It appears that the philosophy and driving vision in the project belongs mainly to the Project Director himself. To what extent staff understand and grasp these important principles is uncertain. Teaching within the staff itself seem to be an area which could use strengthening, as pointed out by the Director himself.

Staff expressed much hope of getting further training with UMNs sponsorship. There seems to be a lack of understanding of UMN's scholarship policies and a rehearsing of these with staff would seem warranted.

A general upgrading of the staffs skills is needed and desired by both staff and the Project Director. Much progress has been made in the bookkeeping area of the work, but strong support in through visitation by the Treasurer's office of UMN is still needed. The secretary/typist could also use some further professional support.

II. Income Generation

1. Objectives

The project has majored in skills training and exploring "possibilities" for actual cottage industry. As such, we can say they have fulfilled their objective.

However, to some extent the objectives themselves are called into question. Skills training does not necessarily result in income generation. If the project is to set objectives for income generation, then any skill development which is designated "income generating" must be established as a feasible activity before training takes place. As well, entrepreneur development support and follow-up needs to extend far beyond training, it needs to lead all the way to a viable, self-sustained cottage industry with secured resources and market place. Unless the end of the process is feasible from the beginning it is better not to start.

The suggestion is made to separate out from the income generation program those objectives and activities which are meant to teach general skills and provide opportunity for general community development and awareness building. Their value is not questioned, but the end result is not the same as viable cottage industries. This section should set as its basic objective to see such cottage industries established in the project area.

2. Activities

Most of the planned activities were carried out. Follow-up on the trainees was good. The fact that the trainees themselves personally passed their training on to others is an exciting development. However, concern is expressed that too many are being taught the same skills. The fear is if large quantities of the same product are available, the market will not absorb them. More diversification of products needs to be considered. The appropriateness of sewing machine training is called into question. The girls are not able to purchase machines and the marketability of items produced is limited. There are local Damais to meet the commercial demand; hand sewing is more appropriate to domestic use of skills.

3. General Comments

A major project emphasis has been to include low caste people in training courses. This has not been realised apart from one participant.

Gossner Mission

The project has attempted to integrate those from lower castes into group activities of predominate higher castes. It is suggested that a more realistic approach may be to have separate activities for just low caste participation.

More attention needs to be given to the selection of trainees, especially for training which is being offered outside of the project area (carpenters training; tile making training; etc.). Training must not become an end itself. The project is committed to establishing viable industries and increasing income. Therefore, those trained must be able to benefit from training offered in that way. Also, training is not a one-off activity in most cases. Intense follow-up will be necessary into the future.

A suggestion for follow-up on production group formation has been made, perhaps with local area facilitators being links between the project and such groups. Different groups could receive particular advanced training and follow up, rather than large blocks of people receiving the same kind of input.

Groups could also be eligible for small loans from area banks and thus depend less upon the project. The difficulties of such loans is noted and perhaps the project itself needs to look at a credit/revolving loan scheme sometime in the future.

There are exiting possibilities in especially textile production and the project is encouraged to build on its present success in these areas, rather than to launch into too many new ideas.

It would be good if the project recruit a senior level Nepali staff person to work along side the expatriate involved in the section as a counter part.

III Non Formal Education

1. Objectives

On the whole, the objectives were met. The sections seems to have held as many classes as possible and one assumes participants are more aware of the development potential in themselves and in their community as a result. The section is commended for its work and the project for setting this as a priority area of involvement.

However, the appropriateness of the objectives themselves must be considered. Why hold as many classes as possible? Is this a valid objective? For what reason should classes be held at all? "As many as possible" is also a nebulous goal; when has one reached that? Holding classes should be seen as an activity, a means to reach some other end. Is it to make all people literate in the area? Why? What will that do for them? Is literacy an end in itself? Internationally, this position is being challenged. Is the objective to increase development awareness in general, and if so, how does one judge when that has happened?

The suggestion is made that literacy be seen as a means to other ends: for use of production groups, to aid the development of entrepreneurs. Also, the project is encouraged to concentrate on its exiting idea of community groups doing their own basic socio/economic surveys and proposal formulations.

Gossner Mission

2. Activities

Most of the activities were successfully implemented and reflect alot of input from staff and volunteer facilitators.

The attempt to set up libraries has not met with success and this is of some concern, not so much about libraries themselves, but the need they were meant to serve - provide reading material for newly literate people. A question for literacy work every where is why teach people to read if there is nothing for them to read? The project is encouraged to explore alternatives to village libraries if necessary. The "letters" sent in by class graduates formed into local interest booklets is very interesting. Also, materials which are available in general can be improved upon. Perhaps more entertaining material with good illustrations and large print would be useful.

Integration of other sections with in the NFE program has been minimal. For instance, one health lesson per year is probably not all that helpful. To give health the attention it needs in order to change the way people approach this area will need far more deliberate attention. The same holds true for the other areas in which the project works. Again, the objective is called into question, why have health teaching at all if it is not given adequate attention? What does this " integration" hope to achieve?

3. General Comments

The targeting of women is very good and the project has done extremely well in meeting this emphasis. The numbers of illiterate men in the area is something which should also be considered, especially as a part of the entrepreneur development aspect of the projects work.

Concern is expressed about the low participation of lower caste people in NFE classes. Perhaps a project staff person could be a facilitator initially of an all low cast group. Out of such a group a facilitator could be developed and encouraged to lead classes amongst this portion of the community.

The size of some groups should be considered. Is one facilitator to 25 participants effective? Is too much expected from facilitators in such situations? Will they "burn out"? What is the optimum size of a group? Some say that optimum size is 15 participants.

The groups thoroughly enjoy the drama/dancing/singing, etc. Can other innovative approaches to education be capitalised on? Letter writing, poems, a community book writing project?

Since literacy is not the only goal, but awareness building; a possible idea to purse would be taking groups themselves on local trips: to land slides; local service offices; project activity sites; health posts; etc. Confrontation with reality and problem identification should begin in the NFE experience.

The volunteer facilitators are highly motivated! To find this level of commitment is unique in and of itself. This motivation must be cherished and considered a challenge to keep at present levels. Is the project expecting too much of them? Working every evening for 3 hours, seven days a week is a large commitment for people who have to spend their days earning a living. They are volunteers, but rewards must be given in some form. Can remuneration be given by the group participants-a small "fee"? Can more field trips and other idea generating experiences be provided for?

