricity had played a major role. From the Executive Committee's 29-30 March 1979 Appendix FF it is learned that this Project is located "in the very densely populated Palpa and Syanjha Districts about half way along the highway from Butwal to Pokhara. The Project consists of three main parts:

- A hydro power plant
- A rural electrification scheme
- A rural economic development programme

These three parts form an integrated programme under one project administration, to be coordinated in time and content in order to maximize the effect of the investment on overall economic development of the area." p.247.

There follow descriptions of the hydro power plant, the rural electrification scheme, secondary development effects, rural economic development activities, and organization. At this early conceptualization stage, planning was being done in the perspective of experience gained at Tinau Hydel project at Butwal and of a strong commitment to rural economic development. The complete work was envisaged as a series of phases to grow out of what would already have been accomplished.

Gossner Mission

In the secondary development effects paragraph, the strategies and approach are set forth:

"Firstly there will be various programmes for the benefit of construction workers recruited from the surrounding hill villages, such as 'on the job' training, literacy classes, a savings and credit scheme combined with assistance from small development projects in their home villages.

Secondly, those supporting facilities which are required for the construction work will be planned in such a way that they can develop into a small industrial centre (a 'mini-BTI') with workshops serving the surrounding districts doing repair work, etc. as well as producing articles for sale. Housing for the construction staff, with water and electricity supply etc. will be built for permanent use in small villages where workers in the new industries may live afterwards. In this way it is expected that considerable employment opportunities and local growth centre(s?) may be established with little additional costs in funds and personnel." p. 248.

Further, it is stated: "Rural economic development activities will follow the rural electrification programme as it moves along. This will be related to use of electricity in agriculture etc. such as lift irrigation; electric ropeways for transport of goods between the highway and villages on the ridges round about; mills and other agrobased industries; and, of course, in the homes for lighting and cooking....Besides projects related to the use of electricity, other kinds of rural development may be initiated as personnel become available. These could be related to agricultural improvement, re-afforestation etc." p. 249.

Organization. It is assumed that the Andhikhola Hydel and Rural Electrification Project would be organized more or less in the same way as the Tinau project was: DCS Design Office would serve as consultants and do the detailed planning. Himal Hydro would do the construction as a contractor. And... BPC may continue as a corporate body for the purpose of serving as the owner of the Andhikhola project. In this way UMN is able to influence all sides and phases of the project, being involved as consultant, builder, and owner, although through separate organizations. This would safeguard the approach necessary for the Project to promote rural development in the area. Investment from UMN as well as from HMG side would be in the form of share capital in the same way as in BPC, and one would not need new agreements with HMG since the project would be undertaken by existing organizations where HMG is already involved." pp. 249-250.

There were three years of Agreement preparation, presentation, intense negotiations, revisions, input from local people at Galyang Bhanjyang area, the newly formed Andhikhola Planning Committee (May 1979) which dealt with all planning aspects; appointment of Odd Hoftun as Project Director (Feb.1980); of Tor Mogedal as Acting Project Director (May 1980); of both Tor Mogedal and Duane Poppe as Acting Project Director and Acting Associate Director respectively (May 1981); of Duane Poppe as Project Director (Feb. 1982); input by Joy Poppe with her Socio-economic Survey Report (Jan. 1982); various up-dates of basic documents and planning materials; on-the-spot input and preparatory work by the Poppes and Brookes who lived at Site, including the Cookes; much discussion/debate at EDB, Executive Committee, and UMN Board meetings; Staff Housing Guidelines (May 1982); What sort of lifestyle? (June 1982); and many other inputs. The Agreement was signed between HMG and UMN in June 1982.

Gossner Mission

Using the Andhi Khola Project 1983 Plans as a bench-mark should provide further indicators of description. AHREP was described as "a multipurpose programme consisting of three major parts: 1) Hydroelectric power, 2) Rural electrification, and 3) Irrigation development. These three parts will have direct effects in establishing the necessary infrastructure for rural development of the Andhikhola Project area."

Objectives were:

"1. To contribute towards energy independence for the AP area.
2. To contribute towards full productive employment for all people in the AP area.
3. To enable AHREP workers and families to reach their full productive potential as workers and as members of their community.
4. To relieve the pressure on the forest, soil and water resources of the AP area.
5. To contribute towards self-sufficiency in food for the AP area.
6. To achieve equity in sharing of the means of production in the AP area.
7. To ensure that at least 20% of the influx of cash to the local area in the form of wages and salaries paid to AHREP workers is invested in productive means in the AP area.
8. To ensure that AHREP employment and training benefits are well integrated with all other AP development programmes.

"Activities

Drinking Water and Sanitation programmes
Appropriate Technology programme (lift irrigation included)
Agricultural Development Programme
Craft/Cottage Industry Development Programme
Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Programme
Irrigation Development Programme
Non-Formal Education Programme
Administration

"Long-Term Plans

Essentially the same objectives and programmes except for "To contribute towards improvement in general health and well-being of the people in the AP area" being added.

Notable are the following headings and their commentary:

"Strategy/methods

Personnel Although there will be financial input from UMN in Andhikhola Project, UMN's most significant contribution will be personnel. No matter what particular professional discipline a staff member may bring to AP, he is expected to be an animator of development discussion, dialogue and activity in the community he lives in. While it is impossible to expect all AP staff to be comfortable with one particular life-style, personal contact with village people is generally facilitated by simple living, utilizing local resources as much as possible to meet the needs of day-to-day living. Since rural development is a long-term process, long-term commitment will be sought from AP staff, recognizing that those who are able to build relationships with the local people over a long time will be the most effective. An effort will be made to limit the number of salaried AP development workers or expatriate volunteers so as to minimize the dependence of local programme activities on outside sources of income. This means that there will be an emphasis on income-producing activities or self-supporting programmes using local volunteers and local resources.

Gossner Mission

Partnership Andhi Khola Project strategy must also reflect Nepal's national development strategy as formulated by HMG. Activities, and in particular, systems of extension will be designed so as to be compatible with future government plans in the area. Local people will be encouraged to make maximum use of existing government facilities and services, and every effort will be made to support local government extension workers. Close liaison with the concerned district level and central government offices will be pursued.

Process The cornerstone of community development is involvement of the community in the process. Local participation at each and every stage of the planning, implementation and evaluation of AP programmes will be sought. Initially, UMN expatriate staff will be engaged in community organization and motivation. Part of their work will be training local development leaders who will increasingly fulfill the functions of the expatriate staff, with support services provided by AP. Eventually, as local economic conditions improve, these outside support services can also be withdrawn.

Interrelationships AP will maintain close contact with district government offices, especially the Local Development Office. Research and development of appropriate rural technology for AP will partially be carried out by UMN Development and Consulting Servies (DCS). In the AHREP programme, Butwal Power Company (BPC), owner of AHREP, will contract with DCS for detailed design and contract supervision; and Himal Hydro and General Construction will act as AHREP construction contractor. AP will also have working relationships with other UMN and non-UMN projects with a rural development component.

Community Involvement Local communities will be encouraged to feel that AP programmes are their programmes, and that their cooperaiton and participation are essential to their success. Eventually, it is hoped that most people in the project area will be involved in one way or another in the development process.

Research In order for planned activities to go forward with confidence, local research will be done in adapting new techniques and concepts to the local situation. New ideas will not be promoted until there is a high probability tha they will be successful, given the local constraints.

Evaluation Evaluation of AP programmes will take place at several levels. At the programme level, there will be a constant on-going evaluation of activities involving the programme leader, staff, and target community in informal meetings and discussions. At the project level, there will be monthly meetings of project staff to evaluate the various programmes especially in regard to how well their activities have been integrated toward the overall project objectives. At higher UMN levels, there will be an evaluation process when the annual report is examined in light of the stated aims and objectives of AP, EDB and UMN. When appropriate, the AKPMC will initiate formal evaluations of AP as a whole and share this information on a wider basis."

// Significant also is the relationship with the donor, in this case TEAR Fund. Note this excerpt from Duane Poppe's Annual Report (1982-83, Jan to Jan): //

Gossner Mission

"What we would ask from TEAR Fund is patient support for the 'move at the speed of the local community' strategy. This means that many times our projections of progress may not be met, funds may not be fully spent as projected, or alternatively new areas of activity may be opened in response to local people's initiatives. We have appreciated TEAR Fund's flexibility up to now."

Executive members have in their files the most recent consolidated Report from the Andhi Khola Project. These may be used as indicators of continued modification in plans and review of activities. To save space, they have not been included here.

B Surkhet Project

"The idea of UMN offering to HMG to set up another production-cum-training centre has been considered by the UMN Board and Executive Committee [EC(1)-65/74, BD-20/74 and EC(2)-7/74,b,3] and was specifically approved by Executive Committee action in November 1974 [EC(2)-62/74]."

"In a letter dated 19.11.1974 to the Director, Department of Cottage Industries, the UMN Executive Secretary has offered "in principle... to set up and run another industrial trainig-cum-production project somewhere in West Nepal, to be built up and operated basically along the same lines as have been followed for the existing project in Butwal."

"Due to the lack of a valid ITID agreement, no further progress was made until the new agreement had been signed 13.12.1976. In the meantime, HMG had asked another organization, ILO, to establish a production-cum-training centre in Surkhet, West Nepal, and wanted now that the new UMN centre shoudl be established in Dhankuta, the regional centre of East Nepal.

In view of these developments, it was RESOLVED to accept the plans and budgets for the Dhankuta Technical Centre as presented and to submit the same to the Executive Committee with the recommendation that they be approved."

"Following surveys and planning, a preliminary proposal for the DTC was submitted to HMG, and on 4th October 1977 His Majesty's Cabinet of Ministers approved the proposal in principle. Now followed a protracted period of negotiations about a Project agreement, which after having been finalized with the Department of Cottage Industries had to go to various other Departments and Ministries for approval. The delay was partly due to the fact that also in Dhankuta another foreign aid project was coming in the way. Here a large integrated development programme was being prepared with British assistance, covering the whole Dhankuta area, with promises of big amounts of foreign assistance. It involved components similar to the DTC. Although it was agreed through discussion with the planners that their programme could be modified to include the UMN Project, and that there would be no duplication, it is true to say that the interest for the DTC from the UMN's side became less enthusiastic.

Gossner Mission

"At the same time, reports from Surkhet said that the ILO Project was failing. The main reason for this failure, it now appears, was the fact that ILO depended on the use of short-term experts from abroad who had neither the understanding of conditions in this most backward area of Nepal, nor the motivation for living and working in such an isolated place. In the end, the funds for the ILO project were gone, mainly towards salaries for foreign experts, and in Surkhet there were hardly any traces to be seen of the project they had set out to establish.

"As this final outcome of the ILO project became evident, it was agreed through informal contacts with the Department that we would go slow on the Dhankuta Project and instead again start planning for Surkhet..., (and) let the UMN application for funding for DTC rest for the time being. (Then) ILO formally discontinued its Surkhet involvement. The new negotiation concerning a new agreement has moved on and is not cleared by other Departments and Ministries concerned. UMN has submitted a preliminary Project Description and a draft Project Agreement for the Surkhet Industrial Centre. This has been accepted by the Department and is now being moved up for Cabinet approval. And as already mentioned above, the UMN Board has approved the move to Surkhet."[1] The EDB then requested BFDW and ICCO for $269,000 for the SIC Project.

The writer will spare you the details and discussions, quite often heated and emotionally charged, which took place from 1977 to May 1980. The foregoing material has been recorded to present the background to a fuller understanding of why the industrial orientation was so strong in the consideration of the Surkhet Project. But, it is fair also to note the insistence on the rural development aspects. In EDB-146/90,a) the following is minuted:

> "To note the decision of the Executive Committee in Minute EC(1)-5/80 which reads as follows: Resolved to approve in principle the change of location of the proposed DTC to Surkhet, and to request that more detailed plans and budgets be brought to the Executive Committee in November, through the EDB. This centre is envisaged as including: Small-scale industrial development; training-cum-production; training of cottage craft instructors; support of rural development such as gobar gas; etc. [What did Odd Hoftun intend further in that 'etc'?] in an area where there is nothing of this kind at present."

Slowly the negotiations re SIC continued. By May 1981, a new factor had been added. EDB-63/81 Pending Project Agreements. SIC: "Surkhet Industrial Centre negotiations are being paced with seeking to implement the Karnali Bheri Integrated Rural Development (K-BIRD) request for a UMN-built mechanical workshop, with the reports of teams which have visited India and Surkhet site, and a consideration of possible future involvement."

By September 1981, the Surkhet Industrial Centre Interim Planning Committee had been appointed and it reported in its minutes that the study tour to India and a survey of Surkhet had taken place. A new Project Description was approved. Martin Anhorn was named as SIC Project-in-Charge with final appointment to be made after his return from furlough in January 1982.

[1] The material quoted on this page is from a letter by the UMN Executive Director to two donors, dated May 20, 1980.

Gossner Mission

The Project Description in September 1981 contained the following:
"Project Objectives

Initiate and support economic development efforts in the Far Western Region.
In cooperation with other agencies, aim on a multi-dimensional approach to development in accordance with K-BIRD plans.
Facilitate small-scale industries and cottage industries.
Industrial development through production-cum-training.
Promote technology appropriate for the hill areas of West Nepal.
Provide opportunities for gainful employment
Use local skills and resources as much as possible.

Outreach Work

Outreach work will form an important element in so far as all activities should be responses to immediate and long-term needs, which can only be determined through close contact with poeple and communities.

From outreach work might emerge activities and programmes such as turbine driven agro-based industries, cottage industries, power projects, irrigation and drinking water projects, small farmers equipment and tools implementation, infrastructure services, building materials production and promotion, storage facilities etc. SIC would thereby be an agent for consultancy, planning, promoting and implementing of people- and community-oriented programmes, related to economic development.

It is one basic concept of SIC to ensure close contact and feedback with its beneficiaries. This will also be done by field workers through careful sociological study of villages, communities, and people and their needs. After identification of the needs, the Centre then could be used as a source of technology and skilled people.

Participation by affected people in decision-making processes would be encouraged and practised. The implementation of loan schemes for villages and cooperative organized programmes would be an evidence inclusive of outreach work. Supplementing its multi-dimensional approach, SIC would also use facilities and expertise of other programmes and projects as much as possible."

So! Siehe (A)

How did the emphasis, philosophy and strategy shift from an industrial to a rural development bias? It would take too long to describe the whole process, so simply stated: it was hammered out in the fierce debate from 1978-79 to May 1982. As was stated, "The present EDS finds himself between two strong poles." In summary, what was agreed upon by June 1982 was a Surkhet Community Development Programme, Phase I, as an experimental pilot phase out of which SIC will evolve. The details of SIC would depend upon evaluation plus mutual discussion, while agreeing that a strong community-oriented approach should be the base of future phases. N Rs 1,440,000 was granted by Bread for the World, and the work began in Surkhet.

Martin and Inge Anhorn moved to Birendranagar in July 1982 and lived in a rented upstairs of a Nepali house. Living conditions were simple and demanding. Martin was joined by Andrew Bulmer for 3 tours of villages

Gossner Mission

to study the people's needs, exploring possible locations for a suitable place to start the work. The local situation in Birendranagar had changed since visits by the team and the K-BIRD implementation. The Dutch government had also established an Industrial Estate, inviting UMN to build its mechanical workshop there. Suddenly it was felt that the demand for industrial development was being met by others. What was the need of duplication or competition? The emphasis was beginning to change toward rural development.

On 29 November 1982, the watershed SIC discussion group meeting was held. Present were Rainer Kruse (BFDW), Martin Anhorn, Andrew Bulmer, Anders Kammensjo, John Williamson, K.S. Joshi, D.P. Upadhyay, Al Schlorholtz. During the afternoon Carl Johansson joined the group. The whole situation was reviewed and the conclusion was that there was need to move beyond the town of Birendranagar toward the west rather than to the east on the basis of what Martin and Andrew had reported. Then there followed an involved discussion on <u>strategy</u> and <u>methodology.</u> I quote:

> "Martin and Inge are in the process of formulating guidelines regarding how far to go from Birendranagar? In which area to begin? How to get acquainted with people? How to become fully informed about the needs of the people? How to build awareness? How to share in the awareness of the potentials which could fit in with UMN inputs? At present it is felt that the initial work should be started one day's walk from the District headquarters, keeping in mind the problems related to supplies, support, communication, health care etc. This means answering the question of where to start? What to do? What are the priorities in terms of locally-expressed needs and aspirations?
>
> "The strategies focus on what the situation demands, not our pre-conceived ideas and inclinations. Since these centre in the people's voiced needs (keeping in mind that we want to help the disadvantaged and needy) and the directive from the Cottage Industries Department that we avoid duplication of what they are already doing, it is premature to spell out in detail the methods to be used. However, much scope is seen....It is still too early to formulate a programme."

We also discussed <u>personnel</u>.

> "We discussed personnel needs and feel that 3-4 people could be added to the team in due course, taking into consideration the quality, training, attitudes, and community-oriented approach of newcomers. We agreed that there is a tension between calling inexperienced people into such work where it may be too demanding and too many mistakes made...and calling second-termers in who may be too set in their ways. There is a good deal of agreement on the type of persons needed for such a project: resourceful, open, flexible, people-oriented, cooperative, competent and hardy.
>
> "<u>Conclusions</u> UMN personnel were appreciative of the intention for the Donor to have patience and understanding that this approach will take time and that Budget allocations may be shifted to needs as they arise. This trust and flexibility helps ensure what we are aiming at. We all feel at this time that it will be slow in the beginning, but once started in the right way towards the right direction, things could move more readily."

Gossner Mission

By February 1983, the ED Board was able to approve the village of Badichaur in Kunathari Panchayat (a day's walk west of Birendranagar). In the first week of July 1983, the Anhorn family moved to Badichaur. Gerhard Honold was about to joint the project, because he was qualified as an agriculturalist, had the people's oriented approach and philosophy, and was a bachelor! (We were concerned about caring for health needs for families).

A visit by Andrew and Coby Bulmer in March 1984 was encouraged. Since the Anhorns planned to leave Nepal indefinitely from March/April 1985, it was being discussed whether Andrew would become Project Director at that point of time. The Bulmers were finalizing work at Madhubasa and were considering their move to Badichaur. It was felt that for such a project, continuity of concept and approach could only be ensured by assigning like-minded persons to the United Mision Surkhet Project. And that happened. In the meantime, negotiations regarding the signing of the Agreement continued without success. However, a letter from the Cottage Industries Department served as identification with a plea for cooperation among officials. This provided some confidence to the team, but not much.

To conclude this review many other changes and activities could be recorded, but to skip to the present stage of the Surkhet Project in its development, may the following be recorded;

Philosophy:
1. To start small - the area is limited to one panchayat.
2. To start slowly - plans were developed only after intensive talks and contacts with the local people.
3. Starting points for the project are the people's own priorities.
4. To limit technology - we will concentrate at the first time on drinking water, non-formal education, skill development, and health.
5. To orientate towards the disadvantaged ones - i.e. to include women in our work, and address some low caste groups as well.
6. To benefit as many people as possible.

Objectives:
A. The project wants to contribute to the deepening of social awareness amongst the people, to justice and brother- and sisterhood.
B. To actively participate, contribute to and initiate the process of change in the project area.
C. To cooperate with the local people in some examples of development in a way that they can learn how to organize thenselves, how to solve problems and conflicts, and to think about their own way of development.

Gossner Mission

II. Similarities and Differences Between the Two Projects

A. Similarities

1. Both are UMN projects with highly qualified leadership.
2. Both are multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary in approach.
3. They are oriented to meet basic human needs of the disadvantaged, the exploited, the deprived, the underemployed.
4. The communities in the project areas demonstrate a willingness to work for their own development.
5. The projects relate to HMG and District Administration/Line Agencies as far as is possible.
6. Rural development efforts are not officially covered by Agreements.
7. Both seek to motivate groups/communities toward change.
8. They seek to train and enable local people/staff/employees in skills, knowledge transfer, stimulating community decision-making process.
9. They work towards responsible management and utilization of renewable resources.
10. They are committed to the wise utilization of appropriate technology.
11. Both work towards the fair and just use of resources and benefits for all.
12. Both encourage groups and communities to develop an appropriate sense of responsibility for their own self-reliant development.
13. Both expect the locally-involved people to successfully carry on after UMN personnel have completed their work, or the project has been terminated. . AHP – Plans to phase out?
14. Both work within a time-frame of involvement; duration of project and activities is time-bound.
15. Both have highly qualified personnel dedicated to community development, who serve in the Name and Spirit of Christ.
16. The UMN personnel seek to learn from the people of Nepal and desire to see tradition and culture preserved.
17. Similar methods and strategies are observed as components become operational.
18. Both project teams are optimistic and enthusiastic for the challenge at hand.
19. Both teams of project personnel are over-extended in their work, lacking the "right person" at the "right time" for the work at hand.
20. Both projects have Project Meetings where issues, concerns, problems and projected plans are discussed.
21. Both projects have consistently conducted research, monitored movement in the activities in relation to stated objectives, and are open to evaluation whether externally or internally.
22. Both projects have maintained active communication of plans, budgets, reports and wise relationships with donors, at the same time being aware of possible pressures and insistences from them.
23. Both projects have had Project Directors and team members who persevered in their vision of rural development emphasis and people-oriented approaches. and now?