Gossner Mission

The community NFE committees seem to be in name only. In practice they are not used, but rather bi-passed by project staff intent on getting the work done. How can these committees be used more effectively; share more of the responsibility? The facilitators sense little real support from them. Is this a "token" exercise by the programme? Is there something of value in a non-active committee? If not, should be dispensed with?

Better lighting for the evening classes is a critical need and the project is encouraged to pursue the solar light concept they have considered. The expense for the project seems well justified as an enablement service.

Walking to and from classes after dark is a problem for some participants. Is there a way the project can respond to this? Can older men or women be motivated to act as chaperones in particular difficult situations? Can the project consider equipping them with lanterns or torches for this purposed?

It is recommended the project look at the ability of the staff to properly supervise so many classes. Quality is certainly better than quantity when the objectives are so rich and vital to community development as the potential of NFE has already proven.

IV Water Systems

1. Objectives

This section has done very well over the past year. The water technicians have worked hard and well with good community participation.

As for the actual objectives, it is felt they were perhaps too ambitious, even if a full time civil engineer would have been in place. The major reason for objectives and activities not being met, however, is the fact that the engineer was not in place. This remains a serious problem for the project and its critical relationship with the community. Water is a high priority in the peoples mind. The responsibility for dealing with this must be in headquarters. The project is helpless to recruit an engineer.

The loan of a Himal Hydro engineer for several months was deeply appreciated and he pulled the project out of a difficult situation. This has served to highlight the need for competent technical people in our rural project's water programs in general and specifically in Surkhet.

The project will need to be sensitive that not too high expectations and too many activities be set for the engineer when he does come.

2. Activities.

Not all the activities were carried out, due to the above mentioned reasons. In general, it can be said that enough were attended to and they did serve to pursue the sections objective.

3. General Comments

The community is highly motivated to participate in water system construction. This motivation must be cherished and met by a UMN determination to provide technically competent input. The project is advised to back off from community pressure to work in this area unless it can do so compentently. It is better not to do such work if it cannot be done well.

Gossner Mission

The project has a good strategy for training systems over to community responsibility.

Future involvement in irrigation may mean the project will have to look closer at agricultural input as well. Potential increases in food production through irrigation has already been proven in by the project to date. The problems associated with irrigation also need to be considered, especially ongoing maintenance commitments. The project is encouraged to call on RDC to provide advice in this area.

Of special interest is the all women initiated drinking water effort being carried out in one particular village. This is the first of its kind that we know of. The project is commended for it's facilitation of this and perhaps other such womens' groups could be encouraged to do similar programs.

V. Health

1. Objectives

Generally speaking, the objectives were met, but to what extent it is not clear. The work was greatly hampered by the absence of the section leader for six months due to illness.

The objectives themselves are not easy to measure and it is suggested that the program consider setting definite goals which reflect why the work is needed in the first instance.

2. Activities

The implementing of activities suffered greatly because of the section leaders' absence. Those carried out tended to be very clinic oriented and therefore it is questioned how they served the project's basic philosophy of prevention. It is noted that the motivation/teaching aspect of the program almost entirely depends upon the expatriate section leader. The Nepali staff person is trained primarily in clinical aspects of health work and feels most confident in those areas when left to herself.

3. General Comments

The program has made a good start and in light of the fact that it is a relatively new venture, good progress has been made. However, if the project is serious about meeting this often expressed community need then serious attention must be given to the program. If not, the future out look is not encouraging.

It is felt the Nepali staff person who will take on the leadership of the program in a short time is not capable of taking it forward. She is neither skilled nor experienced in preventive health or community participation. As well, she is not able to diagnose and therefore at a loss in many ways regarding many aspects of the clinical work. She works well and faithfully in the areas she knows, but it seems the philosophy of the program itself is not understood by her.

Various approaches to deal with this scenario are mentioned: upgrade the skills of the Nepali staff person; continue an expatriate post for another three years; hire on a more qualified Nepali medical person to work alongside the present girl; reduce the program activities to those she is confident with, but realizing this will change the program's aims considerably; etc.

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It seems possible to have a health program which is appropriate to the project's philosophy. However, to do so half-heartedly is not right. Perhaps the project has responded to this felt need of the community in a somewhat reluctant manner; a conflict of interests.

It may be in the best interests of the project to concentrate on just one or two aspects of health care (first aid training/treatment) and one or two areas of heath education. This scaling down of activities, corresponding with appropriate training of staff, would be more effective perhaps. However, it may be in the best interests of the project to discontinue any health work altogether.

Problems arise in two other areas:

1. This is a remote project and project staff need to have medical expertise near. The Nepali staff person cannot cope with staff medical needs.

2. What may be in the best interests of the project may not be in the best interests of the community. This challenges the project's philosophy of responding to felt needs. Other needs may also be expressed, but who is to set priorities?

It is recommended that the project consider keeping the expatriate post filled with someone who can respond to staff medical needs as well as to move the program forward in a deliberate way. Lacking this, the project could attempt to recruit a qualified Nepali medical person who could do the same.

If the project chooses to respond in this way, it is suggested a visit by a Community Health Professional group be requested from Health Services. This group should spend 4-5 days with the project to help them determine a feasible way forward.

VI. Conservation

1. Objectives

Basically, it must be said that the objectives for this component have not been met. The staff person responsible for the program worked very hard,but was out of his depth, his training being in another related technical field. It seems the objectives set were unrealistic given the attention the project was able to direct toward the program.

2. Activities

A lot of the activities planned were carried out and gratitude is expressed once again to the staff. The work has been done in a difficult environment in which to get things moving. The fact that not all activities were implemented is again apparently due to a lack of deliberate attention by the project to make this a priority area.

Slow progress on forest registration can be expected, it is a bureaucratic problem. One must assume it will come through and go ahead with the actual work in that light.

Gossner Mission

3. General Comments

In general, it can be said that the outcome of this program is not satisfactory. This is recognised by the project to such an extent that closing down the section is being considered. However, the reasons cited for this lack of progress are called into question. The project has assumed lack of motivation on the part of the community to be the primary problem. However, when one considers the amount of donated labour given by communities to the nursery work, one questions a lack of motivation.

Other possible reasons for lack of success need to be considered:

1. The programme heavily depended on outside input from RDC. This is good for advisory sake, but it cannot replace vigorous follow-up from the project side. The JTA staff person in charge of follow up has had no forestry training; have expectations on him been placed too high?

2. The forestry Naike in charge of the successful (90% survival rate) nursery is paid by the district. The other nursery naikes were supposed to be paid by the communities, but were not. This has created jealousy and lack of motivation and interest. Should more than a 10% survival rate, under these conditions, be expected? Does a remuneration policy need to be considered here?

3. Does the species selection reflect the true needs of the people? Timber and fuel wood are still in abundance, but there is an acute need of fodder. Nursery species were primarily timber and fuel wood.

4. It seems the program has not received adequate technical input, the staff incapable of doing so from lack of training and little experience.

5. It may also be that the program has been a low priority of the project itself and has suffered as a result.

How should the situation be addressed? First of all, the project must decide on it's own commitment to this work. As in the case of the heath component, if there is no commitment to excelling, then perhaps it should not be attempted at all.

If there is lack of community interest, does that reflect the lack of project delivery? Community interest should be assessed, perhaps through a tentative move to close down the program, as suggested by the Project Director.

Should community interest surface (the Pradhan Pancha suggests it is a felt need) then the project should respond in some deliberate way. A forestry professional team should be invited out to help plan future involvement. Either the present JTA should be upgraded with technical forestry training, or else an experienced Nepali Ranger or forester should be employed.

Since forestry work is provided for in the pending agreement, it is recommended that the project not drop this program (unless there is no community interest), but move deliberately ahead. If interest is low, then perhaps forestry should be a target subject of the NFE program, to create interest. The future is bleak without affirmative action taking place to protect the forest in the project area.

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VII. General Comments concerning the project as a whole.

The project administration has made great strides in consolidating its management and bringing some major areas under control, especially financial accountability. This continued work is necessary to ensure project credibility with the community and with HMG. However, this has also resulted in project administration taking a larger percentage of resources: personnel, finances, time. Concern is expressed that administration personnel be skilled enough to relieve the Project Director of some basic responsibilities. Higher qualified personnel may ease the load and keep program support numbers lower because of higher efficiency. Staff training is recommended, or perhaps the recruiting of an office manager level person should be considered.

Other progress which should be noted is the work done on formulating a specific project strategy. The project is encouraged to continue this process of focusing their aims. The objectives set by the project components have at times been vague and therefore difficult for measuring the success in meeting them. This emphasizes the difficulties in setting quantitative indicators for qualitative goals. It would appear that the project has been operating more according to philosophy (often emerging) than to specific objectives. A product of this is that it becomes difficult to measure the result of implementing or not implementing activities: a minimal implementation would still fulfill the philosophy, but not necessarily prove effectiveness. Of some of the objectives which were not met, the activities set out to implement them have been justified because of positive "spin-off" effects. Such effects are encouraging, but caution is expressed in using secondary effects as justification. It would be better to concentrate on those effects as objectives themselves and analyze the activities to determine if there are more effective means to meet such goals, rather than means originally initiated to meet quite different objectives. A case in point would be skills training resulting in community awareness and domestic use, but not in viable income generating activities. Are there more appropriate ways to raise awareness? Are there more appropriate domestic skills to teach participants ?

Surkhet project has been an entrepreneur type of program. It has been characterized by being a seed-bed for new ideas and a proving ground for many philosophical and methodological ideals. The project is maturing and realty can often seem in conflict with good intentions. These ideals must continue to be challenged by practical outworking, but not cast off unless deliberately determined to do so. Community Development is very difficult work because it involves changing peoples attitudes and often entire ways of thinking on particular issues or even in general. The project should be encouraged with experience and progress gained so far. It must be careful not to slip into doing activities for activities sake. The push for visible results may cause the staff to become weary with qualitative goals. It appears a number of staff, and more importantly, component leaders are not well versed in the qualitative philosophy of the project. This is seen as a matter of concern and the project leadership is encouraged to give further attention to teaching and imparting basic Project principles to the staff itself.

The project seems to have developed along the lines of a strategy of "presence". This means that while we are there we will continue our work and activities; and, while there is work and activities to do, we will be there. A lingering question has to do with long term objectives: "When will we accomplish what we are here to do?" Similarly, "What is it we intend to accomplish in the long term?" Will we continue work because we are there?

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A concern with this is the absence of a definitive end point; a lack of specific long term objectives to meet. The project leadership speaks of the project's temporary presence in the Panchayat, and yet when questioned, the Pradhan Pancha assumes the project will be in his area for at least 15 years, and that is open-to extension! Perhaps with moves for consolidation and with experience gained, the project can look further at long term objectives to help guide year by year activities toward a specific target.

The project strategy states that the program is committed to meeting the community's real needs. This concept is basic to community development and the sensitivity of the project to this is recognized and strongly affirmed. Prior to his past year concern was expressed that the staff were trying to respond to too many needs and the effectiveness of meeting any in a definite way was threatened. The project leadership has worked hard to bring this under control and to begin looking at priority areas.

The ideal of meeting felt needs is ultimately tempered with various restraints and limitations, including the project's ability to respond. A tension can often exist between project-set priorities and community-set priorities. Also, tension can arise between government-set priorities and those set by the project and community. This complexity exists in the Surkhet situation. For instance, there is a strong desire for health input expressed by the community. The project has been hesitant in this sector for philosophical reasons and a concern lest health dominate the entire effort. As a result of this the project has held back from responding to an expressed need in a deliberate manner. Is there a conflict of interest? Is the community involved in setting priorities, or basically responding to project initiatives? Are local people donating volunteer labor to <u>project</u> activities? Or, do they really take ownership, resulting in the project taking part in <u>community</u> activities?

Concern is expressed by the lack of senior level, experienced Nepali staff members. This is seen as resulting in the Project Director being forced to take on too much direct component leadership. This scenario is certainly not desired by the Director and hopefully it will be addressed through recruiting attempts. Because the project seeks to minimize its personnel numbers, it may be necessary to closely examine the professional level of all staff. Retaining minimal size and yet concentrating on professional output and efficiency may mean the levels of most staff need to be higher. Concern is also expressed that some junior level staff have had too high expectations laid upon them. This is especially true of the conservation and health programs. It has also shown itself in the water systems work where technical competence has been less than needed for several activities, with resulting negative consequences.

The project team itself is exemplary. People seem to enjoy each other and there is a sense of dedication to something more than employment. This is an asset of great value. The leadership should be commended on how openness and comradeship has been emphasized.

Staff development should be further attended to and this must be shouldered by more than the Project Director; UMN in general must lend support to this. A major staff concern which will need attention soon is for local medical support. The Project Doctor and expatriate Nurse are soon to leave and there is at present no plan to replace them. Because of the remoteness of the area (one days walk from health facilities) it is suggested a capable medical person be retained to lend support to staff and the health component of the project itself.