Gossner Mission

B. Differences

1. Location in terms of distance from services, official assistance, transport, communications.
2. Scope of operations. AKP works in 3 panchayats, will expand in the forestry and irrigation schemes to many more. Surkhet Project works in one panchayat, with pressures from others to expand to adjoining panchayats.
3. The degree of local (pre-start) decision-making in plans and implementation.
4. Variety of project components/activities.
5. Size and complexity of organizational structure, administration, coordination of programmes.
6. Number of UNN personnel assigned and needed.
7. The extent of funding required in predominantly industrial/engineering enterprises in comparison to rural development.
8. AHREP activities are covered by agreement with HMG.
9. AKP is more directed towards a "larger" area development, such as District/Regional needs in energy, lift irrigation, ropeways.
10. In Surkhet Project there is more flexibility and adaptability for personnel to respond to emphasis/activity orientation because it is people-oriented in selection of programme change.
11. AKP is a combination of industrial and rural development through planned coordination; Surket Project is rural development with increasing application of appropriate technology leading to income generation and cottage industries. One started there; the other may be there in Phase II.
12. Less ecological deterioration to date in Surkhet with an opportunity to stress proper management and use; in AKP there is greater need to restore after stopping the pace of destruction.
13. Surkhet Project has had the advantage of benefiting from experience in 'older' project work; AKP was a major new work based on a more institutionalized approach.
14. AKP strategy reflected from the beginning Nepal's national development strategy as formulated by HMG; Surkhet Project strategy has reflected a localized formulation.

Gossner Mission

III Implications for Future Development Planning/Implementation

A. There can be no doubt about the continuing needs of the people of Nepal, wherever they reside, but more especially of the Western and Far Western Regions. For most people it is a mass-poverty situation.

B. UMN cannot close its eyes or heart to these people who are hurting. Even though UMN's resources in personnel and funds are limited, it has a qualified, competent, and experienced core of persons who could become actively engaged in new development work.

C. However, who, at what level ought to make the basic decisions of what, where, why, how and when such new development work should be started? Is it not true that UMN has to deal with the planning process and mechanism? Does not a scheme for setting priorities need to be formulated? Who will be responsible for long-term planning, policies, guidelines, philosophy, strategies, methods, monitoring, and evaluation? The pressures on the Functional Secretaries and Project Directors are too great for a continued "evolutionary" approach, adding and deleting objectives and activities to fit changing leadership or personnel.

D. To what extent, and with what confidence and integrity, can/may/should/ought UMN initiate/continue present work in Projects without approved Agreement from Central/Regional/District/Panchayat/Ward levels? What can be done by whom to resolve the present impasse regarding this situation?

E. What is the true blend of industrial/engineering and rural development? Under what circumstances and situations might either of them be independently pursued, without any apology?

F. What effect should people-oriented Projects/Programmes have on the way plans and budgets are presented for approval at the PMC, Functional Board, Finance & Executive Committees, and UMN Board? How long do people have to wait in Projects before implementing action sought by them can be started? Would UMN be content with the decision by a local panchayat, endorsed by the UMN personnel involved?

G. How is it possible to engage in more Project/Programme work without a substantial growth in UMN personnel numbers? Who decides which work might be limited or closed down? What new patterns of work might be explored whereby fewer expatriate persons are required?

H. To what extent is it advisable for Donors to enter into the process of Project conception and formulation of philosophy, strategies, methods, and guidance? Does this force UMN into "doing it their way," or is UMN missing an opportunity to gain new thoughts and advanced means?

Al Schlorholtz, EDS
September 1986
Kathmandu

Gossner Mission

TRAINING AND SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

Report for July 1984-July 85

1. Summary Report

The Training and Scholarship Program has enabled many young people to receive higher education to those coming from poor backgrounds and remote villages. The Programme places emphasis on giving opportunity to young people to receive higher education in technical and vocational subjects. Priority is given to staff members of the UMN Projects from the UMN hospitals, educational institutions and UMN related projects. Priority is also given to those who come from unprivileged groups of people, scheduled castes and tribes and women and girls.

2. Activities

During 1984-85, the activities were as follows:

a) 43 scholarships were given for young people under general scholarship program for leadership development in:

i) Education
ii) Forestry
iii) Agriculture
iv) Health Science
v) Secretarial Science
vi) Engineering
vii) Pure Science
viii) and Business studies

b) 22 in-service scholarships were granted to the staff personnel of the UMN Projects; they are:

i) Nursing education Diploma & Degree
ii) Secretarial Course
iii) Public Health
iv) Agriculture
v) MBBS
vi) Business studies
vii) Development studies

c) 2 selection meetings were organised during the period to select new students. But in-service requests were also considered in regular meeting when the training was needed urgently.

d) Contacts with the different campuses in Kathmandu have been very cordial and helpful in regards to receiving progress reports and other informations needed about the students studying under different vacations. One of the campus chiefs is serving in our Committee as a member. Frequent visits to the campuses outside the valley helped to know the progress made by the scholarship recipients studying there.

c) A total of 46 students are graduating this year.

The in-service graduates are:

Registered nurse	3
Post Baisc Nursing	2
Nursing Administration	3
Public Health	6
JTA	1
Business studies	1

Gossner Mission

Under General scholarship were:

Teacher Training	2
Agriculture	2
Pure Science	11
Engineering	10
Forestry	4
Commerce	1

f)The students library in the Training and Scholarship has been equipped with student text books for different vocations. This way, the students were able to use more of the library after classes.

g)Students meetings were orgqnised for both new and old students jointly and in groups. They were found to be very useful and the input from students has been both encouraging and fruitful.

3. Interrelationships with other Projects

Training is an important component for our work in the UMN. So, we have good contacts with all the UMN Projects.

a)We receive about 40-50 in-service requests each year depending upon their training needs.

b)We give first priority to the training of the staff personnel within the UMN.

c)We encourage the in-service staff by paying extra maintenance besides their salary when the training station is away from the project station.

d)We counsel/encourage the in-service staff while on scholarship to have them prepared to go back to their projects once they finish their training here.

e)The Scholarship Administrator's visits to the projects are helpful to know the needs of the project in regards to their staff training.

4. Evaluation/Research

The progress of the evaluation of ex-general scholarship students is not very encouraging. The responses from students are very poor and almost nil. More questionaires will be sent to get as many responses as possible in this year.

5. Personnel and training.

Two full-time staff carry out the administration of this programme.

Gossner Mission

TRAINING AND SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

Statement of receipts and payments July 1984-July 1985

	Budget 1984	Actuals 1984/85	Difference budget/actuals
Receipts & Grants (General & Inservice)	657,115.	1,874,359	+ 1,217,244
Payments			
General	250,000.	274,831.	+ 24,831.
In-Service	350,000.	832,004.	+ 482,004.
Salaries	40,770.	47,010.	+ 6,240.
Administration	4,025.	5,704.	+ 1,679.
Rent	6,670.	8,075.	+ 1,405.
Miscellaneous	2,000.	5,261.	+ 3,261.
Travel	1,500.	1,589.	+ 89.
Utilities	450.	1,212.	+ 762.
Repair & Maintenance	200.	403.	+ 203.
Small Capital Items	1,500.	1,550.	+ 50.
	657,115.	1,177,639.	+ 520,524

Excess Receipts over payments Rs. 696,720.
Balance 15/7/84 Rs. 922,479.

Rs.1,619,199

Represented by :

Provident Fund	—
Medical Insurance	—
Loan	—
Bank	16,549.
H.Q.	1,602. 650.
	1,619,199.

Full Time Equivalent employees - 2
Expatriate staff - 0

Gossner Mission

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FUND

Report for July 1984 - July 1985

1. Summary Report :

This fund has enabled boys and girls from remote, poor and disadvantaged backgrounds to receive an education. In 1984/85 an increasing number of boys and girls were granted scholarships to study in their local school as day scholars, rather than going to a boarding school. There was also a number of scholarships given to children of UMN workers. However, the large majority continue to study at GAMV, Pokhara. The two most important criteria for receiving a scholarship continue to be strictly adhered to:
There must be financial need and there must be a UMN worker able to maintain some degree of personal supervision and care.

2. Program activities :

Scholarship aid has been given to a total of 180 students as follows:

GAMV, Pokhara	72
Mahendra Bhawan	18
Gorkha:Lapsibot	12
Lamagara	35
Makaising)	12
Namjung)	
Kathmandu	17
Amp Pipal + Thalajung	5
Butwal	8
Pokhara	1

The amount of aid given has varied according to need and the type of school attended. An increasing number of scholarships has been given in locations other than pokhara and Kathmandu. There has also been an increase in the number being given to children of UMN staff. The basic aid is called an "academic sholarship", meaning costs of school fees and books only. Some also receive an extra allowance for school uniform(if necessary) and for some living expenses. Some receive a full academic and Boarding Scholarship. The Scholarship Officer at GAMV works with a Scholarship Committee in selecting candidates and administering funds and equipment. In other schools candidates are selected or approved by UMN or UMN-related personnel in consultation with the Education Secretary.

3. Interrelationships with other projects:

Whenever funds are sent to the various projects for distribution, the business manager or other personnel of that project spend time and energy in this administration, and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

4. Community Involvement:

We try to avoid merely handing out funds. In each case some is responsible for exercising as much personal care and oversight as is possible, for these students are future responsible and edudated citizens of Nepal. The all-round success achieved by scholarship students at GAMV in particular is a very satisfying indication of the effect of this programme.

5. Research and Evaluation:

The questionnaires returned by ex G.B.S. students have been analysed, and indicate that the large majority of the students have benefited from their education, and are now in further study or employment. This report was presented to the UMN Board of Directors and Education Board in March and April 1985.

Gossner Mission

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE JULY 1984 - JULY 1985

	Budget 1984/85	Actuals 1984/85	Difference Budget/Actuals
General	765,000.	1,126,908	+ 361,908
A.I.D.	7,500.	4,487	- 3,013
	772,500.	1,131,395	+ 358,895

PAYMENTS:

Mahendra Bhawan	70,000.	128,740.	+ 58,740.
GAMV	650,000.	712,649.	+ 62,649.
GORKHA Schools	25,000.	42,895.	+ 17,895.
A.I.D.	7,500.	4,485.	- 3,015.
Others	20,000.	34,152.	+ 14,152.
	772,500.	922,921.	+ 150,421.

Excess Receipts over payments Rs. 208,474

Balance Last year	1984/	198,326.
Balance this year	1985/	208,474
Total Balance		406,800.

Gossner Mission

Community Development Assistance Project
Lalitpur District

PHONE- 5-22405

POSTAL ADDRESS
c/o *United Mission to Nepal*
Post Box 126
Kathmandu, Nepal

Eingegangen
12. April 1985
Erledigt: .....

March 1, 1985

Gossner Mission
Hand jeryslrafe 19-20
1000 Berlin 41

Dear Brother Petri and Sister Furthmüller,

We in CDAP would be happy to have you visit the project area.

It will take 3 days to see three panchayats of the project. The walking time will be 6 hrs. respectively on each of 2 days and 10 hrs. the day with a few hrs. to spare if the road becomes too long.

If you feel this is a trip you would like to take place please contact us upon your arrival.

Yours truly,

Walton McCaslin

CC Barbel Bartecko - Schwedler
Jeanette Hyland

Gossner Mission

Community Development Assistance Project
Lalitpur District

PHONE- 5-22405

POSTAL ADDRESS
c/o *United Mission to Nepal*
Post Box 126
Kathmandu, Nepal

March 1, 1985

Gossner Mission
Hand jeryslrafe 19-20
1000 Berlin 41

Dear Brother Petri and Sister Furthmuller,

We in CDAP would be happy to have you visit the project area.

It will take 3 days to see three panchayats of the project. The walking time will be 6 hrs. respectively on each of 2 days and 10 hrs. the day with a few hrs. to spare if the road becomes too long.

If you feel this is a trip you would like to take place please contact us upon your arrival.

Yours truly,

Walton McCaslin

CC Barbel Bartecko - Schwedler
Jeanette Hyland

Gossner Mission

Brot für die Welt

BROT FÜR DIE WELT
BREAD FOR THE WORLD
PAN POUR LE MONDE
PAN PARA EL MUNDO

7000 Stuttgart 1 · Stafflenbergstraße 76
Telefon 0711/2159-1 · Telex 07-23557

Datum / Date / Fecha

Referat / Desk / Département / departamento
Asien II
4. Juli 84

EINGEGANGEN
- 6. JULI 1984
Erledigt .....

Zur / For / pour / para
- ☐ Information / información
- ☐ Rücksprache / consultation / consultación
- ☐ Rückgabe / return / renvoi / devolución
- ☐ Stellungnahme / comments / commentaires / comentarios
- ☐ Beantwortung / reply / réponse / contestación
- ☐ Erledigung / action / exécution / ejecución
- ☐ Weitergabe / forwarding / transmission / pasar
- ☐ wie tel. besprochen

Mit freundlichen Grüßen/With kind regards
Avec les meilleurs compliments/Muy atentamente

Brigitte Knoll

BROT FÜR DIE WELT · Postfach 476 · D-7000 Stuttgart 1

Gossner Mission
z. Hd. v. Fr. Bartelkow-Schwedler
Handjerystr. 19-20
1000 Berlin 41

Gossner Mission

P 4173

Brot für die Welt
XXIII/71/ 39

Sitzung am 20./21. Oktober 82
GFK: 9/82

ERDTEIL: Asien

LAND: Nepal

ORT: Kotthar & Jaubari Panchayatts / Nawal Parasi Dist.

PROJEKT: Ländliches Entwicklungsprogramm

ANTRAGSTELLER UND TRÄGER: United Mission to Nepal (UMN)

ANTRAGSWEG: direkt

ANTRAGSSUMME: N.Rs. 454.566,-- = DM 100.000,--
Kurs: N.Rs. 1,-- = DM 0,22

LAUFZEIT: 2 Jahre (1983 + 1984)

1. TRÄGER

Bei der United Mission to Nepal handelt es sich um einen Zusammenschluß von ca. 30 protestantischen Organisationen aus Asien, Europa und Nordamerika. Seit 1954 engagiert sich die UMN in einem umfangreichen Programm von Diakonie und Entwicklungsarbeit.

BfdW hat die UMN wiederholt unterstützt. Zuletzt im März 82, P 3991, DM 432.000,-- für die Schaffung eines Zentrums zur Einleitung von Gemeinwesenentwicklungsarbeit im Surkeht Distrikt.

2. PROJEKT

Die UMN arbeitet seit 1969 im Nawal Parasi Distrikt (früher East Palpa genannt) in Zentral-Nepal. Während langer Jahre beschränkte sich das Engagement jedoch auf den Gesundheitsbereich. Nahrungsmittelknappheit im Upallo Arkhala und Buling Tar Panchayat führten 1980 zu einem 'Food for Work' Programme, das aufgrund des Einsatzes der Bevölkerung langsam in ein reguläres Dorfentwicklungsprogramm überführt wurde. Ausgehend von diesen Erfahrungen soll nun ein ähnliches Programm in den angrenzenden Panchayats -Kotthar & Jaubari- durchgeführt werden.

Kotthar und Jaubari Panchayats liegen in Zentral-Nepal und haben eine Bevölkerung von ca. 6.500. Die Mehrzahl davon sind Magars, eine ethnische Gruppe, die sich die eigene Sprache, Kultur und starke Gruppenidentität bewahrt hat. Die Magars leben überwiegend von der Landwirtschaft. Angebaut wird vor allem Reis, Hirse, Maiz, Weizen und Hülsenfrüchte. Mangel an Bewässerungsanlagen und unfruchtbarer Boden in den höheren Lagen ermöglichen nur geringe Ernten. Zum Teil wird durch Brandrodung jährlich zusätzliches Land für die Landwirtschaft in Anspruch genommen. Schäden durch Wildtiere und Verluste bei der Lagerung tragen ebenfalls zur Schmälerung des Ertrags bei. Die Eigenversorgung mit Nahrungsmitteln ist im Kotthar Panchayat für durchschnittlich 9 Monate und in Jaubari für 6 Monate gewährleistet.

Gossner Mission

Von ca. 50 % der Familien geht wenigstens ein Mitglied monateweise ins Terai (Flachland) um Arbeit zu finden und den Familienunterhalt teilweise zu sichern.

In Zusammenarbeit mit den im Projektgebiet vorhandenen staatl. Einrichtungen und Banken will die UMN durch gezielte Beratungsdienste, Trainingsangebote für die Bauern und Bereitstellung der nötigen Barmittel eine Grundlage für eine allmähliche Verbesserung der wirtschaftlichen Situation schaffen. Der Steigerung der landwirtschaftlichen Erträge wird dabei besondere Bedeutung beigemessen. Die UMN geht davon aus, daß durch verbesserte Methoden der Kompostierung, gezielte Düngergabe, Wahl und rechtzeitige Bereitstellung des Saatguts sowie sorgfältige Lagerhaltung bereits viel erreicht werden kann. Ein landwirtschaftlicher Beratungsdienst soll gemeinsam mit den staatl. Stellen aufgebaut werden. Ferner sind Kurztrainingskurse geplant, die u.a. von erfahrenen Bauern aus Upallo Arkkhala oder Buling Tar mitgestaltet werden sollen. Zu Fragen der Tierhaltung sollen pro Dorf zwei Bauern an einem zweiwöchigen Kurs an der UMN Farm in Pokhara teilnehmen.

Der Schaffung von zusätzlichen Bewässerungsanlagen wird ebenfalls große Bedeutung beigemessen. Im Rahmen des Projektes sollen jedoch nur Bewässerungssysteme berücksichtigt werden, die von einer Gruppe von Kleinbauern geplant und ausgeführt werden. Einem Zuschuß muß dabei ein Eigenbeitrag im Verhältnis von mindestens 3 : 1 gegenüberstehen. Die UMN wird die Bauern auch beraten und unterstützen bei der Antragstellung von Darlehen über die landwirtschaftliche Entwicklungsbank.

Zur Bekämpfung der fortschreitenden Erosion ist ein Aufforstungsprogramm vorgesehen. In jedem Panchayat soll eine Baumschule eingerichtet werden. Geplant ist die Pflanzung von Obst-, Futter- und Nutzholzbäumen.
Um den Bedarf an Feuerholz etwas zu reduzieren, ist die Einführung von verbesserten Herden im Projekt enthalten.

Laut einer Umfrage ist der Zugang zu sauberem Trinkwasser und die Verbesserung der sanitären Verhältnisse für viele der ca. 40 Dörfer ein Hauptanliegen. Die anfallenden Erdarbeiten werden von den Dorfbewohnern geleistet, während die UMN technisches Know-how und die lokal nicht verfügbaren Baumaterialien (ca. 90 % der Kosten entfallen auf die notwendigen Rohre) stellt. Bei den Trinkwasseranlagen ist für ca. 10 Häuser jeweils ein Wasserhahn geplant.

Zur weiteren Gesundheitsvorsorge sind Aufklärungsmaßnahmen über Ernährung, Hygiene etc. in Schulen, Dorfversammlungen etc. vorgesehen. Gemeinsam mit dem staatl. Gesundheitsdienst sollen 4 Mutter-und-Kind Kliniken in jeden Panchayat eingerichtet werden. Gesundheitshelferinnen sollen den Kliniken zuarbeiten. Für Interessierte kann eine weitergehende Ausbildung am Krankenhaus in Tansen erfolgen.

Zur Schaffung von zusätzlichen Arbeitsplätzen außerhalb der Landwirtschaft soll u.a. das Weben wieder aktiviert werden, das bei den Magars eine lange Tradition hat. Ferner soll die Bienenhaltung verbessert sowie die Weiterverarbeitung von Ingwer und Früchten erwogen werden. Kleine Pilotprojekte in diesem Bereich will die UMN mit bis zu 25 % bezuschussen.