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The discontinuance or sharp decrease of the activities of several components is being considered. It is recommended this movement be reassessed in light of two factors, First, are they allowed for in the pending agreement? If so, then we should be reluctant to let them go. In general, some feel Rural Development is on the decline throughout UMN. If opportunity is presenting itself in Surkhet, we should consider giving further attention there. Secondly, if programs have had poor performance, the reasons need to be carefully analyzed. It seems several components have not had the resources or input needed for success.

The project should be congratulated on its success with using local volunteers. The evaluation team was surprised to hear of the commitment without payment which these people have made. The value of this commitment should not be underestimated, but rather it should be rewarded in some form in order to keep the initiative alive. The project should look further at appropriate ways of encouraging these volunteers without creating dependance on the project's presence in the long term.

Finally, several comments made by the Pradhan Pancha need careful consideration:

1. Of the three assistance programs in the District he considers Surkhet Project to be the best. The other two are K-Bird and HMG. We are best because we respond most quickly to community requests; we are honest; we follow-up and supervise activities in a good way.

2. He questions the validity of certain skills training. People's expectations for the economic viability of such training are high. If they are not feasible in that sense, what is their use?

3. He believes that 25% of the people in the Panchayat now understand something about the development process - their eyes have been opened.

4. Of all the project activities, he considers NFE to be the most important. He values the literacy and mathematics skills gained, but most of all he values the opening of people's minds: awareness building.

"The opening of people's minds" - this is what is looked for as the basis for community development anywhere; this statement is a testimony to the ongoing success of the United Mission's Surkhet Project. Well done!

Jim Alexander
Rural Development Secretary/Evaluation Team Leader
27/9/88

Gossner Mission

2/22

To: Those who have already received a copy of the "Working Together" Women's Interest Group Report.

From: Nancy Molin and Heather Payne

Date: July 12, 1989

Subject: Additions to the Report.

Preliminary copies of the report of the workshop on UMN and Nepali Women were distributed to a number of you, especially H.Q. staff. Since that time, a meeting was held on July 5, and it was decided that a number of additional pages would be distributed with the full report. In addition, we wish to note that one of the appendices, headed "UMN's Posts for Nepali Women" has caused some confusion. This was never intended to be an exhaustive list of such posts, it is only a listing of questionnaire responses given by <u>those present at the workshop</u>. The questionnaire activity is described on pg. 3 of the report.

With this memo, you are also receiving the additions to the report. First is a memo from Howard Barclay to all Project Directors and others, then a half-sheet which is an addition to your "Study Guide", providing discussion questions for the "Recommendations" coming out of the workshop (pg 11). And lastly, a sheet detailing some of the responses and discussions that have already arisin around this report.

Please accept our apologies for the confusing aspects of the reporting process!

Sabine,

I think Heather said she sent you a copy of the report already. These are some supplements we sent out later. The last page is an essay from my mission's magazine that I thought you might enjoy.

Hope you're having a good time!

Nancy

Gossner Mission

MEMORANDUM

To: Project Directors/Heads of Institutions

From: Howard Barclay, Executive Director

Subject: Workshop on LMN's Impact on Nepali Women

Date: July 7, 1989

Attached you will find a report on the recent workshop: "Working Together- LMN and Nepali Women", as well as a memo/study guide from the workshop's reporters. This workshop was held in response to my own request for recommendations as to how LMN can address the concern of our Board of Directors for work with women in Nepal.

Originally, it had been hoped that the outcomes of this workshop could be discussed during Annual Conference so that many more members of LMN could be a part of the recommendation process. As you know, that was impossible this year, so we are trying another route for gaining the participation of as many people as possible in this vital discussion. A fortunate result is that at the project level, you will be able to include the insights of our Nepali colleagues as well.

I feel that it is extremely important that the issue of women in development be discussed at all levels of the United Mission to Nepal, and I hope that you and your staff will give this report much thoughtful attention. Please study it and send your responses to Nancy Molin, Andhi Khola Project by September 10. Nancy will assemble all the responses and prepare to present them to me and to the next Women's Interest Group meeting.

I was able to be present at the July 5th meeting of the Group, and together we discussed a number of possible revisions to the Recommendations (pg 11). These are attached at the end of the full report.

I would like to stess that the questionnaire results from the workshop (Appendix 5) do not give an accurate picture of the current position of women employed by LMN, but were only an ad hoc summary given by the participants.

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Notes of preliminary comments and discussions between Howard Barclay and the Women's Interest Group, July 5, 1989.

(Howard stressed that he has not had time to study these recommendations, and these are preliminary comments.)

Might the initial statement of purpose be too concise, particularly the phrase: "...determines to work..." as if UMN has never done such work before? Perhaps something like: "...determines to include work..." might be clearer and more in keeping with the expanded comment in "c)".

A. i): Could having the representatives appointed by the Executive Director seem to be promoting centralization and excluding Project and Project Directors from decision-making?

A.iii): Many Projects/Institutions do not have Planning and Management Committees, and this concern may, in fact, be entirely covered in section iv).

B. iv): Should read: "...represented on the Co-ordinating Committee at relevant points by its chairperson."

B. v): Is it workable to propose entirely open meetings from the point of view of a work supervisor who may have to decide who will get work release time and paid travel to attend the meeting?

C. ii): The expatriate worker may not be a current postholder transferred to this work from something else.

Howard reiterated his strong support for the work of the Women's Interest Group, and for the general thrust of these recommendations.

The Women's Interest Group received these comments with thanks and also was glad to have Howard's presence for part of its discussion/response to his concerns. It was decided that further decisions would not be made without extensive comment and contributions from all sectors of UMN. However, a lively discussion did take place, and a few further comments may be of interest to those considering these recommendations.

Concerning the "Statement of Purpose": this is a carefully worded statement and, although its writers recognize that it is far from perfect, changes must also be carefully thought out. The group suggested the following revision:

"Recognizing the intrinsic worth and full humanity accorded to women by Jesus, the United Mission to Nepal determines to continue working for the good of Nepali society with particular emphasis on the needs of girls and women."

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Concerning Section A: The group is concerned that there should be some formal structure whereby the project/institution is accountable to UMN and to the Women's Interest Group for inclusion of women's concerns in all its work. Several possibilities were discussed, such as including an annual report by the Project Representative in the project's reports. Probably each project/institution will have to work out its own system for assuring that there is, in fact, "on-going involvement and input in the project planning and evaluation process in relation to women's concerns" (A. iv).