Zur Durchführung des Programms sind drei ausländische Fachkräfte, die von den Mitgliedsorganisationen der UMN entsandt sind bzw. werden, sowie zehn einheimische Mitarbeiter auf Vollzeitbasis vorgesehen.

Gegen Ende der Projektlaufzeit soll durch eine nepalesische Fachorganisation eine Evaluierung erfolgen. Danach wird entschieden, ob das Programm auf weitere Panchayats übertragen werden soll.

Gossner Mission

3. KOSTEN UND FINANZIERUNG (2 Jahre)

Kosten	1983 Rs.	1984 Rs.
Landwirtschaft (Beratungsdienst, Training, Bewässerung, Tierhaltung)	50.000	46.000
Trinkwasserversorgung	750.000	250.000
Aufforstung	15.000	10.000
Dorfhandwerk und Weiterverarbeitung von landwirtschaftlichen Produkten	43.000	23.000
Gesundheitsprogramm	45.000	51.700
Verwaltungskosten	30.000	30.000
Evaluierung		20.000
	933.000	430.700
	= 1.363.700	

Finanzierung

Church World Service	Rs. 454.567
TEAR Fund	Rs. 454.567
Brot für die Welt	Rs. 454.566
	Rs. 1.363.700

4. STELLUNGNAHME

Nachdem die UMN über viele Jahre hinweg fast ausschließlich institutionell bestimmte Entwicklungsmaßnahmen durchführte, ist zu begrüßen, daß sie sich nun verstärkt integrierter ländlicher Entwicklungsarbeit zuwendet. Eine Beteiligung an dem vorliegenden Programm wird empfohlen.

Kru

GFK: zur Finanzierung empfohlen

ENTSCHEIDUNG: DM 100.000,--

Gossner Mission

Original

7924

R.B.: 28.11.83

Kleinprojekt

VI a

ERDTEIL: Asien

LAND: Nepal [und Indien]

ORT: überregional

PROJEKT: Projektstudienreise

ANTRAGSTELLER UND TRÄGER: United Mission to Nepal (UMN)

ANTRAGSWEG: direkt

ANTRAGSSUMME: bis zu N.Rs. 35.000,-- = DM 7.700,--
Kurs: N.Rs. 1,-- = DM 0,22

LAUFZEIT: einmaliger Beitrag

Bei der United Mission to Nepal handelt es sich um einen Zusammenschluß von ca. 30 protestantischen Organisationen aus Asien, Europa und Nordamerika. Die Arbeit der UMN ist BfdW aus verschiedenen Projektförderungen bekannt; ihr Entwicklungsansatz ist vorwiegend technisch und institutionell ausgerichtet. Der Dialog über einen stärker gemeinwesenorientierten, auf die ärmsten Bevölkerungsschichten Nepals ausgerichteten Ansatz wird jedoch seit langem geführt. Eines der Projekte das inzwischen mit diesem Ansatz experimentiert ist das ländliche Entwicklungsprogramms im Nawal Parasi Distrikt, das von BfdW seit 1982 unterstützt wird (P 4173). Mitarbeiter aus dem Nawal Parasi Hills Projekt sowie einige Bauern wollen nun zum Austausch von Erfahrungen und dem Kennenlernen von neuen Aspekten einige indische Dorfentwicklungsprogramme besuchen. Ausgesucht wurden dabei Programme im Bereich der handwerklichen Aus- und Weiterbildung, der Landwirtschaft, des Gesundheitswesens sowie der Erwachsenenbidlung.

Geplant ist, daß im Januar oder Februar ~~1984~~ 1985 zwei Gruppen mit je etwa 5 Personen nach Indien reisen, um verschiedenartige ländliche Programme in drei Regionen kennenzulernen. Die Gesamtkosten (Reisekosten, Unterkunft, Verpflegung) werden auf N.Rs. 35.000,-- veranschlagt und von BfdW erbeten. Als Reisedauer sind ca. 14 Tage vorgesehen.

Eine Bewilligung wird sehr empfohlen.

i.A. Moll
Asienreferat II
25. November 1983

Einverstanden:

i.V. Thiel
29.11.83

i.V. Hahn
29.11.83

Gossner Mission

BROT FÜR DIE WELT
XXIII/69 45 3991

Sitzung am 29./3o. März 1982

Erdteil :	Asien
LAND :	Nepal
ORT :	Surkhet/Surkhet Distrikt
PROJEKT :	Schaffung eines Zentrums zur Einleitung von Gemeinwesen-Entwicklung im Surkhet Distrikt
ANTRAGSTELLER UND TRÄGER :	United Mission to Nepal (UMN)
ANTRAGSWEG :	direkt
ZEITDAUER :	3 Jahre
ANTRAGSSUMME :	NRs. 1.44o.ooo,-- = DM 432.ooo,-- (1 NRs. = DM o,22)

1. TRÄGER

Die United Mission to Nepal (UMN) wird von einer Vielzahl westlicher Missionsgesellschaften getragen. Seit Anfang der sechziger Jahre legt sie durch ein umfangreiches Programm von Diakonie und Entwicklungsarbeit christliches Zeugnis in Nepal ab, - einem Land, in dem christliche Verkündigungsarbeit gesetzlich verboten ist und zu Strafverfolgung führt. Deutsche Mitgliedsorganisationen der UMN sind Dienste in Übersee und die Gossner Mission. Die AG-KED hat die UMN seit Beginn ihrer Tätigkeit personell und finanziell erheblich gefördert. Ein besonderer Schwerpunkt der UMN lag auf Entwicklungsprojekten im technischen und medizinischen Bereich. Das zunächst geschaffene"Butwal Technical Institute", ein technischer Lehr- und Produktionsbetrieb, war die Ausgangsbasis für den Bau einesTunnelkraftwerks, einer Sperrholzfabrik, Möbelfabrikation, Entwicklung angepasster Technologien (u.a. Turbinenbau) etc.

Wichtigstes Ziel des BTI war die Schaffung von Voraussetzungen zur Entwicklung von Industrie und Handwerk im Raum Butwal durch Ausbildung von Fachkräften, technische Beratung und Hilfestellung. Rückblickend muss gesagt werden, dass diese Projekte zwar technisch weitgehend erfolgreich verliefen, dass es der UMN aufgrund ihres Ansatzes damit jedoch kaum gelungen ist, die wirklich armen Bevölkerungsschichten zu erreichen und einen Beitrag zur Gemeinwesenentwicklung zu leisten.

2. PROJEKT

Nepal gehört zur Gruppe der "least developped countries". Nahezu 5o % der Bevölkerung leben unterhalb der Armutsgrenze, 81 % sind Analphabeten, 94% aller Nepalees leben in den ca. 29.ooo Dörfern des Landes fast ausschliesslich von der Landwirtschaft.
Der per Capita-Anteil des vorhandenen Nutzlandes beträgt o,2 ha.

Gossner Mission

Um mehr Ackerland zu gewinnen, blieb lediglic der Weg der Abholzung, die zu verheerenden Errosionen füh e, die sich in einer Veränderung der klimatischen Bedingungen ausw kt und zur Verschlammung der Flüsse und damit verbundenen F tkatastrophen in weiten Teilen des nordindischen Raums führte. Heute gibt es in Nepal kaum noch zur Kultivierung geeignete Landreserven. Die wirtschaftl. Situation der armen Landbevölkerung verschlechtert sich zunehmend. Vielschichtige Entwicklungsbemühungen der vergangenen Jahrzehnte haben den Abstand zwischen arm und reich vorwiegend erweitert. Die Panchayat-Führer, die eigentlich ihre Bevölkerung vertreten sollen, werden nach wie vor über die Behörden in den Sattel gehoben und fühlen sich diesen weit mehr verpflichtet als den eigenen Leuten.

Ähnlich wie die UMN sind die wenigen anderen NGO-Organisationen meist im technischen Ansatz stecken geblieben, haben die Armen kaum erreicht oder lediglich einzelnen zum Eintritt in die gehobenen Schichten verholfen.

Ursprünglich plante die UMN im Rahmen eines Verbundprojektes, an dem sich verschiedenen NGO's und die nepalesische Regierung beteiligen, auch im Surkhet Distrikt ein dem BTI vergleichbares technisches Trainings- und Produktionszentrum zu errichten.

Die informelle Nepal-Arbeitsgruppe der AG-KED, bestehend aus Vertretern von Planungsstab, BfdW, DÜ, Gossner Mission und ex-DÜ-lern, sprach sich gegen die Wiederholung des Butwal-Konzepts in Surkhet aus und drängte auf einen gemeinwesen-orientierten Ansatz mit dem Ziel, einen Beitrag zur Verbesserung der Situation der Armen zu leisten. Auf Anregung von BfdW reiste ein Team der UMN nach Indien, um Projekte, von denen wichtige Impulse ausgehen, kennenzulernen. Auch besuchte ein indisches Team Surkhet, um die UMN bei der Überarbeitung ihres Konzepts zu beraten. Ein im Sommer 1981 vorgelegter, neuer Plan zeigte jedoch nur geringfügige Änderungen gegenüber der Erstplanung.

Im Januar 1982 fand ein erneutes Gespräch mit dem zukünftigen Projektleiter statt, der inzwischen an einem Ausbildungskurs für Gemeinwesenentwicklung in den Philippinen teilgenommen hatte. Der Plan wurde erneut überarbeitet. Es ist vorgesehen, dass zunächst nur ein kleines Team von 4 Mitarbeitern nach Surkhet geht, um Kontakt zur Bevölkerung, vor allem in den ländlichen Gebieten, aufzunehmen, ihre Nöte und Bedürfnisse kennenzulernen und in enger Zusammenarbeit mit ihr, Entwicklungsschritte einzuleiten. Dabei wird Heranbildung und Motivierung lokaler Führungskräfte, die die Durchführung gemeinwesen-orientierter Maßnahmen später weitgehend selbstständig organisieren und leiten sollen, besondere Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet werden. Training von Gemeinwesen-Entwicklern, Sozialarbeitern, etc. wird ein Schwerpunkt der ersten Phase sein. Um Experimentierprojekte durchzuführen, Starthilfen für lokal initiierte Projekte bereitstellen zu können, wird ein Fonds von NRs. 300.000,--./Ohne Details, die vor Ort erst erarbeitet werden müssen, vorwegzunehmen, kann gesagt werden, dass der Schwerpunkt der Arbeit sich in den Bereichen Bildung, Training, Landwirtschaft,

/erbeten ./.

Gossner Mission

Dorfindustrie, angepasste Technologie bewegen wird.
Die Kosten des überarbeiteten Konzepts reduzierten sich von NRs. 4.878.ooo,-- auf NRs. 1.44o.ooo,--.

3. KOSTEN UND FINANZIERUNG (3 Jahre)

Mitarbeiterwohnungen u. Einrichtungen	NRs.	15o.ooo,--
Kleine Werkstatt und Ausstattung		15o.ooo,--
Trinkwasserversorgung voraussichtlich als Teil eines Programms		25o.ooo,--
Motorrad und laufende Kosten		7o.ooo,--
Trainingsprogramm		2oo.ooo,--
Fonds für Experimentierprojekt und Starthilfen		3oo.ooo,--
Projektvorbereitungen		1oo.ooo,--
Adminstration UMN		3o.ooo,--
Sonstiges, Unvorhergesehenes 2o %		19o.ooo,--
GESAMT-BETRAG von BfdW erbeten	NRs.	1.44o.ooo,--

4. STELLUNGNAHME

Das vorliegende Konzept war bei der Erstellung der Vorlage nicht mit den zuständigen Leitungsgremien der UMN abgestimmt. Der zukünftige Projektleiter, ein DÜ-ler der bereits 3 Jahre mit derUMN gearbeitet hat, rechnet jedoch mit der Zustimmung. Das Projekt sollte unter der Voraussetzung, dass die UMN zustimmt, bewilligt werden.

Es wurde vereinbart, dass die Arbeitsgruppe Nepal besonders über dieses Projekt im langfrisitgen Dialog mit dem Projektträger bleibt um am Lernprozess teilzunehmen und,falls möglich, Hilfestellung zu leisten.

Ein Teil des Asienreferats hinterfragt kritisch die Höhe des Budgets für eine Einleitungsphase.

Kruse

GFK : eine Förderung wird empfohlen

Entscheidung : DM 432.ooo,--

Gossner Mission

Butwal

An Introduction to the Engineering Part of UMN Economic Development

BI 1. The Economic development/engineering activities of the UMN to a large extent began 17 years ago with an industrial development/apprenticeship training program in Butwal at the foot of the hills, which means less than 200 m. above sea-level. This also means it is close to a tropical climate. Butwal is in the central region of the country, and about 360 km. by road from Kathmandu. Now a crossroad can reduce the distance to 260 km, if a man-driven ferry crossing permits. Back in 1963 there was no auto road from Kathmandu. There were only footpaths through the hills, and an air-strip in Bhairawa, close to the Indian border. From the airstrip there was a dirt track up to Butwal. From the beginning trainees were taken in, workshops were built, also combined family quarters and hostels for eight boys and one family in each. The trainees were in many ways seen as full workers. They were and still are asked to work 48 hours a week, and on top of this they receive ten hours of class instruction. They are paid enough to be economically independent, and there are no fees required. As school qualification, they had to have 7th grade pass (now 8th grade pass). The aim and purpose of this program was to make self-supporting units with the training included. This should be an appropriate approach for a country with a rather low economic strength.

Now this program is mainly in Nepali hands, and industrial and economic development has followed. The former workshops of Butwal Technical Institute have become private limited companies, and footpath-suspension bridges, small turbines, tanks, steel structures and wooden furniture are produced. There are Nepali managers in charge, but UMN expatriates share in technical tasks.

B2 2. In order to provide electricity, a hydro-power scheme was started and the plans grew along the way, so that today 1,000 kW can be generated, and this supplies the local town of 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, as well as supplying areas up to 30 to 40 km. away.

For the power project about 2.5 km. of tunnel was excavated, with cross-sections of about 2 m2 and 4 m^2 for the tailrace tunnel. The power house is 40 m. into the rock. One started out with hand-drilling, but brought in compressors, first driven by diesel engines, and later from a first stage turbine. The rock was dug out manually after blasting, and transported partly in wheelbarrows, partly in hand-pushed trolleys on rails. Nepali foremen and crews were trained on the job, and supervisors came in after apprenticeship training. People trained in this project are the core in taking on other contracts now.

A Nepali engineer was in charge of power generation and parts of the construction for six to eight years, under UMN. The Butwal Hydro Power plant was handed over to the government in July 1980, while Nepali eing engineers are increasingly finding a role in UMN work also.

BI 3. A Plywood Factory was established, and has more than 150 employees today. There is a program for research in and installation of bio-gas plants, and there is a program for the fabrication and installation of "small turbines and mills". Altogether thereare towards 500 people employed in the Butwal-based UMN-related activities.

BI 4. We have plans to do something similar to Butwal all over again in Surkhet, about 250 km. further west. Though this program should be different where experience, change of location, and the change of time say so.

BI 5. One recent private limited company, jointly owned by UMN and the government, is the Himal Hydro & General Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd. This company takes on contracts in building smaller hydro power schemes out in the hills of Nepal. We do not plan to go into the huge schemes. There is one hydro power scheme coming up in two stages: first, a capacity of 5,000 kW will be installed, later possibly 22,000 kW. This plant includes 12-1400 m. tunnel through a hill, a vertical shaft of 250 m., and a tailrace tunnel of about 1,200 m.

Gossner Mission

BI 6. Technical people are sometimes asked for to train Nepali personnel for maintenance in UMN hospitals.

BI 7. At the moment UMN is involved in building a base hospital in Kathmandu, and a few engineers are engaged there. Architects, engineers and construction people are also involved in the design and building of a trade school in Jumla up in the northwest of Nepal.

BI 8. There is a tendency for UMN technical people to get more involved in rural development, such as irrigation, drinking water supplies, rural electrification, village industry, agriculture and community health. This is in cooperation with other functional areas of UMN.

We intend to have an interchange between work at bases or institutions and work in the field.

BI 9. We have about 30 engineers or technically trained UMN expatriates. They range from civil engineering to mechanical, electrical and chemical. Specialties and levels of training would vary with nationality and background. What one does not have in terms of experience on arrival in Nepal, one will have to gain along the way. We try to put the new personnel in teams with some of the more experienced Nepal workers. For people who want to dive in, there is work to be done.

BI10. UMN work is based on agreements with government. There is a UMN General Agreement, and there are project agreements. UMN has had a large degree of trust in carrying out projects, but there is also an increasing interest from Nepali government and from qualified Nepali individuals who want to be involved.

BI 11. Contact with local people where one lives is very much up to the individual UMN worker. Nepal is a Hindu kingdom, and there are limitations to "proselytising". This normally means that we should not preach on street corners, but witness in life, work and by personal contacts can be carried on. The Nepali Church is independent from UMN, but UMN expatriates share in worship.

BI 12. This paper in intended to answer some of the questions which repeatedly come up from new people intending to serve with UMN. It is hard to give detailed job descriptions for work which will often be done two years ahead in time. We have tried to describe what has been done and what is being done. Together we will have to shape out what each one should do in the total future picture, depending on what we have of personnel willing to serve, opportunities to serve the people of Nepal, agreements with His Majesty's Government of Nepal, and funds available.

Tor Mogedal
Associate Economic Development Secretary

August 1981

Gossner Mission

NEPAL WOMENS ORGANIZATION

WOMENS SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Nepal Womens Organization, founded in 1960, is dedicated to improving the sta tus of women by organizing services in legal aid, health, family planning, literacy and income generation. In 1973 the Womens Skill Development Project was established to produce and market handicrafts for local and foreign sales.

To further support the project , in April of 1982 a workshop was established with design, appropriate technology and marketing units to help develop a broader market for traditional crafts by coordinating all phases of production.

The workshop is a collaborative effort financed by World Neighbors and AT International from the USA. The main interest is textiles: block printing, embroidery, weaving and simple sewing. These are traditional areas for female labor that have no restrictions and allow for production either in the home or centrally, and for which equipment and materials are locally available at reasonable prices.

The products are mainly tablecloths, placemats, bedcovers, quilts, bags and cloth by the yard that may be passed on to other groups for sewing. Other miscellaneous items are found on our price list. Considering the level of skills among des titute women, tools and traditional designs available, a review of products and production possibilities is underway with the help of a full-time designer provided by AT International.

Nepal is a Hindu-Buddhist country with a design tradition rich in wood, stone carving, metalwork and painting. From these handicrafts, coming to us from the past, traditional motifs are being rediscovered and transferred to textile products.

Attention is given to the producer as well as the product. The Womens Skill Development Project is organized to benefit destitute women whose skill can be supervised directly (living near the workshop) or through other similarly interested organizations that operate anywhere in Nepal

The project maintains a display room in the Nepal Womens Organization headquarters (Pulchowk) where products are sold wholesale and retail.