Concerning Section B iv: Co-ordinating Committee representation need only be at "relevant points" as long as there is agreement about what is "relevant".

Concerning Section B v b: We feel strongly that the Women's Interest Group meetings must be open to all interested parties on all occasions. Some structure could be included to make clear that only official Project Representatives (or their substitutes) must get work release time to attend meetings, but anyone with the time may attend. Moreover, projects may wish to send more than one official representative to some meetings. Financial arrangements remain to be worked out, depending, in part upon project response. At some time, it may be necessary to establish a structure of "voting members" and "observers", but up until now, all decisions have been made by a process of concensus.

These and other points remain to be hammered out by the UMN community (or communities). We hope that a very large segment of UMN and UMN-associated people will contribute their ideas and energy to perfecting and fleshing out these proposals in the coming months.

Gossner Mission

To: Women's Interest Group mailing list

From: "Working Together - UMN and Nepali women" workshop reporters

Date: June 29, 1989

Subject: "Working Together - UMN and Nepali women" workshop report and study guide.

Enclosed you will find a long and somewhat detailed report of the recent planning workshop "Working Together - UMN and Nepali Women". In order to help you make this relevant and useful to your own group we are offering a brief study guide. We hope it will be useful for you to consider the same questions we started with and the conclusions we proposed. It is our very great hope that this vital debate will continue throughout UMN, and we are very anxious to know the ideas and concerns of those who, because of lack of fuel or lack of time, could not be with us in the workshop. We do not want to become an isolated special interest group within UMN, because the issue of the impact of our work on women and families is central to all actions we undertake, and, as you will see, not entirely the same as the issue of the impact of our work on Nepal in general.

One of the main objectives of the workshop that was successfully achieved was to draw up a series of proposals for the future of UMN's work in the area of women's issues. These proposals will be presented to the Executive Director, in early July and are also included in this report. The proposals are far from finalized, and we hope that all parts of UMN will contribute to their further development. One of the proposals was that the Women's Interest Group, which has been meeting monthly, receive more official status within UMN and have Project representatives. This proposal has been designed to encourage the participation of unassigned spouses as representatives. It is also proposed that meetings be held quarterly (once every three months), instead of monthly, in the hope that project representation will be able to be more sustained and regular. Further details of the Womens Interest Group representation system will be worked out and communicated to Projects. Please let us know what your own ideas are about the best way to handle this quarterly meeting.

STUDY GUIDE

We suggest that this report be examined and discussed in an all-project staff meeting (and/or ASO team meeting). One interested project member, possibly an unassigned spouse, could be designated to read the report and study guide and then to present them to the entire group. Alternatively, all members could have a personal copy to read.

1) Collection of background knowledge.

We suggest that the group begin with the process that the workshop found extremely valuable: give each participant five minutes (or unlimited time) to share experiences and insights from their own life story, especially those relating to their own family background and family's attitudes and expectations about girls' and boys' roles, education, work, etc. Other areas about which people may wish to share are: role models that were important to them and other outside-the-family experiences relating to gender roles.

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2] Discussion Questions

Analysis of the Current Situation:
Examine our brainstormed lists describing the situations of women at different stages of life, and of problems women face. What would you add? Subtract? Keep but modify? Do you in general agree or disagree with our lists?

What changes have you, and especially the Nepali women among you seen in the past few decades in the situation of Nepali women?

What is the vision of Nepali women you know for their own and their daughters' future?

Changes:
Examine the organic diagrams showing the interconnections between the various solutions we dreamed up. How would you modify these diagrams? What should be added? Subtracted? Modified? Do you agree or disagree with the assumptions and approaches shown in the diagrams?

UMN:
Detail your project's or group's achievements in women's development. Congratulate yourselves for all that you, and UMN in general have achieved in this area! Are there specific areas where you would have liked to have done better? In light of the above discussion on the situation, the changes, the vision, and the possible solutions, do you want to establish any new goals or policies for your project's work?

Proposals:
Study the proposals and discuss them with respect to your own work. Are there suggestions made to the projects that you are not prepared to fulfill? Do you want to suggest any modification of these proposals?

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Sabine Häüsler

Recommendations to the UMN Executive Director
from the Women's Interests Workshop held May 1-3, 1989,
in partial response to the Board's request to formulate
"goals, strategies, policies and administrative structure for handling women's affairs in UMN".

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i) for a 2 year period, with mid-term review after one year (it is our hope that there would be no on-going need for any special body after this 2-year period);

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ii) with the status of a Professional Group (on the model of the Foresters' Group);

iii) reporting to the Executive Director;

iv) represented on the Co-ordinating Committee by its chairperson.

v) Its membership would comprise

a) all Women's Interest Group Project Representatives
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d) other functions determined in consultation with the Executive Director.

C. **That there should be a designated post of Women's Interest Officer**

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Frauenfrage 2/22

Working Together

Nepali women & UMN

a planning workshop



May 1st-3rd Headquarters Kathmandu

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WORKING TOGETHER
Nepali women & UMN

THE REPORT on THE PLANNING WORKSHOP

On May 1,2, & 3, 1989, a group of nineteen UMN women and men met at UMN H.Q. to discuss the very broad topic of Women in Nepal. Our immediate goal was to respond to a request from the Executive Director that we propose "goals, strategies, policies, and administrative structures" to address the UMN Board of Directors' concern for work with Nepali women. It had been hoped that an outside consultant would facilitate this workshop, but as she was unable to come to Nepal, the workshop as planned by a committee of UMN expatriate women. The workshop had five parts as follows:

Introductions: telling our life stories and sharing with two resource persons: Magee Shah and Sarita Sharma.

Situation Analysis: studying the current situation of women in Nepal and determining major problem areas.

Goals and Changes: defining areas in which we hope to see change for Nepali women and discussing overall goals.

UMN: analysing UMN's characteristics and capabilities; its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats encountered in its work, especially regarding women.

Plans: defining our proposals for goals, strategies, policies and administrative structures for UMN's work with women.

The committee originally planned to invite 25 participants to include one Nepali and one expatriate from each project. Because of travel difficulties, it was impossible to have more than 19 members, of whom only six were from outside Kathmandu. It is hoped that through this report and study guide, more input from projects can be incorporated into any further plans for work with women. The program and participant list are attached.

An especially memorable feature of the seminar was the daily worship service planned for each morning by Beth Olesen of Butwal Project. These worship sessions brought together Christian and non-Christian participants in an attitude of praise and contemplation before the deep and sometimes painful issues with which we were dealing. Orders of worship for the first two days are attached (last day was more informal).

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MONDAY MAY 1st

SESSION 1

During the first worship session, Kath White shared a lesson from Revelation 22:2 "And the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." Claiming this promise for ourselves, we pinned leaves with each of our names to a tree poster designed by Kath.

SESSION 2

INTRODUCTIONS
Because we believe that relationships and personal stories are the raw material out of which policies and principles are drawn, the workshop devoted the entire first morning and part of the afternoon to becoming better known to each other through giving each person a chance to tell whatever they chose of their life journey with some emphasis on our experience of gender roles. These stories brought us much closer to people whom we thought we had known well. From the stories, we drew a few generalizations and common themes.

SESSION 3

SITUATION ANALYSIS
A. RESOURCE PERSONS
In the afternoon session, we were fortunate to have the assistance of two resource persons: Magee Shah and Sarita Sharma. These women shared their own life stories and their own wisdom about Nepali women's situations. We had a freewheeling discussion during which we asked them questions as they occurred to us.

Sarita Sharma is presently a lecturer in sociology at the Institute of Medicine. Coming from a conservative, middle class Brahmin family, for many years she has generously shared with UMN orientation groups her insights into the role of women in Nepal.

Magee Shah is an American woman who married her Nepali husband and came to Nepal at age twenty. Having been a Nepali daughter-in-law, wife, mother, and businesswoman for many years now, she. too, was able to share many helpful illustrations and insights into our topic.

We asked Sarita and Magee particularly to comment on changes they have observed in women's lives in Nepal, and on Nepali women's own vision for a changed and better future. The points noted below came up as responses to questions and comments from other participants.

CHANGES: There is much change, especially in the middle and upper classes. These changes can be seen in many areas:

Economic: Before, there was a belief that it was below a family's dignity to send daughters to work, but now their income is valued, therefore girls are encouraged to be educated and families value education in both daughters and daughters-in-law. (Depending on the family's situation, the earnings of an unmarried daughter may go to her parents, with pocket money for her, and a married woman's earnings may often be used primarily for her children). There are now more employment opportunities for women and many well-educated,

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qualified women available for paid work and other opportunities. 30 years ago, girls were practically locked inside the house. Now, at least in the city, women can walk alone to work or visit friends. It was commented that the whole world has changed in the last 20 years, and so as Nepal is exposed to other pressures and cultures, people look for an easier, more comfortable life. Moreover, there are now many more women struggling to develop their potential and younger girls and women are looking up to strong, educated women. Everyone is pioneering. Although there are many, many changes discrimination and cultural limitations still exist: a woman even of superior qualifications, is still considered one step below a man. On the other hand, in the home, a husband will not make a decision without consultation with his wife. A man will usually be the one to make the public statement, but in the background the women advises or is consulted.

Religious: before, people (especially women) used to spend much time in puja, but now in a time of economic activity people are becoming more humanistic and religious activities have lessened.

Education: even in villages, more and more parents are sending girls to school.

Government policies: although laws are on the books to protect women (e.g. in divorce) women are not so conscious of what their rights are and what alternative possibilities there are. Who will support a woman with marital problems? These ideas are in the minds of women. The best thing that women can do is to be a support to each other (e.g. Gandhi Ashram). Women's organisations can give psychological and moral support to needy women, even if more tangible help is unavailable.

Political: women are now standing for election and are Panchayat members.

HOPES: The two main hopes of Nepali women for their own and their daughters' future are for economic security and social prestige gained through education. These are the important needs that any development work will have to note well.

B. ANALYSIS OF LIFE STAGES

To begin a more formal process of analysis of women's situation in Nepal, we divided into small groups of four or five and worked on simple descriptions of the various stages and roles of women's lives. The life stages were:

Infancy/girlhood
Education
Marriage
Motherhood
Marriage disruption
Daily work
Paid employment
Mother in law
Maturity and death (See Appendix)

UMN'S PRESENT WORK WITH WOMEN.

Information was requested from workshop participants about their project's involvement with Nepali women and a questionnaire was used to obtain this up-to-date data. Only 7 projects were represented so the information gained was only sketchy.(See Appendix) Some facts that emerge from this and the previous questionnaire of Jan 1988 are listed briefly here:

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Benefits Nepali women have gained from UMN work;

- employment, economic gain
- easier access to drinking water, electricity, other technical advances
- equality in treatment
- health education and services, chulos, sanitation
- fodder, fuel, food supplies
- literacy
- income generating skills training
- as wives of BTI tradesmen
- training in animal health
- gain in self-respect
- challenge, opportunities
- better treatment by husbands, less drunkenness
- quality education from Gandaki Boarding School

Bad effects on women from UMN work;

- excessive dependence on ex-patriates
- milled, over-refined rice
- double load of work from income generation
- distrust through income generation
- travel to work at difficult times of day
- split families because of remote locations
- low status still suffered by nurses

Plans for increasing benefits for women;

- BTI aims to transplant more women into jobs
- Accommodation added at Nursing Campus and GBS
- Encouragement given to women teachers to write textbooks for higher education
- Agricultural improvements eg. cash crops of fruit and silk, appropriate machinery
- increased use of scholarships for rural girls

Plans for increasing benefits for whole families;

- Nursing Campus encourages school attendance for staff children with financial scheme
- income generation for men

TUESDAY MAY 2nd

The day's discussions very closely followed the schedule set out in the Program. (See Appendix)

SESSION 1

In the opening worship session, Lyn Leane gave a short talk on Jesus' encounters with women and His attitude to them.

SESSION 2

NEPALI WOMEN'S VOICES: Short extracts of women's stories, thoughts and writings were read out by several participants. This formed a useful review of the previous day's discussions on the lives and struggles of women and girls. A sentence or two from some extracts are given here:

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Interview with an Indian woman doctor who has put "girl child" concerns firmly on the South Asian agenda--

"in 1985 the United Nations Decade for Women had ended, but the people concerned seemed to have forgotten about the status and needs of the female child, who ultimately becomes a woman ...Research shows that while on the one hand boys are more readily taken to the doctor and to hospital,the morbidity (rate of sickness) among girls is actually higher."