For more information please write to:

Mailing Address:	Project Director Womens Skill Development Project GPO Box 1314 Kathmandu, Nepal
Headquarters:	Nepal Womens Organization Multipurpose Center, Pulchowk Lalitpur, Nepal
Cable:	WOMENCRAFT
Phone:	21904

Gossner Mission



am SCHULZENTRUM GUNDELFINGEN

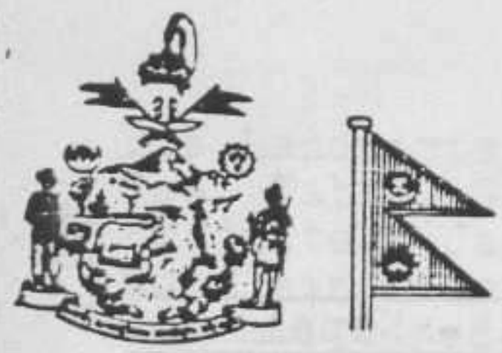
EINE KRANKENSTATION IN DEM DORF SHUGA NIKAS IN NEPAL

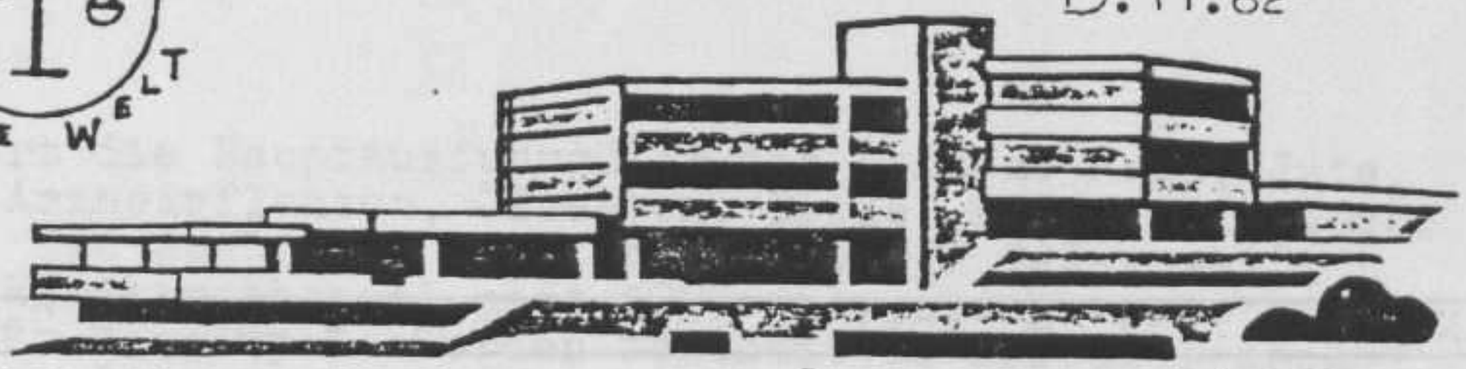
HINTERGRUNDINFORMATION
UND
PROJEKTBESCHREIBUNG

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायी खुश हौ ।

Gossner Mission

Info 1
15.11.82





Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal -

Das Land:

Nepal (140 797 km^2) ist ein nur 160km breiter und 835 km langer Landstreifen auf der Südseite des Himalaya, eingezwängt zwischen 2 Riesen, Indien im S, die VR China im N.



Es läßt sich von S nach N in 3 Zonen einteilen:

- das Terai-Tiefland, durchzogen von großen, zum Ganges-Flußsystem gehörenden Flüssen, in der tropischen Klimazone gelegen, früher Dschungelgebiet, heute vorwiegend Agrarland, u.a. durch sommerliche Monsunregen bedroht von Überschwemmungen und starker Erosion
- die Hügelzone, geprägt durch bis zu 4 000 m hohe Berge und dichtbesiedelte Hochtäler, wie das Katmandutal, die Kernlandschaft Nepals
- die Gebirgszone, das "Dach der Welt" mit dem 8 848 m hohen Mt Everest, fast völlig vergletschert und kaum besiedelt.

Geographisch also ist Nepal ein Land der Superlative: die Landschaftszonen sind unterschiedlich bis gegensätzlich, die Klimaunterschiede extrem; kein anderes Land weist derartige Höhenunterschiede auf, nirgendwo auf der Welt gibt es höhere Berge.

Die Menschen:

Rd. 14 Mio Menschen leben in Nepal, davon ca. 400 000 in der Hauptstadt Katmandu.
Der Bevölkerungszuwachs ist, gemessen an Größe, geographischen Gegebenheiten und Wirtschaftskraft des Landes, immens: 2,3 % pro Jahr. 40% der Nepalesen sind jünger als 15 Jahre.

Die Bevölkerung, die zu mehr als 90 % auf dem Land lebt, setzt sich aus sehr unterschiedlichen Volksgruppen zusammen: u.a. nepal ische Gruppen unterschiedlicher Herkunft und geschichtlicher Prägung, tibetische Hochgebirgsstämme, Inder. Die Sprachvielfalt ist dementsprechend groß: zahllose Dialekte, 24 Sprachen. Staatssprache ist das Nepali oder Parbatiya, geschrieben wird in der Devanagari-Schrift, wichtigste Fremdsprache ist Englisch.

Zur hinduistischen Staatsreligion bekennen sich mit der königlichen Familie ca. 60% , zum Buddhismus rd. 33%, zum Islam ca. 7%, die christliche Minderheit zählt etwa 500 Nepalesen.

Für den AK DRITTE WELT:
Irmgard Dickmann-Schuth

Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायी खुश हो ।

Gossner Mission

Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal

Zu Geschichte und Politik:

1769 wurde das vereinigte Königreich unter der Herrschaft der Gurkha gegründet, die auch heute noch die führende Gruppe in Nepal darstellen. Die Beziehungen zu Indiens Kolonialmacht Großbritannien wurden früh durch Verträge geregelt (doch zogen noch in beiden Weltkriegen Gurkha-Regimenter für Großbritannien ins Feld). Bis zur Mitte unseres Jahrhunderts war Nepal ein geheimnisvoll-unbekanntes Reich, abgekapselt, Fremden unzugänglich. In den 50er Jahren öffnete Nepal seine Grenzen für den Fremdenverkehr und schloß Verträge mit seinen mächtigen Nachbarn Indien und China, von denen es als Pufferstaat abhängig, aber nicht in seiner staatlichen Souveränität bedroht ist.

Seit 1959 ist Nepal eine konstitutionelle Monarchie, deren derzeitiges Staatsoberhaupt, König Birendra, mit umfangreichen Machtbefugnissen ausgestattet ist. Die Volksvertretung besteht aus einem Ein-Kammer-Parlament, dessen Abgeordnete zum größten Teil indirekt gewählt, zum anderen Teil vom König ernannt werden. 1960 wurden die politischen Parteien verboten, 1980 lehnte die Mehrzahl der Wähler eine Wiedereinführung des Mehrparteiensystems ab. Die politischen Gruppierungen, auch die kommunistischen, sind hoffnungslos gespalten. Das Gewerkschaftswesen ist wenig entwickelt und politisch fast bedeutungslos. Die Freiheitsrechte sind eingeschränkt, zwar besteht formell Pressefreiheit, doch ermöglicht das Pressegesetz Pressezensur und -verbot.



Flagge: rot, blau gerändert; oben Mond, unten Sonne



Staatswappen

Die Entwicklung des Landes versucht die Regierung mit Fünfjahresplänen voranzutreiben. Derzeitige Entwicklungsschwerpunkte sind :
- Förderung der Landwirtschaft (v.a. Bewässerung, Erosionsbekämpfung)
- Förderung von Industrie und Ferntourismus
- Ausbau des Straßennetzes
- Ausbildung von Fachkräften
- Ausbau des öffentlichen Dienstes zugunsten der Landbevölkerung (u.a. Versorgung jeden Distriktes mit Post,Bank,Schule,Apotheke,und Gesundheitsstation für Erste Hilfe, Impfungen, medizinische Aufklärung)

Staatliche Entwicklungshilfe erhält Nepal aus unterschiedlichen politischen Lagern, u.a. aus Indien, USA, UdSSR, VR China und der BR Deutschland (Schwerpunkt: Landwirtschaft).

Zur Wirtschaft:

Gemessen am Pro-Kopf-Einkommen gehört Nepal zu den 10 ärmsten Ländern der Welt.

Es ist ein ausgesprochenes Agrarland, mehr als 90% der Nepalesen leben von der Landwirtschaft. Etwa 28% der Gesamtfläche werden bebaut, am fruchtbarsten sind das Terai-Tiefland und das Katmandutal, in denen z.T. Doppelanbau, fortschrittliche Anbau- und Bewässerungsmethoden praktiziert werden.

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायी खुश हौ ।

Gossner Mission

Die Landwirtschaft liefert die Hauptausfuhrgüter des Landes: Reis, Jute, Tee, Tabak, Gewürz- und Arzneipflanzen, Ölsaaten, Felle, andere tierische Produkte. (Ja- und dann wird auch noch Hanf angebaut, wie jeder weiß, doch sind Hanfanbau und Haschischhandel seit 1976 gesetzlich verboten, was nicht jeder weiß). Für den Export werden Genußmittel erzeugt, doch für den Eigenbedarf fehlen Grundnahrungsmittel: nach wie vor ist Nepal abhängig von Nahrungsmittelimporten aus Indien, USA u.a.
Der Viehzucht kommt gegenüber dem Ackerbau geringe Bedeutung zu, doch werden Schafe, Ziegen, Schweine, Wasserbüffel, Yaks und Kühe, deren Schlachtung verboten ist, gehalten, die Geflügelzucht wird vorangetrieben, die Milchwirtschaft mit Schweizer Unterstützung ausgebaut.
Wichtiges Ausfuhrgut ist auch Edelholz, was aber die Forstwirtschaft vor immense Probleme stellt: durch den Holzexport, durch Brandrodung und Brennholzgewinnung -mehr als 500 kg Brennholz werden pro Kopf und Jahr geschlagen...- sind die Waldbestände in den letzten Jahren so stark dezimiert worden, daß Nepal zur Gebirgswüste zu werden droht. Erste Anstrengungen zur Wiederaufforstung und damit zur Bekämpfung der Bodenerosion (Ursachen: Wasser, Wind, Steillagen, Abholzen) werden gemacht, doch sind die Prognosen erschreckend.
Der Bergbau ist -noch- unbedeutend. Die Erz- und Mineralvorkommen sind kaum erschlossen.
In jüngster Zeit wird der Wasserkraftwerksbau vorangetrieben, der neben Bewässerung und Energieversorgung des eigenen Landes auch Energieexport nach Ost-Indien ermöglichen soll.

Im verarbeitenden Sektor, in Handwerk und Industrie, und im Dienstleistungsbereich sind weniger als 10 % der Bevölkerung beschäftigt. Die überwiegend kleinen Handwerksbetriebe verarbeiten v.a. landwirtschaftliche Produkte.
Der Schwerpunkt der industriellen Entwicklung liegt in der Zucker-, Zement-, Textil- und holzverarbeitenden Industrie. Die wenigen Großunternehmen sind z.T. Staatsbesitz, private Handwerks-, Industrie- und Dienstleistungsbetriebe sind v.a. in indischer Hand.
Der Tourismus, als Devisenbringer wichtig, ist ein rasch wachsender Wirtschaftszweig. Die Zahl der Touristen -von Pauschalreisenden über trampende Freaks bis zu Hochgebirgswanderern- stieg in den letzten Jahren sprunghaft.

Notwendig für Nepals wirtschaftliche Entwicklung werden v.a. Maßnahmen sein wie

- Kampf gegen Bodenerosion
- wachsende Selbstversorgung mit Grundnahrungsmitteln
- Durchführung der Bodenreform zugunsten der Kleinbauern
- Förderung regionaler Handwerks- und Industriezentren mit angepaßter Technologie

Für den AK DRITTE WELT:
Irmgard Dickmann-Schuth

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायो खुश हो ।

Gossner Mission

Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal

Nepal mit JetReisen

Das Königreich am Dach der Welt war noch vor nur 30 Jahren dem Touristen verschlossen und daher geheimnisumwittert. Heute ist das Geburtsland Buddhas, Heimat der Gurkhas, Newas und Sherpas, Land der tausend Pagoden und Klöster sowie der höchsten Berge dieser Welt ein faszinierendes Reiseziel im Fernen Osten. Erleben Sie diese Welt der Mythen durch das preisgünstige Anschlußprogramm in Verbindung mit Ceylon oder Thailand.

Als Reiseziel ist Nepal sicher faszinierend, doch die Menschen, die dort leben, führen nicht unbedingt ein faszinierendes Leben. Ihr alltägliches Leben weist vielmehr Probleme auf, die typisch sind für Länder in der sog. III.Welt. 3 Problembereiche sollen kurz aufgezeigt werden:

1. Wirtschaft

a) Landverteilung:

Ca. 60 % der in der Landwirtschaft Tätigen sind Leibeigene oder Pachtbauern, abhängig von Grundbesitzern, von Geldverleihern. Oft muß die Hälfte der Ernte als Zins abgeliefert werden; was den Bauern bleibt, reicht nicht aus, die Familie zu ernähren. Man verschuldet sich... Zwar wurde 1964 das Landreformgesetz verabschiedet, doch blieb es bis heute ohne spürbare Auswirkungen. Die Regierung ist administrativ nicht in der Lage, die so dringend notwendige Bodenreform zu realisieren. Die Großgrundbesitzer wissen es zu verhindern.

b) Arbeitsplätze außerhalb der Landwirtschaft:

Auf dem Land verdecken mithelfende Familienmitglieder, in der Stadt Klein- und Kleinsthändler das Problem der Unterbeschäftigung.
Es fehlen Handwerks- und industrielle Betriebe, es fehlen Ausbildungsmöglichkeiten für Handwerker und Industriearbeiter.

c) Wasser:

Öffentliche Dienstleistungen wie Wasserversorgung, Energielieferung, Müllabfuhr, Kanalisation sind v.a. auf dem Land fast unbekannt.
Viele Orte im Gebirge leiden unter Wasserknappheit, die sich durch die Bodenerosion noch verschärft. Die Frauen aus vielen Dörfern müssen stundenlang laufen, um ein paar Liter -oft verunreinigtes- Wasser zu besorgen, das dann für Trinken und Kochen reserviert bleiben muß. Waschen, Putzen, Spülen bzw. handwerkliches Arbeiten mit Wasser muß dann entfallen.

d) Verkehr:

Der Bau von Trinkwasser- und Bewässerungsanlagen scheitert oft an der unzureichenden Erschließung des Landes. Es fehlt an Straßen, Eisenbahnstrecken, öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln. Außer im Teraitiefland und im Katmandutal geschieht der Gütertransport vorwiegend durch Packtiere und Träger und auf Maultierpfaden. Die mangelnde Infrastruktur fördert die Privilegierung der Städte, v.a. des politischen und wirtschaftlichen Zentrums Katmandu, sie blockiert die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der ländlichen Gebiete, die soziale, kulturelle, medizinische Versorgung der Landbevölkerung.

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायी खुश हो ।

Gossner Mission

2. Bildung:

Rd. 88 % der Nepalesen sind Analphabeten. Bei Frauen über 25 klettert die Analphabetenrate auf über 98 %!

Das Schulwesen ist nach englischem Vorbild gegliedert. Es besteht keine Schulpflicht. Trotz staatlicher Anstrengungen in den letzten Jahren ist der Schulbesuch gering und unregelmäßig:
Nur ein Drittel der Kinder im Grundschulalter besucht Schulen.
Nur die Hälfte der Schulbesucher kommt über das 1. Schuljahr hinaus.

Einem einheitlichen und funktionierenden Schulsystem stehen bislang Hindernisse entgegen wie die zahlreichen Dialekte und Sprachen, die fehlende Erschließung des Landes, die wirtschaftliche Notwendigkeit der Kinderarbeit. Nach Abschluß der Schule fehlt es an Weiterbildungsmöglichkeiten. Es gibt nur eine Universität, natürlich in Katmandu. Es fehlen Einrichtungen für Berufsausbildung und Lehrerbildung, die allerdings zu den Entwicklungsschwerpunkten der gegenwärtigen Regierung zählen.

3. Gesundheit:

50 % der nepalesischen Kinder sterben, bevor sie 5 Jahre alt werden! Eine große Zahl von Säuglingen und Kleinkindern leidet bzw. stirbt an Erkrankungen der Atmungs- und Verdauungsorgane.

Malaria, Tuberkulose, Typhus, Cholera, Ruhr, Darminfektionen, Asthma sind die verbreitetsten Krankheiten.

Ursachen für die hohe Krankheitsanfälligkeit sind
- einseitige, meist unzureichende Ernährung,
  der es wegen des Mangels an Milchprodukten, Fleisch, Obst, Gemüse an Eiweiß, Vitaminen, Mineralstoffen fehlt
- Wasserknappheit bzw. verunreinigtes Trinkwasser,
  das oft von -für Kinder tödliche- Krankheitserregern verseucht ist
- mangelnde Hygiene
  die Häuser v a. der ländlichen Bevölkerung sind eng, ohne ausreichende Entlüftung, ohne sanitäre Einrichtungen, ohne fließendes Wasser; das Wissen um Hygiene und Gesundheitsfürsorge ist aufgrund der minimalen Bildungsmöglichkeiten gering
- mangelnde medizinische Versorgung
  ca. 400 Ärzte und weniger als 3000 Krankenhausbetten stehen für 14 Mio Menschen zur Verfügung. Medizinisches Personal, moderne Krankenhäuser konzentrieren sich in den wenigen Städten, v.a. in der Hauptstadt. Die Landbevölkerung wird bestenfalls über Gesundheitsstationen, meist ohne Arzt, betreut. Da sind mehrstündige Wanderungen zum "nächsten" Arzt oder Pfleger, mehrtägige Fußmärsche zum "nächsten" Krankenhaus üblich.

1977 regte König Birendra den Ausbau einer elementaren Gesundheitsfürsorge (basic health) an: mehr medizinische Fachkräfte und mehr Wissen über Hygiene und Gesundheit für die Menschen auch in abgelegenen Dörfern. Erste Erfolge zeichnen sich ab: die Malaria wurde in einigen Teilen der Terai-Region besiegt, Gesundheitszentren in ländlichen Gebieten wurden eingerichtet.

Doch nach wie vor ist die medizinische Versorgung der Bevölkerung unzureichend.

Für den AK DRITTE WELT:
Irmgard Dickmann-Schuth

Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal - Nepal

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायी खुश हो ।

Gossner Mission

Eine Krankenstation in dem Dorf Shuga Nikas in Nepal

von Dr. Sah Ram Ekwal

Shuga Nikas liegt etwa 9 km östlich von der Stadt Janakpur im Süden von Nepal. Es gehört zum Terai und liegt etwa 900 m hoch(Abb.1). Das Klima der Gegend ist tropisch. Im Winter beträgt die niedrigste Temperatur +2°C in der Nacht und die höchste am Tag +22°C in der Sonne. Das Dorf zählt 4500 Einwohner und hat eine eigene Gemeindeverwaltung (Dorf-Panchayat). Etwa 75 % der Männer und 97 % der Frauen sind Analphabeten. Im Dorf gibt es eine Schule bis zur fünften Klasse. Das Gebäude der Schule (Abb.2) wurde von zwei Familien gestiftet. Fünf Lehrer, die vom Staat bezahlt werden, unterrichten dort etwa 200 Schüler.



Abb.1: Lage des Dorfes Shuga Nikas



Abb.2: Das Schulgebäude in Shuga Nikas, 500 m entfernt vom Dorf.

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्वायो खुश हौ।

Gossner Mission

Nur etwa 20 % der Kinder des Dorfes gehen in die Schule, obwohl der Schulbesuch bis zur dritten Klasse kostenlos ist. Die meisten der Kinder, die überhaupt hingehen, besuchen die Schule nur für eine kurze Zeit, weil sie zu Hause oder auf dem Feld arbeiten müssen oder weil die Eltern die Schule für überflüssig oder ihrem Stand nicht angemessen halten. Einige vom Dorf, die das Abitur haben oder einige Jahre studiert haben, aber wegen Arbeitslosigkeit oder aus Familiengründen in der Landwirtschaft beschäftigt sein müssen, geben ein schlechtes Beispiel und halten andere davon ab, zur Schule zu gehen.

Fast alle Leute des Dorfes sind in der Landwirtschaft tätig. Es gibt auch keine andere Wahl. Nur wenige Leute sind teilweise mit dem Handel, z.B. beim Ein- und Verkauf von Stoffen oder Lebensmitteln tätig. Es gibt im Dorf auch ein paar Schneider, Töpfer, Maurer, Gärtner, Schreiner und Männer, die Ziegelsteine herstellen usw., aber sie machen diese Arbeit nur, wenn ihnen ihre Arbeit in der Landwirtschaft dazu Zeit läßt. In der Landwirtschaft wird heute noch mit primitiven Mitteln (Abb.3) gearbeitet. Es gibt keinen Traktor und keine Maschinen im Dorf. Ein paar Familien, die sich solche Maschinen leisten könnten, wollen keine anschaffen, weil die Arbeit von Hand billiger ist und weil ihre Felder nur klein sind und weit verstreut auseinander liegen. Es gibt keine geteerte Straße (Abb.4), so daß das Fahren mit dem Traktor in der Monsun-Regenzeit (Mai bis Sept.) unmöglich wäre.