Servant girl from Okhaldhunga --

"I began my work with the conditions that they pay monthly wage of Rs.150 and send me to school. But even after 4 whole years they have neither given me my wage nor have arranged a single thing for my study."

Sarada Devi´s story --

"One day when I was in the forest collecting firewood one of my distant relatives passed by and saw me alone...and then raped me... a dead child was born... The police arrested me and held me in prison... I have been in jail for 5 years and have 15 more to serve."

Andhikhola story --

"From the very first, by playing cards and gambling, her husband lost all his land and property...he left the country... the wife and children maintained themselves by working for other people...the husband comes home from time to time... brings nothings... drinks..smokes and then abuses his wife."

Student´s voices...

"I want to teach math in a school."
"I don´t want to stay at home doing nothing."
"I would like to major in Home Science and then stop my study. I would prefer to develop my personality and be a good, gentle, educated girl for the sake of my family and my country."

Kalpana: a new Nepali woman --

"It is not enough to generate more income for women, it is also essential to attack patriarchy (she uses the Nepali term) and women´s subordination."

Sangeeta Rana --

"Being a Hindu it is quite difficult at times to admit that our religion is biased against women since religion is largely regarded as sacrosant."

All Nepal Women´s Organization --

"..our path is neither to stick to traditional values and religios belief totally, nor to the western approach. Our path should be towards nationalism, social and political freedom, economic equality and justice."

SESSION 3

DEFINING OUR GOALS

In this session, small groups analysed the problems identified in each of the life stages and selected the 3-5 most important ones. These were also told to

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the whole group and an overall consensus was reached. The problems were arranged under 4 broad headings:

Economic problems, especially those caused by:
-lack of health
-lack of financial security

Political problems, especially:
-poor law enforcement
-lack of legal security

Problems of igorance and lack of education,especially regarding:
-health

Cultural/Social problems, especially:
-lack of moral support for those in trouble
-domination & dependency in gender roles
-fatalism and passivity
-pressure to have children
-society's attitudes to women and women's attitudes towards themselves

Then each small group looked at one problem area and suggested desired changes which would enhance the situation of women. In the following reporting time an organic diagram in the form of a web was made on a large chart, one for each problem/change area.

SESSION 4

UMN'S PART IN ACHIEVING CHANGES

A. UMN as an organization was looked at by the whole group in a brainstorming session. Its strengths, weaknesses, its opportunities for action, and its threats or limiting factors were considered.

An example of one of its opportunities is the possibility of a slightly new direction because of having to draft a new General Agreement with the Government. A threat or limiting factor, on the other hand, is the uncertainty of the outcome of the new Agreement.

There are other instances where the same factor can be seen as both positive and negative, both a strength and a weakness, both an opportunity and a threat at the same time. This is indicated by (+) & (-) symbols on the list attached.

B. To consider which of our desired changes were possible for UMN to aim for, the small groups worked together again. Taking one of the CHANGE organic charts each group marked the areas of change considered feasible.This proved a surprisingly quick and simple task. These goals were then numbered in order of priority from 1-5. See diagrams on pages 7 & 8.

As a large group we discussed which of UMN's functional areas (e.g. Rural Development, Engineering and Industrial Development, Health Services and Education) was best equipped for tackling each goal. Some goals were seen to full under more than one functional area e.g.to support existing women's organizations falls under the Health Services & Rural Development. Some goals are appropriate to the work of all the areas e.g. to increase opportunities for girls' & women's education & training.

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CHANGES for Nepali women & girls — the goals defined by the workshop