Noch schlimmer sieht es im Gesundheitswesen aus. Die Häuser im Dorf sind hoffnungslos überbelegt. Die Küchen haben keine Kamine. Die offenen rauchigen Feuerstellen in den Räumen begünstigen die Erkrankungen der Atmungsorgane und der Augen. Die Toiletten fehlen auch. Die kleinen Kinder, meistens ohne Unterhosen, benutzen natürlich alles als "Toilette", wo sie gerade stehen, sitzen oder liegen. Die Kinder essen auch das, was auf den Boden gefallen ist, ohne es zu waschen. Das Geschirr wird mit wenigem Wasser, manchmal mit Asche oder Sand unvollkommen gereinigt. Wasser gilt es auch nicht zu verschwenden, weil es herangetragen werden muß. Wegen solcher schlechter Hygiene und zusätzlich Unterernährung gibt es

Gossner Mission

zahlreiche Krankheiten. Tuberkulose und Durchfallerkrankungen stehen an der Spitze der Krankheiten. Andererseits gibt es keine Apotheke im Dorf. Das nächste Krankenhaus ist in Janakpur. Wenn man krank wird, muß man zum Arzt nach Janakpur gehen. Wegen Mangel an Straßen, Verkehrsmitteln und Brücken dauert die Reise sehr lang. Mit dem Ochsenkarren braucht man 6 bis 8 Stunden bis Janakpur, obwohl es nur 9 km entfernt ist. So kommt es häufig vor, daß die kranken Leute schon unterwegs sterben. Manchmal kann man auch nicht mit dem Ochsenkarren fahren, weil es zwischen dem Dorf und der Stadt zwei Flüsse gibt, die in der Regenzeit oft überschwemmt sind. Aus diesen Gründen wäre eine Krankenstation im Dorf sehr wünschenswert.

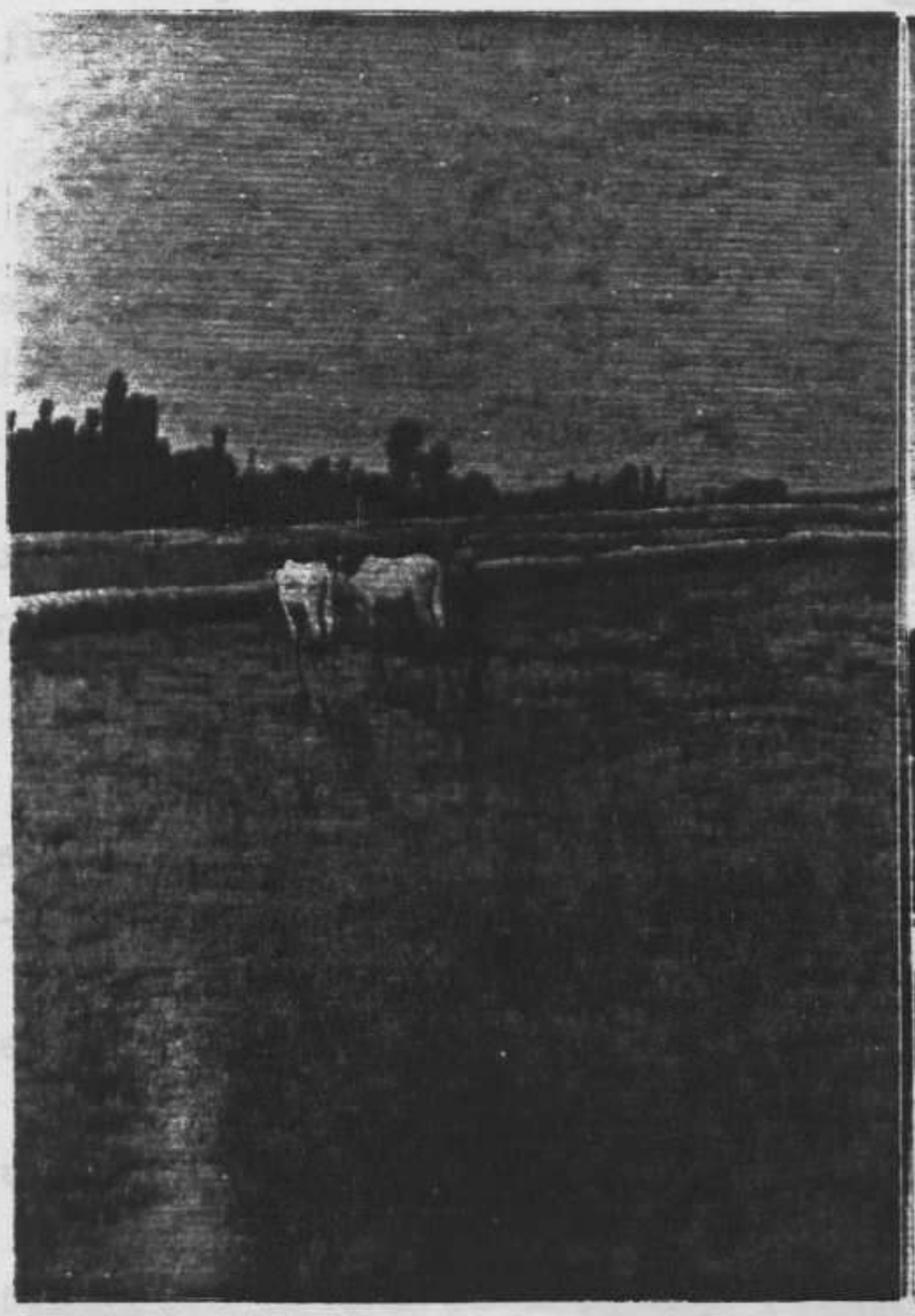


Abb.3 Vorbereitung des Feldes zum Reispflanzen.

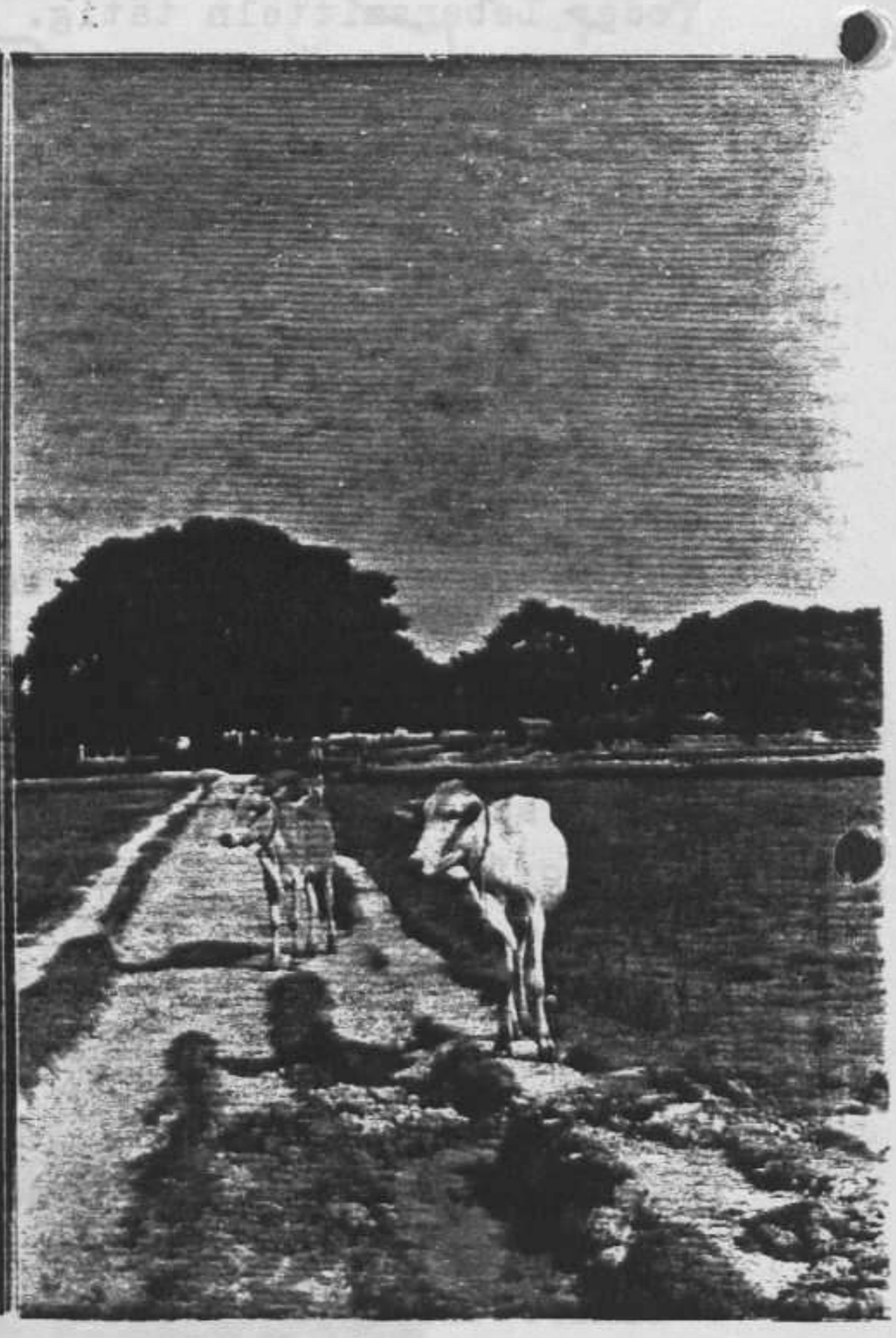


Abb. 4 Die Straße, 100 m entfernt vom Dorf.

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायो खुश हौ ।

Gossner Mission

Unten ist ein Kostenvoranschlag für eine Krankenstation aufgeführt. Voraussetzung ist, daß der Bauplatz für die Station vorhanden ist. Das Haus wird aus Ziegelstein in der Art des Schulgebäudes (Bild 2) mit einer Gesamtwohnfläche von etwa 60 m^2 gebaut. Die Facharbeitskräfte zum Ziegelherstellen, Maurer, Schreiner werden vom Dorf genommen. Das Baumaterial wie Zement, Eisen, Wasserrohr, Holz kann in der Stadt Janakpur gekauft werden. Medizinische Instrumente und Arzneimittel werden in Deutschland oder Indien, teilweise auch in Nepal gekauft. Es besteht die Möglichkeit, einen Arzt bzw. "Health Assistent" vom Staat zu bekommen.

<u>Kostenvoranschlag:</u>

1. Baukosten	DM 10 000.-
2. Möbel (Betten, Liegen f. Untersuchung, Stühle, Tisch, Regale)	DM 500.-
3. Kleine medizinische Geräte 1 Stethoskop, 2 Blutdruckmeßgeräte, 1 Leuchtlampe mit Ersatzbatterien, 1 Spatelhalter mit Leuchtspatel, 1 Specula mit Batteriebetrieb, Sauerstoffflasche mit Ambubeutel, Tubus mit Absaugung; Scheren, Pinzetten, Infusionsständer	DM 2 000.-
4. Medikamente (Infusionslösungen, Antibiotika, Desinfektionsmittel usw.)	DM 5 000.-
5. Verbrauchsmaterial (Spritzen, Kanülen, Mull, Pflaster, Bandagen, Gaze, Verbände usw.)	DM 500.-
	DM 18 000.-

निःस्वार्थ दाननै स्थायी खुश हो ।

Gossner Mission

Der AK-3.-Welt am Schulzentrum Gundelfingen

von S.Haneke und R.Dickmann

GRÜNDUNG

Der Arbeitskreis wurde Ende November 1980 im Schulzentrum gegründet. Er ist eine Co-operative von einigen Lehrern und etwa einem Dutzend Schülern.

ZIELE

Der Arbeitskreis verfolgt schwerpunktmäßig 2 Ziele:
- Bewußtseinsbildung und
- konkrete Hilfe für Projekte in der 3. Welt.

Zum ersten: Die Mitglieder informieren sich und diskutieren über Probleme der Menschen in der 3. Welt, über die Ursachen dieser Probleme und über Lösungsmöglichkeiten. Neben der Information nach innen steht die Information nach außen: Der Arbeitskreis will andere Schüler, Lehrer und Eltern durch öffentliche Veranstaltungen wie Diavorträge und Filme zur Auseinandersetzung mit der 3.-Welt-Problematik anregen.

Zum zweiten: Der Arbeitskreis baute in Zusammenarbeit mit Caritas und anderen Schulen und mit umfangreicher Unterstützung durch die Gundelfinger eine Kindertagesstätte in Chepén/Peru, die im Sommer 1982 ihrer Bestimmung übergeben werden konnte. Nach erfolgreichem Abschluß dieses Projekts soll nun die Krankenstation in SHUGA NIKAS (Nepal) gebaut werden.

ARBEITSWEISE

Der Arbeitskreis trifft sich regelmäßig mindestens alle 14 Tage zum Informations-Austausch, Diskutieren und Vorbereiten der Aktionen. Im Halbjahr werden mindestens 2 öffentliche Informationsveranstaltungen und jährlich ein Bazar durchgeführt. Zu den Projekten bestehen persönliche Kontakte, sodaß eine ordnungsgemäße und vollständige Verwendung der Reinerlöse für die betreffenden Projekte gewährleistet ist. Der Arbeitskreis ist aktives Mitglied der GUNDELFINGER INITIATIVE DRITTE WELT, in der sich die Gundelfinger Bildungswerke, Kirchen und Parteien zusammengeschlossen haben.

KONTAKTADRESSE und KONTO

- AK-3.-Welt, Kreisgymnasium Gundelfingen, Kandelstr., 7803 GUNDELFINGE
- Konto zur Unterstützung des Projekts: DEUTSCHER CARITAS VERBAND, Karlstr.40, 7800 FREIBURG, Konto-Nr. 202 bei allen Banken und Sparkassen, Stichwort "GESUNDHEITSSTATION SHUGA NIKAS".
  Die CARITAS stellt auf Wunsch Spendenbescheinigungen aus und überweist die Beträge ohne jeden Abzug nach Nepal.

Gossner Mission

APMC 11/2/83 # 185

ANDHI KHOLA PROJECT LONG TERM PLAN

Background

The geographical area of Andhi Khola Project, south Syangja and north Palpa Districts of west-central Nepal, is one of the most densely populated in the country. The pressure of population has had very adverse effects on the land and water resources of the area. Forest cover has largely disappeared and marginal land has been brought under cultivation, resulting in soil erosion and instability which in turn has led to decreased agricultural productivity. The burgeoning population and a decreasing food supply has forced an increasing number of local people to emigrate to India or the Nepal terai in search of employment. To contribute towards the arrest of this ecological and sociological decline, the Andhi Khola Project has been involved since mid-1982 with the local community in various rural development programmes. These programmes are intended to stimulate development of the three key local resources: people, water, and land.

Project Description

The Andhi Khola Project is a rural development project with the following programmes:

Andhi Khola Hydel and Rural Electrification Programme (AHREP) AHREP is a multipurpose programme including construction of a 5 MW hydroelectric plant and rural electrification of an area encompassing a population of about 250,000 people.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme Andhi Khola Project will aid local communities to plan, build, and maintain their own drinking water and sanitation systems.

Appropriate Technology Programme This is a research and development programme in appropriate technology for rural Nepal.

Agricultural Development Programme This is a broad programme working for development of those aspects of agricultura which are most relevant for the area farmer.

Craft/Cottage Industry Development Programme Employment and cash income generating activities from craft/cottage industry will be promoted.

Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Programme This programme concentrates on non-formal teaching of basic conservation concepts, and motivation of local people to better management of local natural resources.

Irrigation Development Programme AP will encourage and assist local communities to improve existing and develop new irrigation systems.

Non-Formal Education Programme This is a service programme for all other AP programmes in which local people learn to identify and meet their basic needs, through informal learning groups.

Project Administration UMN involvement in AP is accomplished through the Andhi Khola Project Management Committee.

Project Objectives

AP programmes strive to meet one or more of the following objectives:

To contribute towards full productive employment for all people in the AP area.

To contribute towards self-sufficiency in food for the AP area.

To contribute towards energy independence for the AP area.

Gossner Mission

To achieve equity in sharing of the means of production in the AP area.

To encourage optimum conservation of forest, soil and water resources of the AP area.

To contribute towards improvement in general health and well-being of the people in the AP area.

To increase the productivity of people in the AP area.

To ensure that all AP programmes are executed in an integrated manner to maximize effect.

Strategy/Methods

Personnel Although there will be financial input from UMN in Andhi Khola Project, UMN's most significant contribution will be personnel. No matter what particular professional discipline a staff member may bring to AP, he is expected to be an animator of development discussion, dialogue and activity in the community he lives in. While it is impossible to expect all AP staff to be comfortable with one particular life-style, personal contact with village people is generally facilitated by simple living, utilizing local resources as much as possible to meet the needs of day-to-day living. Since rural development is along-term process, long-term committment will be sought from AP staff, recognizing that those who are able to build relationships with the local people over a long time will be the most effective. An effort will be made to limit the number of salaried AP development workers or expatriate volunteers so as to minimize the dependence of local programme activities on outside sources of income. This means that there will be an emphasis on income-producing development activities or self-supporting programmes using local volunteers and local resources.

Partnership Andhi Khola Project strategy must also reflect Nepal's national development strategy as formulated by His Majesty's Government. Activities, and in particular, systems of extension will be designed so as to be compatible with future government plans in the area. Local people will be encouraged to make maximum use of existing government facilities and services, and every effort will be made to support local government extention workers. Close liason with the concerned district level and central government offices will be pursued.

Process The cornerstone of community development is involvement of the community in the process. Local participation at each and every stage of planning, implementation, and evaluation of AP programmes will be sought. Initially, UMN expatriate staff will be engaged in community organization and motivation. Part of their work will be training local development leaders who will increasingly fulfill the function of the expatriate staff, with support services provided by AP. Eventually, as local economic conditions improve, these outside support services can also be withdrawn.

Interrelationships

AP will maintain close contact with district government offices, especially the Local Development Office. Research and development of appropriate rural technology for AP will be partially be carried out by UMN Development and Consulting Services (DCS). In the AHREP programme, Butwal Power Company, owner of AHREP, will contract with DCS for detailed design and contract supervision and Himal Hydro and General Construction will act as AHREP construction contractor. AP will also have working relationships with other UMN and non-UMN projects with a rural development component.

Gossner Mission

Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Programme Non-formal education on resource conservation will be provided to people involved in all AP programmes. Land purchased for AHREP too steep for cultivation will be reseeded and a nursury established for this purpose. The concept of fodder forests will be promoted and after interest is generated, seeds, seedlings, and cuttings will be provided as incentives. Field trips to established conservation projects and nursuries will be organized, as well as traing for establishment of local nursuries. Simple structural and vegetative control of gully erosion, terracing of steep fields, and minor landslide control will be promoted, with emphasis on the effects of these activities in increasing and protecting soil fertility.

Irrigation Development Programme Technical and sociological feasibility of various irrigation development opportunities will be carried out. The local people will be motivated to implement feasible development, emphasizing AP's objective of equitable distribution of benefits. This may take the form of government-community liason, technical design aid, construction supervision, and contribution towards the capital costs of systems.

Non-Formal Education Programme Demonstrations, audio-visual presentations, role-acting games, field trips, etc, will be prepared to encourage and motivate groups such as 4-H clubs, small farmers groups, AHREP workers, school children, literacy classes, women's groups, etc, to develop their individual and community awareness and skills. A development newspaper will be published.

Andhi Khola Project Administration Regular meetings of APMC will be held in February and September. The AP office will be maintained in Galyang Bazaar. The planning, implementation and monitoring of all AP programmes will be facilitated from the AP office. A discretionary fund for low-risk programme enablement will be administrated by the AP director.

Monitoring

Monitoring of AP programmes will take place at several levels. At the programme level, there will be a constant on-going evaluation of activities involving the programme leader, staff, and target community in informal meetings and discussions. At the project level, there will be monthly meetings of project staff to monitor the various programmes especially in regard to how well their activities have been integrated toward the overall project objectives. The tools to be used will be surveys and other methods of measurement of progress towards the AP objectives.

Personnel

Title	NEP	UMN
AP Project Director		1
AP Rural Dev Worker	1	2
AP Agriculturalist		1
AP Agric Technician	1	
AP Water Technician	1	
AP Research Worker		1
BPC Manager		1
BPC Asst Manager	1	
BPC Business Advisor		1
AP RD Engineer		1

BPC Elec Engineer	1	1
BPC Overseer	1	
HH Site Engr-in-Chrg		1
HH Asst Site Engr	2	1
HH Mech Engineer	1	2
HH Accountant	1	
HH Overseer	4	
DCS Design Consult		1
DCS Rural Dev Engr		1
Totals	14	14

APMC 11/2/83

Gossner Mission

18e(1)

ANDHI KHOLA PROJECT 1984 PLANS

Description

The Andhi Khola Project is a rural development project with the following programmes:

Andhi Khola Hydel and Rural Electrification Programme (AHREP) AHREP is a multipurpose programme including construction of a 5 MW hydroelectric plant and rural electrification of an area encompassing a population of about 250,000 people.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme Andhi Khola Project will aid local communities to plan, build, and maintain their own drinking water and sanitation systems.

Appropriate Technology Programme This is a research and development programme in appropriate technology for rural Nepal.

Agricultural Development Programme This is a broad programme working for development of those aspects of agriculture which are most relevant for the AP area farmer.

Craft/Cottage Industry Development Programme Employment and cash income generating activities from craft/cottage industry will be promoted.

Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Programme This programme concentrates on non-formal teaching of basic conservation concepts, and motivation of local people to better management of local natural resources.

Irrigation Development Programme AP will encourage and assist local communities to improve existing and develop new irrigation systems.

Non-Formal Education Programme This is a service programme for all other AP programmes in which local people learn to identify and meet their basic needs, through informal learning groups.

Project Administration UMN involvement in AP is accomplished thro the Andhi Khola Project Management Committee.

Objectives

AP programmes strive to meet one or more of the following objectives:

To contribute towards full productive employment for all people in the AP area.

To contribute towards self-sufficiency in food for the AP area.

To contribute towards energy independence for the AP area.

To achieve equity in sharing of the means of production in the AP area.

To encourage optimum conservation of forest, soil and water resources of the AP area.

To contribute towards improvement in general health and well-being of people in the AP area.

To increase productivity of people in the AP area.

To ensure that all AP programmes are executed in an integrated manner to maximize effect.

Activities

AHREP AHREP hydel plant works will be approximately 60% complete by the end of 1984. A workforce fo approximately 100 persons will be engaged in the construction work. A on-the-job training programme to

Gossner Mission

improve work performance of AHREP workers, as well as non-formal education related to general rural development for AHREP workers, will be established. Work will continue on developing appropriate means for use of electricity for cooking in the AP area and for practical distribution power to rural communities. High priority of AHREP employment will be given to landless or marginal farmers in the AP area. Land will be purchased from larger farmers around the construction site to be sold to these landless or marginal farmers who work for AHREP. A savings and credit scheme will continue with various assistance programmes for farm/village improvement. Opportunities will be presented for investment in cottage/small-scale industries to be developed in the AP area. Priority in employment of AHREP workers will also be given to those people who have qualities to serve as channels through whom rural development activities may be promoted in their home villages.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme Drinking water and sanitation systems will be constructed according to AP guidelines in various AP communities. Spring improvements to prevent contamination of the village water sources by people or animals will be carried out by means of sealed collection structures and fences. A certain number of pit toilets will be built in every community where a drinking water system is constructed. This will be accompanied by non-formal health teaching on the germ theory of disease and social benefits of toilets. Tapstands will be located so as to minimize the time women spend carrying water for household use. Small reservoir tanks will store spring run-off during the night for use during the day. Trees will be planted in source catchment areas. Kitchen gardens irrigated from tapstand waste water will be encouraged.

Appropriate Technology Programme Research on an electric storage cooker for practical use in rural Nepal and economical electrical transmission methods will be carried out. Fuel efficient stoves will be promoted. Hydraulic rams, river current rams for drinking water and lift irrigation will be developed. Much of this work will be contracted to DCS Rural Equipment Development Programme.

Agricultural Development Programme Local research and promotion of proper production, protection, and application of compost fertilizer will take place. Field trials for bacterial fertilizer will be done. Local farmers will be encouraged to grow more leguminous crops and vegetables. Demonstrations of seed selection, storage, and pest and disease control will be given and appropriate practices encouraged. Small farmers groups will be organized to discuss agricultural problems and ways and means of overcoming these problems. Opportunities will be fostered for special training in agriculture for small farmers groups as well as local 4-H clubs established by HMGN. A coop bank will be established in conjunction with the AHREP workers' savings scheme for agricultural inputs credit to small farmers groups. A small loan facility will also be made available to local 4-H clubs for club agricultural projects. Investigation into ways the AP can cooperate with the Galyang Cooperative Society will take place.

Craft/Cottage Industry Development Programme Research will be conducted into appropriate products for local production such as embroidery, honey and jam production, pottery/ceramics, soap etc. Primary emphasis will be on products with a Nepali market, but both local and overseas markets will be investigated. Existing craft/cottage industry producters of cloth sholder bags and bamboo products will be encouraged to form cooperative purchasing and marketing groups. Opportunities for special training, such as at the women's skills training centers will be publicized, and local skilled craftsmen will be encouraged to take on apprentices for training.

Gossner Mission

Craft/Cottage Industry Development Programme

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
Tear Fund	22500.	6500.	2375.	10000.	10000.
UMN PCS	48600.	16200.	12000.	20000.	20000.
Totals	71100.	22700.	14375.	30000.	30000.
Payments					
Travel	6000.	2000.	934.	2000.	2000.
R & D	16500.	4500.	1441.	8000.	8000.
UMN PCS	48600.	16200.	12000.	20000.	20000.
Totals	71100.	22700.	14375.	30000.	30000.

Forest, Soil and Water Conservation Programme

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
Disc. Fund	-	-	-	1500.	-
Tear Fund	7500.	1500.	814.	4500.	9500.
AHREP	30000.	15000.	300.	15000.	5000.
UMN PCS	21600.	5400.	8000.	8000.	8000.
Totals	59100.	21900.	9114.	29000.	22500.
Payments					
AHREP reseed	30000.	15000.	300.	15000.	5000.
Field trips	7500.	1500.	-	1000.	1000.
Fodder/fruit promo	-	-	-	500.	1000.
Silage Promo	-	-	-	1500.	1500.
Training	-	-	-	1000.	1000.
Vegetative erosion control	-	-	-	1000.	5000.
UMN PCS	21600.	5400.	8000.	8000.	8000.
Totals	59100.	21900.	9114.	29000.	22500.

Non-Formal Education Programme

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
Discr. Fund	-	-	1052.	2000.	-
Tear Fund	7500.	2500.	2500.	2500.	4500.
UMN PCS	10800.	3600.	6000.	8000.	8000.
Totals	18300.	6100.	9552.	12500.	12500.
Payments					
Materials Develp	7500.	2500.	1717.	1500.	1500.
Learning Groups	-	-	551.	1500.	1500.
Newspaper	-	-	-	1500.	1500.
UMN PCS	10800.	3600.	6000.	8000.	8000.
Projection Equip	-	-	1284.	-	-
Totals	18300.	6100.	9552.	12500.	12500.

Gossner Mission

Project Administration

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
Tear Fund	128600	39500.	18371.	46800.	50500.
UMN PCS	86400.	21600.	18000.	32000.	32000.
Totals	215000.	61100.	36371.	78800.	82500.
Payments					
Travel, APMC	17000.	5000.	3059.	6000.	6000.
Office rent	4200.	1200.	1750.	1800.	2000.
Office supplies	7000.	2000.	2505.	2500.	2500.
Salaries	15900.	4800.	3849.	6000.	12000.
Visits	20000.	5000.	333.	7000.	7000.
UMN PCS	86400.	21600.	18000.	32000.	32000.
Office Equipment	3500.	2500.	1460.	1500.	-
Office Furniture	6000.	4000.	4363.	2000.	1000.
Discr Fund	55000.	15000.	1052.	20000.	20000.
Totals	215000.	61100.	36371.	78800.	82500.

SUMMARY FOR 1984

(in 1000's of Rs)	UMN PCS	HMGN, NIDC	Tear Fund	AHREP
AHREP	120.	4000.	-	11980.
Drinking Water	18.	-	308.	323.
Approp tech	24.	-	59.	-
Agri Develop	32/	-	39.	-
Craft/Cottage	20.	-	10.	-
Forest, Soil	8.	-	9.5	5.
Non-Formal Ed	8.	-	4.5	-
Admin	32.	-	50.5	-
Totals:	262.	4000.	480.5	12308.

APMC 11/2/83

Gossner Mission

18 e(ii)

ANDHI KHOLA PROJECT 1984 BUDGETS

Andhi Khola Hydel and Rural Electrification Programme

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
AHREP	15785000.	5664000.	1025960.	8570000.	11980000.
HMGN	5500000.	1500000.	646764.	2220000.	2000000.
NIDC Loan	2000000.	-	-	-	2000000.
UMN PCS	224400.	59400.	43200.	114000.	120000.
Totals	23509400.	7223400.	1715924.	10904000.	14100000.
Payments					
Support Facilities	3100000.	2790000.	476664.	1650000.	-
Headworks	720000.	-	-	-	1600000.
Entrance Shaft	3696000.	528000.	50100.	1800000.	3400000.
Penstock	240000.	-	-	240000.	480000.
Power House	696000.	-	-	-	500000.
Elec-Mech Equip	4311000.	1437000.	1025960.	3300000.	3300000.
Tailrace Tunnel	1689000.	241000.	120000.	1300000.	1600000.
Headrace Tunnel	2578000.	368000.	-	700000.	1300000.
Rural Elec	6255000.	1800000.	-	1800000.	1800000.
UMN PCS	224400.	59400.	43200.	114000.	120000.
Totals	23509400.	7223400.	1715924.	10904000.	14100000.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
Tear Fund	1337700.	232800.	4838.	471200.	308000.
AHREP	350000.	350000.	-	37300.	323000.
UMN PCS	57600.	14400.	12000.	16000.	18000.
Totals	1745300.	597200.	16838.	524500.	649000.
Payments					
DCS Design	45000.	15000.	-	22000.	20000.
Salaries	35700.	10800.	-	15000.	13000.
Transport	75000.	25000.	102.	20000.	18000.
UMN PCS	57600.	14400.	12000.	16000.	18000.
Galyang System	422000.	422000.	80.	122000.	280000.
Bajre System	29500.	29500.	-	29500.	-
Tulsi System	51000.	51000.	-	-	-
Jimuwa System	29500.	29500.	4656.	-	-
Future Systems	1000000.	-	-	300000.	300000.
Totals	1745300.	597200.	16838.	524500.	649000.

Gossner Mission

Appropriate Technology Programme

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
Tear Fund	113800.	27200.	13995.	70400.	59000.
Misc Grants	-	-	6300.	-	-
AHREP	60000.	60000.	80521.	-	-
UMN PCS	57600.	14400.	18000.	28000.	24000.
Totals	231400.	101600.	118816.	127400.	83000.
Payments					
Elec trans & cooking R&D	25000.	5000.	395.	20000.	4000.
Cottage & agri industry R&D	25000.	5000.	-	20000.	5000.
Hydr Ram	40000.	10000.	19900.	10000.	10000.
Salaries	23800.	7200.	-	20400.	-
UMN PCS	57600.	14400.	18000.	28000.	24000.
River Turbine	-	-	-	40000.	40000.
Charte Plant					
civil	30000.	30000.	55421.	-	-
E&M	21000.	21000.	25100.	-	-
Mill Proto Equip	9000.	9000.	-	9000.	-
Totals	231400.	101600.	118816.	127400.	83000.

Agricultural Development Programme

	Approved 1982-84	Cumulative thru 1982	Actuals 1982	Approved 1983	Proposed 1984
Receipts					
Discr. Fund	-	-	-	11100.	-
Tear Fund	41700.	10100.	3768.	22900.	39000.
UMN PCS	50400.	12600.	6000.	32000.	32000.
Totals	92100.	22700.	9768.	66000.	71000.
Payments					
4-H Loan	9000.	2000.	1000.	2000.	2000.
Travel	7500.	2500.	1200.	2000.	2000.
Training	17600.	3600.	400.	4000.	4000.
Medicines	7600.	2000.	1168.	2000.	-
Compost Promo	-	-	-	5000.	5000.
Seed Protection	-	-	-	2000.	2000.
Salaries	-	-	-	15000.	24000.
UMN PCS	50400.	12600.	6000.	32000.	32000.
Totals	92100.	22700.	9768.	66000.	71000.

Gossner Mission

ANDHI KHOLA PROJECT AREA SERVICES 1984 BUDGET

	Actuals 1982[1]	Approved 1983[2]	Budget 1984[3]	Incr/Decr over 1983
Receipts				
UMN Capital Grant	5664.	6000.	6000.	-
UMN Recurring Grant	27460.	36500.	34200.	-2300.
UMN PCS	4000.	6000.	6000.	-
Total Receipts	37124.	48500.	46200.	-2300.
Payments				
Recurring:				
Mail Bag	760.	2500.	2900.	+400.
Hospitality	198.	-	-	-
Rent	5939.	9000.	11000.	+2000.
Renovation	16542.	16000.	10000.	-6000.
Maintenence	1746.	2000.	2300.	+300.
Water Carrying	2275.	7000.	8000.	+1000.
UMN PCS	4000.	6000.	6000.	-
Capital:				
Area Furniture	5664.	6000.	6000.	-
Total Payments	37124.	48500.	46200.	-2300.

[1] Based on 4 UMN families

[2] Based on 6 UMN families

[3] Based on 7 UMN families

APMC 11/2/83

Gossner Mission

Community Involvement

Local communities will be encouraged to feel that AP programmes are their programmes, and that their cooperation and participation are essential to their sucess. Eventually, it is hoped that most people in the project area will be involved one way or another in the development process.

Research

In order for planned activities to go forward with confidence, local research will be done in adapting new techniques and concepts to the local situation. New ideas will not be promoted until there is a high probability that they will be successful given the local constraints.

Evaluation

Evaluation of AP programmes will take place at several levels. At the programme level, there will be a constant on-going evaluation of activities involving the programme leader, staff, and target community in informal meetings and discussions. At the project level, there will be monthly meetings of project staff to evaluate the various programmes especially in regard to how well their activities have been integrated toward the overall project objectives. At higher UMN levels, there will be an evaluation process when the project annual report is examined in light of stated aims and objectives of AP, EDB, and UMN. When appropriate, the APMC will initiate formal evaluations of AP as a whole and share this information on a wider basis.

Personnel

A three-year projection of AP management and supervisory level staff:

Title	1983		1984		1985	
	Nepali	UMN	Nepali	UMN	Nepali	UMN
Project Director		1		1		1
Rural Development Worker		2	1	2	1	2
Agriculturalist RD Engineer		1		1		1
Agricultural Technician	1		1		1	
Water Technician	1		1		1	
Research Worker		1		1		1
Totals	2	5	3	5	3	5

A three-year projection of AHREP-related management and supervisory level staff:

BPC Manager		1		1	1	
BPC Assistant Manager	1		1		1	
BPC Business Advisor		1		1		1
BPC Electrical Engineer		1	1	1	1	1
BPC Overseer	1		1		1	
HH Site Engr-in-Charge		1		1		1
HH Assistant Site Engineer	1	1	2	1	2	1
HH Mechanical Engineer		1	1	2	1	2
HH Accountant	1		1		1	
HH Overseer	3		4		4	
DCS Design Consultant		1		1		1
DCS Rural Develop Engr		1		1		1
Totals	7	8	11	9	12	8

Gossner Mission

ANDHI KHOLA PROJECT POLICY ON NEPALIZATION

Nepalization - bringing able and qualified Nepali staff into leadership positions in a planned and willed way.

AP, in most of its rural development components, is not an institution and therefore an effort will be made to limit the number of salaried Nepali development workers or UMN expatriates so as to minimize the long term dependency of local programme activities on outside sources of income. The cornerstone of community development is involvement of the community in the process. Initially, UMN expatriate staff will be engaged in community organization and motivation. Part of their work will be training local development leaders who will increasingly fulfill the function of expatriate staff, with support services provided by AP. Eventually, as local economic conditions improve, these outside support services can also be withdrawn. It is hoped that this process can be substantially realized within the proposed 10 year involvement of UMN in the area.

Nepalization - seeking to integrate projects into the institutional framework of Nepal.

AP strategy must also reflect Nepal's national development strategy as formulated by His Majesty's Government. Activities and in particular systems of extension will be designed as to be compatible with future government plans in the area. Local people will be encouraged to make increasing use of developing government facilities and services.

****

The Andhi Khola Hydel and Rural Electrification Programme (AHREP), is seen as the institutional component of AP. The owner of AHREP Butwal Power Company Pvt. Ltd., as well as the AHREP general contractor, Himal Hydro and General Construction Pvt. Ltd., are recognized Nepali institutions. UMN, through investment and seconded personnel, seeks to build up the capabilities of these companies especially in the areas of management and skilled personnel. Both companies have plans for complete Nepalization as defined above. UMN seconded personnel will be phased out as Nepali take their place, and UMN's share investment will be turned over to His Majesty's Government in the future.

APMC 11/2/83

Gossner Mission

Comments on UMN circular regarding "Nepalization"

"Nepalization of UMN" suggests that Nepali persons control the mission. UMN, as a Christian mission, can only fulfill it's goals under Christian leadership. To expect the whole mission to be put under the leadership of Nepali Christians seems to me to be undesirable, and beyond my imagination. That would be asking the Nepal Church (or individuals) to be responsible for administering a direct budget of Rs. 30 lakh p.a., with much wider implications in business, scholarships, technical matters. The extent of such "social involvement" is so much greater than that directly financed by the Church as to be dis-proportionate. It would be an awesome responsibility and perhaps a great handicap to put on the Church Truly, the Church must be involved in mission and service, but that will be (i) evangelical and (ii) directed towards social concerns identified from within the Church (can we say as distinct from those conspicuous to us as 'outsiders')

Undoubtedly, we (UMN) wants opinions and input from Church leadership about programs and policies to be taken up by UMN, and that is in part being achieved by having Nepali Christians as Board representatives as well as by (informal) contact and fellowship.

"Nepalis as Employees". As UMNers we often complain of having more work than we can handle. Part of the reason for that may be our own slowness in hiring Nepali staff and in letting/causing them to carry the load and responsibility. Of course, to hire staff we must pay competitive rates, and that brings up the whole question of salaries! In many of the UMN related projects, aims are straight forward and trained staff (Engineers, Accountants, Overseers, Mechanics) can be hired. We must be prepared to pay the necessary and budget accordingly, and then expect performance from the staff. If the project cannot operate under those conditions, it raises the question of the viability/usefulness of the project. In projects of a Research nature a problem does arise. By their very nature the burden of these projects falls on the one with the vision, and load spreading is more difficult.

"Nepalis in Management" This is ultimate Nepalization and we must accept its consequences. Plan ahead for the optimum time of 'hand-over', and be still available to offer assistance/advice. Before-hand give adequate training so the project can be reasonably expected to 'succeed'.

"Training" is a responsibility, and on-the-job training has many advantages. However we must not despise/ignore training facilities and trained persons within the country. We do not have to do all the training ourselves. Scholarships are a way of giving our recognition to local training facilities.

K.B. 2/1/83

Gossner Mission

~~we should put the question in a more prop~~
we should in the only except from the penonal to be law
in the right way among Persian Christians live in the
Persian society. I mean, we should ~~not~~ also the Christian
-ner the villages. and that is a specific of education
in general. cultural certain causes.

EDB is a Functional Board under
UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

March, 1983

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD (EDB)

ASSISTANT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY (AEDS)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY (EDS)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD SERVICE OFFICE (EDB SO)
- Service Office
- Liaison Office
- Guestroom
- Offices for related Companies
+ Promotion of Apprenticeship training in Nepal

5 Tom Horne
Industrial Development PMC

- Related Companies and Boards
  - Butwal Engineering Works
  - Butwal Wood Industries
  - Butwal Plywood Factory
  - Gobar Gas Company
  - Butwal Power Company
  - Himal Hydro Company
  - Workers' Cooperatives
  - Nepal Hydro Electric Company (Planned)

Produkteur Regierung 1/2 Wkl/1/2 Reg.

(Sörensen-Titrad)

Tom Horne
- Butwal Technical Institute Board
  - Administration & Training Section
  - + Apprenticeship Training & Teaching
  - + Hostel & Canteen
  - + Building
  - + Water
  - + Dispensary
  - Investment Section

4
DCS PMC
Ken Dekker
- Development & Consulting Services Project
  - Administration
  - Purchasing, Clearing & Forwarding
  - Design Office
  - Small Turbine & Mills
  - Rural Equipment Development
  - Building Material Development
  - Rural Electrification
  - Humphrey Pump
  - Bio-Fertilizer
  - Research
  - Galvanizing Plant
  - Village Drinking Water Supply

BTJ = 1986 wird es and. Regierung übergeben

Butwal

6. Duen Pope
AP PMC
- Andhikhola Project
  - Administration
  - Andhikhola Hydel & Rural Electrification
  - Irrigation Development
  - Drinking Water System & Sanitation
  - Appropriate Technology
  - Agriculture Development
  - Craft/Cottage Industry Development
  - Forest Conservation
  - Non-formal Education

2 Mahendra Bom
SIC PMC
- Surkhet Industrial Centre Project
  (Agreement under HMG-UMN negotiation)
  - Administration
  - Small Scale Industries
  - Promotion of Production-cum-training
  - Appropriate technology

1. John Williams
NPHDP PMC
- Nawal Parasi Hills Devt. Project
  - Administration
  - Agriculture
  - Animal Health Improvement
  - Drinking Water & Sanitation
  - School Assistance
  - Community Health
  - Irrigation
  - Reforestation
  - & Erosion Control
  - Rural Industries Industries, Marketing & Cooperative Mills

3 Steward Clark
RDC PMC
Secretariat
- Rural Development Centre Service Project Pokhara
  - RDC Administration
  - Resource Centre
  - Animal Health Improvement
  - Horticulture/ Agronomy
  - Agriculture & Farm
  - Tree Planting
  - Rural Industries

PMC = Planning and Management Committee
(Projektdirektoren bilden PMC)
Representan der Boards
(Educat., Health, Economic)
+ Local people and HMG-representatives (dagegen sind Widerstände)

Gossner Mission

IRDC = integrated rural development committee

↓ darauswurde

PMC (Projektleiter,
Projektmitarbeiter
Board-Secretary
(Functions-
Road people)

APPENDIX 5

The following questions were referred to the EDB by the economic development group of the 1982 UMN Board of Directors meeting:

1. Does it fall within the purpose of the UMN to be involved in enterprises whose main aim is to produce and sell goods, i.e. which operate according to the rules of competition and can therefore give little attention to social and human development?

2. If UMN should be involved in such enterprises, does it want to be a minority or a majority shareholder ?

3. Concerning this kind of involvement, what kind of policy will be formulated and by whom ?

4. Concerning the new turbine company, have all people and groups been contacted, and more importantly, been convinced ?

The EDB in turn referred these questions to the IDPMC (EDB-121/82). Below is the proposed reply:

1. It is our belief that, instead of trying to avoid business enterprizes, Christians actually have a duty to demonstrate that business enterprizes can be run and a fair return obtained, and at the same time function as a means of social and human development. In a country like Nepal where business enterprizes are of growing importance and may be the only hope of employment for many in the future, it is all the more important for UMN to try to demonstrate in a humble way how this can be achieved with integrity and dignity for all. In particular, we do not see profit as the sole or even the most important goal for a business enterprise. Profit is certainly a pre-condition for survival, but we believe that a viable enterprise will be able to get beyond this stage of survival to one in which the fruits of ingenuity and hard work can be shared by all in an equitable way.

2. So far UMN has been either a majority shareholder or a shareholder with a majority on the Board of Directors in every business enterprise it started. But as such an enterprise matures and demonstrates its ability to stand on its own feet, UMN may decide to reduce its role to that of a minority as a prelude to the eventual handover of UMN shares. In particular we are seriously considering proposals to reduce UMN's shareholdings in mature enterprises by handing shares over to employee ownership . In the future, it is also possible that we may participate as a minority shareholder in joint ventures with parties with which we have worked and which we trust.

3. The bodies involved in making policy for involvement in business enterprises are the IDPMC, EDB, CC and FC (in financial matters), EC, and the Board of Directors of UMN (in policy matters) with inputs from HMG and local people where appropriate. A long term industrial development plan for UMN is being formulated now.

4. Concerning the new turbine manufacturing company, all interested people and groups have been informed and efforts have been made to share information widely and openly. It has not been possible so far to convince everyone that the company should be established, but most disagreements centre on appraisals of certain factors which cannot be gauged precisely, and all except a few of the members of the concerned decision making bodies (from the IDPMC up to the EC) support the

Gossner Mission

proposal, It should also be noted that the process of formulating policies and negotiating agreements etc. with the collaborating parties and HMG is still only in the early stages.

Gossner Mission

APPENDIX 7A

Proposed steps in the long-term planning process

1. Outlining general principles
2. Studying the problems relevant to the industrial sector
3. Defining the priority areas for UMN involvement based on the problems identified
4. (i) Evaluating existing activities in the light of the priority areas;

   (ii) Studying different options within the priority areas for possible future involvement;
5. Drawing up a plan of action for:

   (i) the future of existing activities;

   (ii) new activities in the future.

It should be noted that this plan is for UMN involvement in industrial development and is not meant to be a "master plan" covering all the related institutions.

The remaining sections of this appendix contain [illegible] proposals for steps 1, 2 and 3 in this procedure.

Gossner Mission

APPENDIX 7B

1. Proposed General Principles

Within the framework of its Purposes and Aims UMN shall:

1) strive to stimulate and assist the development of indigenous industries in Nepal;

2) be involved only in enterprises that are beneficial to Nepal and have a good chance of being economically viable in the long term;

3) strive to develop and maintain reasonable standards of quality in all the products and services that it helps to produce;

4) strive to develop and apply an appropriate code of business ethics in the business enterprises in which it is involved;

5) strive to avoid duplicating the work of other development and aid organizations and established indigenous industries;

6) train Nepalis to take over the operation and management of any institution in which it is involved, and in due time turn over all of its interests to Nepali governmental or Non-governmental ownership;

7) strive to establish a reciprocal relationship of openness, trust, concern, and sharing of benefits and hardship between the owners, the management, and the employees of all the institutions in which it is involved.

8) strive to catalyse development in technical, commercial or other terms especially through pioneering work done in its projects and related institutions.

9) serve as channel for mobilizing external resources for indus-industrial development in Nepal.

Gossner Mission

APPENDIX 7C

2. A list of some problems relevant to the industrial sector

A. Problems regarding industrial development:

(i) scarcity of natural resources,

(ii) land-locked situation,

(iii) scarcity of foreign exchange,

(iv) low level of skills and technical know-how in general,

(v) poor infrastructure,

(vi) emphasis on quick return on investment and lack of tradition of industrial management,

(vii) lack of governmental support in practical terms.

B. Problems requiring attention in the process of industrial development:

(viii) regional and urban-rural imbalance,

(ix) high unemployment and underemployment,

(x) growing trade deficits,

(xi) environmental deterioration.

Gossner Mission

APPENDIX 70

3. In order to determine which kinds of industries UMN should be involved in, we have to examine closely the problems listed in step 2. In almost all cases UMN can contribute something towards the solution of the problems. However, we have only limited resources and therefore have to be selective. The following are four suggested priority areas which address directly problems (i), (viii), (ix) and (x):

   1) supporting the development and utilization of local natural resources;

   2) supporting integrated development;

   3) creating employment at a low cost;

   4) producing essential goods and services to replace imports giving priority to goods and services that are of strategic importance for further development.

   In the course of establishing industrial institutions in these priority areas, we will also have the opportunity to address problems (iii), (iv) , (v) and (xi).

Gossner Mission

GOSSNER MISSION
BERLIN

1 Berlin 41
Handjerystraße 19-20

Fernsprecher, 0311 · 851 3061 · 851 6933
Postscheckkonto: Berlin West 52050 - 100
Bankkonto: Berliner Bank, Kto. [redacted]
0407480700

United Mission to Nepal
Nawal Parasi Project
Mr. John Wiliamson
P.O. Box 126
Kathmandu / Nepal

October 21, 1983

Dear John!

I hope that you and your wife are well. What is going on in Nawal Parasi? I have heard that you live now in Bojha in Dietz' house. In the last weeks I spent with Martin and temporary with Angelika and Moritz Dietz. Both send best wishes to you. We visited several congregations and informed the congregation-members about Nepal and the work of the UMN. There is a group of congregation members who are interested in visiting Nepal and the projects of UMN. I think this is a good chance to get people involved in development and missionary work.
Visiting the projects in the cities like in Kathmandu, Phokara and Tansen and Butwal that should not make big difficulties. But I would appreciate it very much if they could see a bit about grass-root work, too.

John, would you think that it would be possible that some of the group (about 7) could visit Nawal-Parasi-Project for 3 days? I would be very thankful if you could explain and show them your work. The people will come in the time of April 12 to April 28 and according to our rough plan they could be in Nawal Parasi from April 18 to April 2o. The people can carry with them food and tents in order not to trouble you too much.
In that time I will accompany other people of the same group, but I have asked Gerhard Honold, the new Gossner member in Nepal, to accompany the people to Nawal Parasi in case that they can come. So they would be accompanied at least by one person who speaks Nepali and English.

The people could take the bus from Narayngat to Farm the 17.4. It would be helpful if you could send porters to Farm. From Farm they might go to Bojha or whereever you suggest. The 2oth of April they would leave Nawal-Parasi to Damauli. This is only a rough idea. I am of course open minded to any other suggestions.

I will come to Nepal at the beginning of April. Perhaps we could then make plans in details. I know that guests are always a burden for projects but on the other hand I have made the experience that people who have got a slight notion of development work are much more interested in it and sensitive for poor countries.
Best wishes to you and your wife and the team,

Yours sincerely

Bärbel Barteczko-Schwedler

Gossner Mission

GOSSNER MISSION

1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Handjerystraße 19-20

Fernsprecher: (030) · 85 10 21
Postscheckkonto: Berlin West 520 50 · 100
Bankkonto: Berliner Bank, BLZ 100 200 00
Kto.-Nr. 0407480700

United Mission to Nepal
Community Health Programme
Tansen
Mrs. Berg
P.O.box 126
Kathmandu / Nepal

October 2o, 1983

Dear Mrs. Berg,

Last week I spent with Family Dietz from whom I shall send best wishes to you. I was in Tansen one year ago and visited the UMN hospital and the dispensary in the town. But I think we have not met each other.

Martin and I have prepared a journey to Nepal for congregation members, who would like to visit UMN-projects in April next year. Concerning this visit Martin has recommended your community health programme in the area of Tansen. That is why I would like to ask you whether it would be possible to you to explain us your work and even to show us a bit of your extention work. I know that visitors are always a burden for projects, but I think after having seen Patan-hospital as one side of UMN health service it would be very interesting also for the group to get a slight notion of "grass root work" as you do it.

The group will be about seven people and they will stay in Tansen one and a half day in the time of April 2o to April 21, 1984. I will accompany them. Martin told me that there is a small Hotel in Tansen City. I do not know how to contact it. Could I therefore kindly ask you to try to get accomodation for the group for one night in the time of April 2o - April 21, 1984 (the dates are not yet fixed), or I would just like to know whether an ad hoc reservation is possible.

Thank you very much for your help. I am looking forward to hearing from you,

Yours sincerely,

Bärbel Barteczko-Schwedler,
Nepal-Secretary of Gossner Mission

Gossner Mission

GOSSNER MISSION
BERLIN

1 Berlin 41
Handjerystraße 19-20

Fernsprecher, 0311 · 851 30 61 · 851 69 33
Postscheckkonto: Berlin West 520 50 - 100
Bankkonto: Berliner Bank, Kto. [redacted]
0407480700

United Mission to Nepal
Mr. Duane Poppe
Andhi-Khola-Project
P.O. Box 126
Kathmandu / Nepal

October 21, 1983

Dear Duane!

Some days ago I got the first letter from the student group. They are very happy about their work in your project and appreciated very much your kind and helpful cooperation. I am very thankful that you have made possible their study stay and that you have welcomed them so heartly. I hope that their work will also be fruitful for you and your project.

The last weeks I spent with Martin and temporary with Angelika and Moritz Dietz. Both send best wishes to you. We visited several congregations and informed the congregation-members about Nepal and the work of the UMN. There is a group of congregation-members who are interested in visiting Nepal and the projects of UMN. I think this is a good chance to get people involved in development and missionary work. Visiting the projects in the cities like in Kathmandu, Phokara, Tansen and Butwal that should not make big difficulties. But I would appreciate it very much if they could see a bit about "grass-root" work, too.

Duane, would you think that it would be possible that the people could visit Andhi-Khola-Project for one day? I would be very thankful if one of you could explain and show them your work. The people will come in the time of April 12 to April 28, 1984 and according to our rough plan they could be in Andhi-Khola from April 19 to April 2o . Would it be possible that 4 people of the group could spend the night in the tea shop nearby the street and 2 or 3 would sleep in tents?

I know that guests are always a burden for projects but on the other hand I have made the experience that people who have got a slight notion of development work are much more interested in it and sensitive for poor countries. Therefore I would be very thankful if you and your team members could help me again.

For the other people of the group (6 or 7) I try to arrange a 2 days stay in Nawal Parasi. I will come to Nepal at the beginning of April and I will accompany the group.
Best wishes to you and your wife,

Yours sincerely,

Bärbel Barteczko-Schwedler

Gossner Mission

BUTWAL

BUDGET AND PLANS 1984

Feasibility Study: Madhubasa and Surrounding Area
Pushpalpur Panchayat,
Dhanusa District,
Janakpur Zone.

1. Programme Description

The eocological situation at the foothills of the Himalayan is becoming increasingly serious. The hills are being deforested resulting in severe flash floods, which in turn erode scarce agricultural land that is already supporting a poor and growing population. This study will look into the means of arresting this decline, seeking maximum peoples' participation in an area of bordering two Panchayats.

2. Study Objective

To compile a report surveying the present situation, offering proposals to remedy it and time permitting on completion of the survey to assist the local people on some pre-liminary implementation.

3. Study Activities:

(a) Forests

(i) to determine the study area with maps and surveys

(ii) to assess the degree of forest destruction

(iii) to study the movements of people involvedent in the cutting the forests

(iv) to propose technical solutions to redress the balance .

(v) to propose ways these can be implementated with the maximum of people's participation and cooperation from Government departments.

(b) Flash Flood Control

(i) to survey the river basins of the Chemini and Jagdar rivers

(ii) to measure their water flow rates during the monsoons

(iii) to measure the rate of erosion of agricultural land caused by them

(iv) to design engineering control systems which will:

a) prevent further erosion of these lands

b) if possible retain water from the floods for irrigation use at other times of the year.

(c) Land Reclaimation

(i) Survey:

a) to map the area of total land holdings

b) to determine the ownership of these holdings

c) to identify the landless and those in the area with greatestneed of land

(ii) Legal Situation:

a) to examine the legal position of transferring by river bed land, which lie arid in large tracts, to this group of the most needy.

b) to examine how and when this aspect can be most effectively integrated into the programme.

c) to explore alternative forms of land ownership such that this reclaimed land cannot be taken away from them by others in the future.

Gossner Mission

(iii) Cultivation:

a) to explore the possibilities of bringing irrigation facilities to this land.
b) to draw up a plan by which this can be brought back to fertility as quickly as possible.

(d) Health Care:

(i) to survey the health situation in the sutdy area.
(ii) to draw up a simple health care programme centring on mothers and children which makes use of the existing health system and draws on peoples involvement.

4. Community Involvement

The aim at the outset will be to involve the people in this planning stage, since its credibility depends upon the degree to which they understand the problems facing them and their willingness to solve them themselves.

For this there is a nucleus of villagers living in Madhubasa, 35 out of the 250 households, whose cummitment has been confirmed with 3 years of similar work in their community. Their abilities, motivation and organizing abilities will be essential in producing the sutdy.

However it will be made very clear at the beginning that this study will not guarentee implementation by UMN. It will, however, arm the villagers with an essential body of factual data with which to lobby likely development agencies to assist them in the future.

5. Personnel:

1. Organizer - full-time
2. Forester - part-time (2 months)
3. Irrigation Engineer - part-time (2 months)
4. Agriculturalist - part-time (2 months)
5. Health Worker - part-time (2 months)

6. Evaluation and Research:

The study is in itself research. Whether UMN wants to enact on its findings will be the evaluation

Gossner Mission

BUDGET FOR 1984 : FEASIBILITY SUTDY FOR MANDHUBASA AND SURROUNDING AREA.

RECEIPTS:		
P.C.S.	10,000	
Grant Request	85,000	
Sale of Motor Cyecle (½ cost)	20,000	
Village Contribution	10,000	125,000
PAYMENTS:		
Recurring		
P.C.S.	10,000	10,000
*Consultant Fees - Irrigation Engineer	5,000	
- Forester	5,000	
- Health Worker	5,000	
- Agriculturist	5,000	
Administration, typying + printing report	10,000	
Travel + motor cycle running costs	15,000	
Surveying + preparing Drawings	5,000	50,000
Capital		
Motor cycle	40,000	
Office Equipment	5,000	45,000
Villagers' Agreed Voluntary Labour	10,000	10,000
Opportunity and Inflation Buffer Fund	10,000	10,000
		125,000

* N.B. The cost of consultant fees will be charged under P.C.S. if the consultants can be provided by UMN.

Gossner Mission

Proposed - General Fund Budget 1984 - UMN Guest House, Butwal.

	Actual for 1982	Approved Budget for 1983	Preliminary Budget for 1984	Inc/Dec Over 1983
RECEIPTS:				
Room Service	12,687.50	14,000	15,400	1,400
Food Service	39,992.25	47,000	52,000	5,000
P.C.S.	-	7,500	8,600	1,100
	52,679.75	68,500	76,000	7,500
PAYMENTS:				
Salaries	9,320.00	9,900	11,400	1,500
P.C.S.	-	7,500	8,600	1,100
Utilities	3,092.25	4,700	5,000	300
Maintenance	8,612.33	6,400	8,000	1,600
Food	29,909.65	40,000	43,000	3,000
	50,934.23	68,500	76,000	7,500
Surplus:	1,745.52			
Capital Budget:				
6 Beds	5,000			
Replacement bed linen	2,000			
	7,000			

Gossner Mission

UMN Guesthouse, Butwal - Annual Plans for 1984

Description:

The Guesthouse consists of a kitchen, sitting-dining room, five double bedrooms with baths, a two room apartment with a bath and a small store room.

Objectives:

It was designed and planned for the guesthouse to provide hospitality in a loving Christ like way.

Activities:

Room and food services are provided for visitors such as UMN personnel, members of other missions. Nepali officials associated with various industries here, members of aid-giving organizations, tourists and seminars.

Christian meetings, project meetings and dinners are held in sitting-diningroom.

The hostess works closely with DCS Accounting office giving them lists of income and expenses twice a month.

Evaluation, Research, Achievement

It is planned to replace the concrete beds in the guestrooms with wooden beds. And the other little improvements will be carried out too.

Personnel:

Staff includes 2 experienced and 1 new full-time Nepali workers and 1 expatriate hostess.

Gossner Mission

Development and Consulting Services

LONG TERM PLANS

1. Background:

DCS is UMN's economic development arm reaching out to meet the needs of the people of Nepal by:

(a) Development of equipment and combining this with initial sales and marketing

(b) providing Consulting Services to meet the needs of individuals, communities and organizations working in Nepal.

2. Project Description:

Currently DCS has a staff of approximately 12 UMNers and 24 Nepalies. It is not likely that this will increase a great deal otherwise there is a danger of overstretching space and administrative resources.

Development covers the design and introduction of new equipment and processes etc. complete with marketing, sales, servicing and follow-up.

Consulting Services covers the provision of technical skills and services needed by others working in Nepal.

3. Project Objectives:

To fully design and develop products wanted and needed by the people of Nepal.

To provide initial marketing and sales for items developed and, where and when appropriate, to hand over this task to commercial enterprises giving priority to UMN linked companies.

To provide technical skills and services which are either not available or in short supply or otherwise required by Nepal.

4. Strategy/Methods:

DCS has to work harder to see that new products are taken beyond the prototype stage, through thorough field testing and marketing and then seeing that the products are sold and serviced in a way that is acceptable to the manufacturer, marketer and user.

When new products and services have become commercially viable, it is DCS strategy to pass them on to other companies or start new companies to manufacture, market and service the goods. DCS will then turn to a fresh product.

While providing technical skills and services (as well as in product development departments), training is given as appropriate to Nepali staff to make full use of their talents for the benefit of Nepal.

Where appropriate, DCS will work with other companies including foreign ones, in order to make suitable products and services available to the people of Nepal.

All DCS's finance for R & D come from grants given by various donors. Services are usually fully self supporting.

5. Inter relationships:

Privat mulle neben & fenors. staff. föhrten!

DCS depends on rural development workers etc. advising on the "felt needs" of the communities they work in. These people are also vital for the feed back from field testing of new products.

There are natural and obvious inter-relationships when DCS provide sales and services.

Gossner Mission

6. Community Involvement:

In the future it appears that many thousands of people all over the country will benefit from the different power sources and equipment driven by these sources which have been developed by DCS. It is DCS's intention that both power sources and equipment should be aimed at the rural communities in the hills (mainly water power) and plains (mainly biogas power). The equipment developed will provide rural employment and a local income.

7. Research and Development:

This is one main part of DCS's work. As others can take over and finance a particular R & D Programme (e.g. biogas), this work is handed over and new work is started. Some R & D programmes (e.g. product development) become commercially viable and are concluded.

In the near future it appears that when new staff are available that a fresh effort and emphasis will be put into alternative building materials. This is a major need which would benefit the whole country.

8. Achievement monitoring/Evaluation:

There are three main ways this is done:

(a) comparing annual reports with the plans and budgets for that year.

(b) comparing reports sent to donors with grant programme proposals.

(c) separate reports or evaluations done either by DCS staff or outside agencies.

9. Personnel/Training:

By the very nature of what DCS is intended to be, there will always be a significant number of UMN staff. One problem is to obtain staff who are both capable and willing to continue work started by others and to complete it. This applies especially to product development.

The number of Nepali staff fluctuates depending on the programmes being done within DCS at any one time.

DCS is committed to training Nepali staff to make full use of their skills. However it is not policy to try and hold on to trained staff if they wish to move on. It is realized that their skills can benefit the country in other places and further it gives the opportunity for DCS to train more people.

J.H.Finlay
29.1.1983

DCS sollte die Vermarktung über Produkte sorgfältig kontrollieren. DCS darf nicht allein wirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten folgen, sondern sollte bei einer privaten Stelle eine Genossenschaft gründen. (Wenn eine private Stelle eine Genossenschaft gründet, dann sollte DCS den Privatbesitz verhindern.)

Gossner Mission

Financial Plans 1984 - Purchasing, Clearing and Forwarding

This department operates on a selfcost non profit basis and charges are fixed to cover all the direct and indirect expenses :

	Actual for 1982	Approved 1983	Preliminary Budget 1984	Inc/Dec 1983
RECEIPTS:				
Shopping Charges	19,275.56	29,100	27,000	(2,100)
Clearing & Forwarding	5,475.00	4,800	9,000	4,200
Truck Freight	32,656.11	1,700	36,400	34,700
Agency	7,046.79	8,100	9,500	1,400
Other Charges	8,869.32	8,000	12,000	4,000
Misc. Charges	-	1,100	-	(1,100)
	73,322.78	52,800	93,900	41,100
PAYMENTS:				
Salaries	28,937.68	32,200	38,600	6,400
Truck . Freight	28,631.95	-	30,000	30,000
Depreciation	188.00	1,000	-	(1,000)
Bank Charges	470.25	300	700	400
Misc. Charges	1,861.37	1,000	1,200	200
Maintenance	-	1,500	-	(1,500)
Repair Equipment	122.50	300	500	(200)
Local Travel	2,867.94	5,500	5,500	-
Travel in India	7,453.30	9,000	10,000	1,000
Office Supply	1,147.75	2,000	2,000	1,000
	71,680.74	52,800	88,500	35,700
Surplus/Deficit	1,642.04	-	5,400	5,400

Capital Request:

1.	One Table Fan	1,250/-
2.	One Typewriter	3,500/-
3.	One Electrinic Calculator.	650/-
	Total	5,400/-

Gossner Mission

PRELIMINARY PLANS AND BUDGETS FOR 1984

DESIGN OFFICE

Description:

The DCS Design Office offers consulting services to UMN projects in surveying, planning, design and/or supervision of building projects and civil engineering works on a self-cost basis. It also offers a similar service to other Mission projects, HMG and other outside parties on a commercial basis where appropriate.

Objectives:

The principal objective of the DCS Design Office is to provide a comprehensive and competent service, as stated above, to all UMN projects requiring such a service.

To achieve the principal objective, and at the same time make a lasting and worthwhile contribution to the development of Nepal, we will strive for secondary objectives so that a well balanced and properly trained team which can respond flexibly and quickly to requests for assistance will be available.

These secondary objectives are:

1. To provide comprehensive training and experience for Nepali draughtsmen, technicians and engineers.
2. To carry out research into alternative construction materials and techniques.
3. To continue to establish a systematic and professional approach to construction works.
4. To develop specifications suitable for the skills and resources of Nepal.
5. To continue to establisha library of factual construction costs in order to make rational cost decisions and conserve the resources of Nepal.
6. To obtain work from suitable sources outside of UMN in order to provide continuity of well balanced work loads providing the desira ble training and experience for our staff and finance for research and free work.

We especially wish to re-establish expertise in surveying, water supplies and irrigation.

Activities:

The following Consulting Projects are expected to provide the main core of the Design Office work for 1984.

Andhi Khola Hydro Electric project, Anandaban Leprosy Mission Training Unit, Jumla Technical School.

Evaluation:

We propose to carry out such evaluations as are necessary to establish suitability, durability, cost effectiveness and efficiency of construction materials, techniques, designs and training methods in order to achieve our stated objectives.

Personnel:

The following is the list of UMN Approved Posts:

Post:	Current Status	Anticipated Status 1984
1. Co-ordinator/Cost Consultant	Filled	Filled
2. Architect	Furlough until July 1983	Returned July '83 (unconfirmed)
3. Structural Engineer	Filled 1/2 year	Post filled
4. AHREP Design Consultant	Post filled	Post filled except for 3 month furlough
5. Civil Engineer	Vacant	Vacant[x]
6. Surveyor	Vacant	Vacant[x]
7. Structural Engineer	Filled 1/2 year	Vacant[x]
8. Building Materials Technologist	Part time	Vacant
9. Drinking Water Programme-in-charge	Offer	

x Unless filled by new appointees.

Gossner Mission

All the above posts will need to be filled during 1984. The occasional services of an electrical engineer will be needed.

Our likely requirement for Nepali staff is:

One trainee draftsman, one recently qualified draftsman, one draftsman/surveyor/overseer, one recently qualified engineer.

Gossner Mission

1984 Preliminary Budget - DCS Design Office.

	Actual 1982	Approved 1983	Prelim.1984	+ - Inc/Dec.
RECEIPTS:				
Design Office Income	167,046***	80,000	127,000	+47,000
Personnel Cont. Svc. (PCS)	81,250	125,000	150,000*	+25,000
Total Receipts	248,296	205,000	277,000	+72,000
PAYMENTS:				
Salaries	22,217	24,000	70,000++	+46,000
P.C.S.	81 ,250	125,000	150,000*	+25,000
Depreciation	2,669	7,000	- **	- 7,000
Miscellaneous	1,929	2,250	2,500	+ 250
Drafting Supplies	13,913	6,500	12,000	+ 5,500
Office Supplies	3,614	3,000	3,500	+ 500
Office Maintenance/Rent	2,314	5,500	-	- 5,500
Equipment Repairs	25	500	500	-
Training	73	2,000	11,500+	+ 9,500
Travel	155	3,000	2,000	- 1,000
Consulting Job Expenses	9,960***	6,000	15,000	+ 9,000
Consulting Job Expenses from Previous Year	65,331	-	-	-
Total Payments	203,450	184,750	267,000	+82,250
Surplus/Deficit	+44,846***	20,250	10,000	-10,250

* PCS - Amounts calculated from rate of Rs.30,000 per annum for each Board Appointee.

** These amounts are deflated for 1982 and not shown for 1984 per the Treasurer's instruction not to account for them separately.

*** A new Design Office accounting procedure was initiated mid-year 1982. Figures shown were derived according to the new proceedure, based on available data. High 1982 Income and Profit amounts are due to delayed billings going back as far as 1980.

\+ This sum reflects the changed training charge proposals for BTI and including same under "Training" in lieu of "Salaries".

++ Increased for salary of Nepali engineer and Draftsman/Surveyor/Overseer.

Capital Requests:

Allowance for office surveying and testing equipment and typewriter. Rs.6,000/-.

Gossner Mission

Development and Consulting Services

SMALL TURBINE AND MILL PROGRAMME

Note:

Because of the lkielihood of STMP separating from D.C.S. either as a private limited Company or as part of Himal Hydro, these plans and budgets have been prepared in such a way that this can apply in any circumstances. The Budget would basically remain the same and the personnel requirements may need some slight alterations, depending on which way STMP goes.

1. Description:
   It is the aim of the STMP to help improve living conditions for the people in rural Nepal through the harnessing of Small Scale Water Power as an energy source.

   It is the aim of STMP to ease working conditions through the introduction of water turbines for milling equipment, rice hulling, oil expelling and other appropriate equipment.

   It is the aim of the STMP to maximise upon opportunities to develop and introduce new technology which will significantly arrest the drain of national resources e.g. firewood.

   It is the aim of the STMP to be a resource centre for Panchayats,entrepreneurs, interested groups and individuals in the giving of advice of how to exploit the potential of the water turbine for uses other than rice hulling, oil expelling and flour grinding, e.g. soap making, fruit drying,cardiman drying, fruit juice expelling etc.

2. Objectives:
   (a) To install a minimum of 28 turbines during 1984.
   (b) To promote vigorously mill lighting.
   (c) To survey 5 small bazars and install lighting supplied from a nearby mill.
   (d) To continue to search for opportunities for lift irrigation.
   (e) To investigate and promote simple, efficient electrical equipment.
   (f) To develop training programmes for mill operators. These programmes would be paid for by the mill owners on a fee basis.
   (g) To develop training programmes for mill owners in simple book keeping and mill management methods. These programmes would be paid for by the mill owners on a fee basis.
   (h) To produce a handbook on the maintenance and upkeep of the mill equipment and seek to make available a maintenance service.

3. Activities:
   The STMP will continue to work in close co-operation with the Agricultural Development Bank and district offices.

   As a marketer of goods and services, the STMP will continue to ascertain the needs of those in the market place.

   To co-operate with the Rural Development Centre to make possible community ownership of mills.

4. Evaluation:
   The evaluation conducted by East Consult Pvt. Ltd. in Kathmandu will be used as a management tool in determining future direction.

Gossner Mission

5. Personnel:

1. UMN Staff

To further develop equipment and techniques at present supplied by STMP, and to better understand the needs of the people in the market place, it will be necessary to have the assistance of those with the required training and skills.

STMP plan to draw on the temporary services of Civil Engineers (DCS Design Office) and Sociologist (RDC) as required.

2. Nepali Staff

1 Manager
1 Accountant
1 Technical Supervisor
1 Book Keeper
1 Office Clerk/Store Keeper
1 Office Assistant
4 Field Supervisors (Tradesmen BTI)
3 Masons
4 Assistants (Field Work)
1 Electrician

Gossner Mission

STMP Recurring Budget Proposal for 1984

	Actuals for 1982	Proposed Budget 1983	Preliminary Budget 1984	Inc/Dec Over 1983
INCOME:				
Sales of Equipment & Parts [1]	1252,833.33 [1]	1566,000 [2]	1800,000 [3]	234,000
Salaries,travel allow. chg.	141,868.50	177,500	205,000	27,500
Micellaneous income	23,603.82	10,000	10,000	-
Surplus from installation	149,387.12	137,500	168,000	30,500
PCS	-	* 7,000	-	-
	1567,692.77	1898,000	2183,000	292,000
DIRECT EXPENDITURE:				
Equipment purchase for mill	1009,551.78	1270,000	1500,000	230,000
Small purchase & Service	-	2,000	6,000	4,000
Salaries for installation	41,295.00	50,000	64,000	14,000
Salaries for preparation	8,775.00	12,000	12,000	-
Travel & allowances for inst.	38,509.19	48,000	60,000	12,000
Repair & Maintanance of mill	3,450.65	6,000	7,500	1,500
Survey Expenses	17,541.50	26,000	30,000	4,000
Guarantee Expenses	5,018.30	9,000	15,000	6,000
Customers General Expenses	10,578.69	12,000	12,000	-
	1134,720.11	1435,000	1706,500	271,500
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE:				
PCS	-	7,000	-	-
Salaries	67,991.46	73,000	75,000	2,000
Insurance of Employees	1,335.83	1,500	4,000	2,500
Travelling & allowances	4,826.67	7,500	7,000	(500)
Office Supplies	9,078.37	12,000	12,500	500
Repair & Maint. Bldg.,Equip.	256.70	1,000	2,000	1,000
Interest on Loan	-	25,000	25,000	-
Rent and Taxes	2,423.00	3,500	4,000	500
Depreciation Expenses	5,800.00	-	-	-
Medicine Expenses	668.00	1,500	1,500	-
Publicity & Publication	1,440.51	4,000	8,000	4,000
Research & Development	3,280.50	6,000	6,000	-
Micellaneous Expenses	3,538.12	5,000	4,000	(1,000)
Tools Expenses	5,758.66	8,000	10,000	2,000
	1241,117.93	1590,000	1865,500	282,500
Surplus (Deficit)	326,574.84	308,000	317,500	9,500

1) 19 Installation completed,but 23 nos accounted on books
2) Proposed 25 installations
3) Proposed 28 installations
* No PCS included in anticipation of STMP becoming a company.

Capital Items:
1 Motor bike Rs. 45,000

Raghu Nath Sharma
Business Chief,STMP.

Gossner Mission

Development and Consulting Services

PLANS for 1984

Rural Electrification Development Programme

Description:

The main aspects of this programme is to provide hydro electricity to the rural communities based on sepcially water turbine mill as an efficient renewable energy which will replace the currently used firewood and kerosene.

The electricity will promote rural industries and it creates useful local employment.

Objective:

This programme is specially concerned with rural electrification development for the villages using small water turbine and generator sets.

The power is used as for lighting specially and for cooking, heating, cottage industries etc. **and where suitable electronics will be used.**

Activities:

1. Load controller up to 100Kw. 3 phase, complete development work and field testing. Technical assistance to BEW for production.
2. Continue to develop and test of electrical storage cooker. Start work to manufacture storage cooker if possible in 1984.
3. If electrical nitrogen fertilizer generator is successfully tested by other people, we will make available for adopting the process for village use.
4. Continue to design reliable control panel.
5. Continue to investigate and develop other cottage industries by using electricity for village use.
6. Investigate and if possible, test an induction motor as an electricity generator.
7. **Develop electronic items useful to villagers and small industries.**

Evaluation:

Evaluation will be gauged by the completion of activities and cost, safety and reliability of all the equipment supplied/used in the villages. The number of villages benefiting from installations will be a measure of degree of commercial acceptance of the development work done.

Personnel:

Programme-in-Charge/Development Engineer	UMN Vacant
Electrical Engineer	Nepali Filled

Electricians etc. will be requested from STMP and BEW as necessary.

Gossner Mission

Rural Electrification Development Programme 1984-86

Budget for 1984

	Programme Budget 1984-86	Budget for 1984	Budget for 1985	Budget for 1986
RECEIPTS:				
Grant (approved but not yet funded)	605,000	205,000	200,000	200,000
P.C.S.	165,000	50,000	55,000	60,000
	770,000	255,000	255,000	260,000
PAYMENTS:				
1. Recurring				
P.C.S.	165,000	50,000	55,000	60,000
Salaries	110,000	30,000	35,000	45,000
Development Programme	180,000	70,000	60,000	50,000
Admin. and Travel[1)]	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
2. Capital				
Capital Equip. & Tools	60,000	30,000	20,000	10,000
Working Capital	180,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
	770,000	255,000	255,000	260,000

Note:- 1). These figures include a provision of Rs.5,000 p.a. towards DCS Administration expenses.

Gossner Mission

DCS RURAL EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Plans and Budgets for 1984

1. Description:

The Rural Equipment Development Programme (REDP) is primarily an assistance programme to other UMN rural development (RD) oriented projects/programmes in the areas as defined by its objectives (see para 2). It will also assist non-UMN RD projects as far as time allows. For its work the REDP has got a small mechanical workshop at DCS in Butwal. Field work will be limited to installation and testing of equipment prototypes, apart from collecting information about upcoming needs in the rural communities based projects/ programmes.

2. Objectives:

Through its activities this programme will try to help achieve the following:

- increase food production
- reduce time and hardships of people, involved in the growing and processing of their food.
- reduce food losses and improve food's nutritional quality (through improved processing and storage methods)
- introduce light rural industries based on utilization of local raw materials (soap making, fruit processing, cloth-making papermaking, dairy processing, etc.), thereby creating new job opportunities.

Concrete programme objectives towards this end are:
To design and make tools and equipment appropriate for the rural communities of Nepal, and assist in implementation. With this programme's assistance oriented approach, rigid priorities can hardly be set. But the present outlook is that they will be lying in the areas of food processing and light rural industries equipment, during the next couple of years.

3. Activities:

Likely to be continued from 1983:

- Work on rice processing equipment
- Oil seed expelling equipment
- Coffee processing equipment
- Applications for the heat generating machine
- Improvements of the hydraulic ram pumps.

New activities:

No major ones planned with. With present workshop space, and with proposed staff level, the carried-on activities will probably be about all that the programme can handle, leaving some room for minor jobs. Even so, new requests from projects will be added to the planned activities if deemed of high enough importance.

Activities to terminate:

- Ongoing work on new rice husking machine should be brought to a conclusion, whether successful or not.
- Work on finding and adapting new design oil seed expellers will probably be concluded, although work on other related equipment might be carried on further.
- Improvement work on hydraulic ram pumps.

Activities in detail:

Rice processing:

The development work on a new, centrifugal, rice husker has been going on for a number of years. The work is currently stopped due to other works receiving priority. Test results so far are not clearly in favour of the new design,

Gossner Mission

and more work has to be done on refinning details/a clear conclusion can be made before.

The new machine can not be reviewed isolated, however, Used together with a paddy-rice seperator, chances are higher that it could become a viable alternative to the traditional combined husker/polisher. So efforts should be made to promote this new concept of a multi-stage rice processing set-up, if thereby food losses will be reduced.

Use tof the new husker creates a problem in that it produces also rice husk, for which applications must be found.

Oil seed expelling:

Work is currently being done to try to locate new existing types expellers that could be introduced to the Nepali market, as an alternative to the type now in common use, which is a very heavy machinetthat is difficult to clean and has a low efficiency. The whole chain of oil processing technology will be studied to see if parts of it ought to be intruduced to the small scale mills in Nepal, with the aim of raising oil output and quality.

Coffee processing:

There is an increasing interest in coffee growing in some of the hilly areas ofis Nepal. A machine wanted for separating the bean from the fresh berry. We will try to find existing equipment, or to design it ourselves.

Heat generating machine:

Many industrial processes need heat. A machine has been developed that produces hot air and boiling water, without the use of electricity or fuels. A next step will be to develop equipment that adapts the machine to each specific industrial process. So far the following industries are considered potential users: Soap making, wool dyeing, essential oils extraction (for medical drugs manufacturing), herbs and vegetable drying, food crops drying, dairy processing.

Hydraulic Ram Pumps:

This uear (1983) a number of pumps will be installed, for extensive field testing. Through the feedback we get from this, improvements may be adapted into the design.

4. Programme achievement monitoring and equipment evaluation:

Social and economic achievements, held up against the stated objectives in para 2, will have to be done by/through the rural communities based projects/programmes through which our equipment will be introduced. This should include an estimation of its social appropriateness. This programme itself will evaluate the technical quality of the equipment, and to some extent the private economic aspects of using it.

Specific evaluation criteria for some equipment:

Rice husker (may be in combination with separator):

a) Rice processing quality as regards percentage edible rice, and edible rice grain broken, must compare favourably with the traditional type (Englebert type) rice processing machine.

b) Economics by using the new machine, including maintenance and parts replacement costs, must not be significantly poorer than with the traditional type.

Oil expeller:

Must be lighter, easier to clean, and have no lower capacity at not higher power consumption, than the currently used models. Price must not be significantly higher.

Coffee processing equipment:

Processing cost when using the equipment must be lower than if does manually, and damage to beans no higher.

Gossner Mission

Heat generating equipment:

Production of heat by this method must be cheaper than if done by alternative methods (except where "free" wood is used as fuel), and technical reliability no lower.

5. Personnel:

Programme-in-Charge	UMN Expatriate	Full time
Development Engineers	UMN Expatriate [illegible]	Full time
Workshop Supervisor	Nepali	Full time
Development Engineer	**Nepali**	**Full time**

Presently there is only one development engineer. To be able to carry out the planned programme, at least one more will be needed. It should be noticed, if comparisions are done with earlier plans, that since those were presented one engineer, and some development activities, have been transferred from the Andhikhola Project, to this programme in DCS.

Budgets