note:
- underline shows those felt feasible for UMN
- numbers show priority

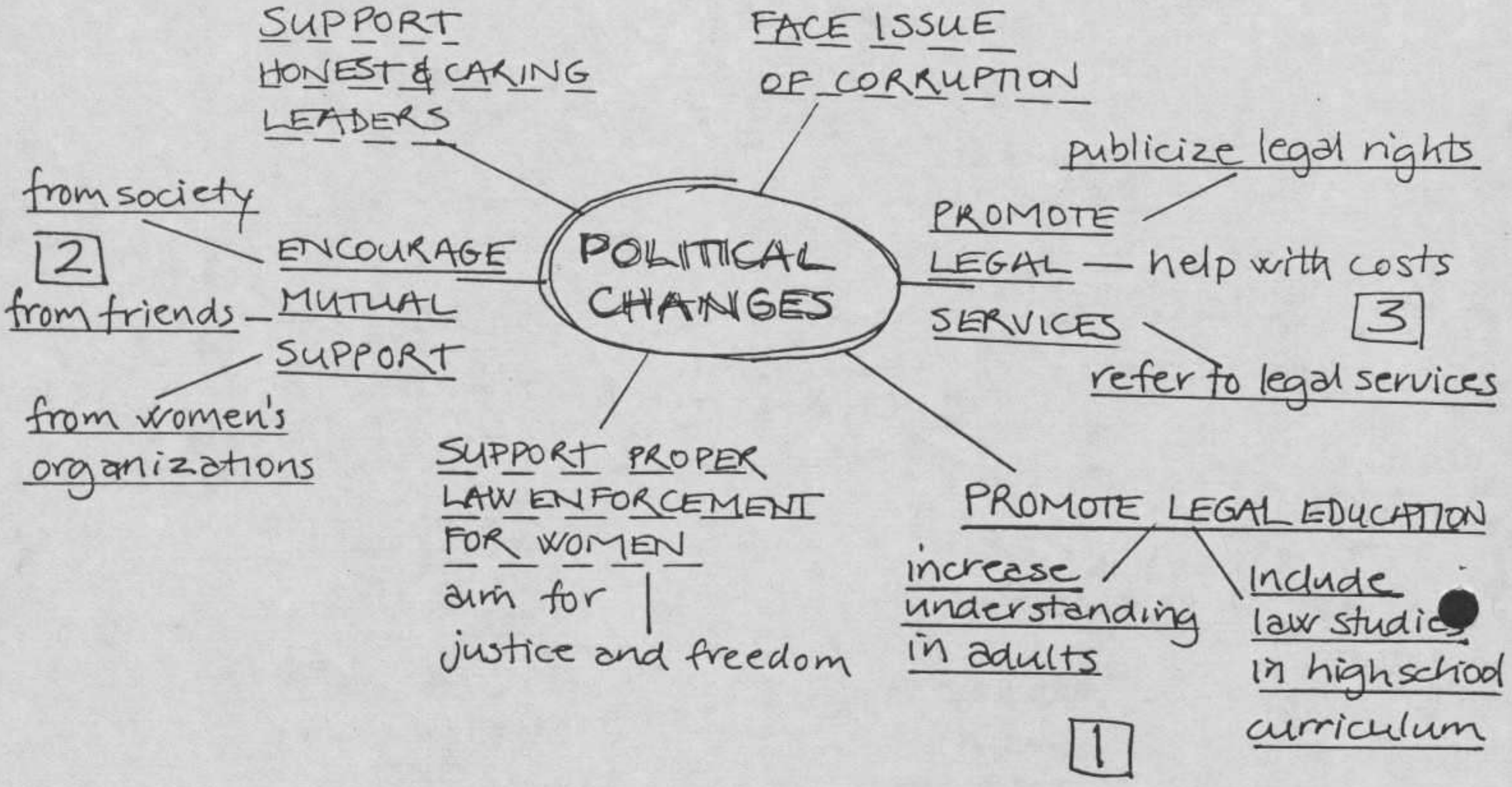
ECONOMIC CHANGES

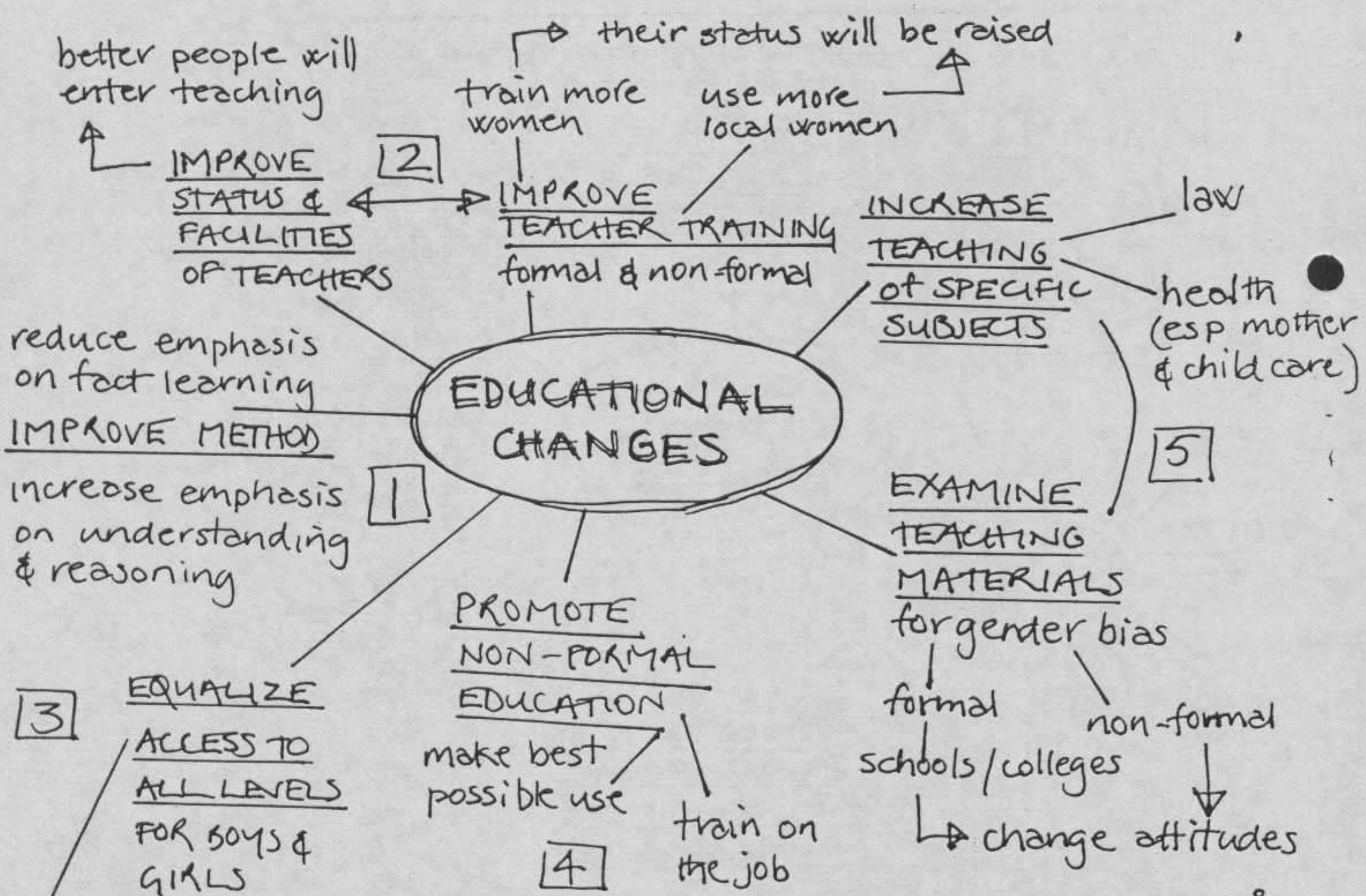
- 3 ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY SELF-HELP
  - what effects on ordinary people?
- CONTROL POPULATION
  - new jobs
- EXAMINE TOURISM
- 1 INCREASE EMPLOYMENT
  - equal opportunities
- IMPROVE MONEY MANAGEMENT
  - Govt.
- 5 households
- 2
  - cottage industries
  - natural resources
- ASSIST NEPAL'S INDEPENDENCE
- CREATE/SUPPORT SHELTERED CENTRES
  - residence
  - training
  - income
- 4
- PROVIDE MORE QUALITY EDUCATION
- RE-DISTRIBUTE LAND

SOCIAL/CULTURAL CHANGES

- same opportunities & facilities for all
- 2
  - attitudes towards oppression against women
- EXAMINE EQUALITY OF CASTES
- RAISE AWARENESS OF SOCIAL/CULTURAL SITUATION
- DEVELOP ATTITUDE OF RESPECT & CONCERN FOR WOMEN AS INDIVIDUALS
- 2
- QUESTION SOCIAL ATTITUDES/TRADITIONAL VALUES
- cellgroups
- 1
- ENCOURAGE WOMEN TO IDENTIFY WITH EACH OTHER
  - within Nepal
  - between Nepal & other countries
- EXAMINE SOCIAL PRESTIGE
  - education
  - marriage
- 4
- CAMPAIGN FOR MEN TO TEACH, SUPPORT WIVES & DAUGHTERS TO READ & WRITE
- 3

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WEDNESDAY MAY 3rd

SESSION 1

In today's worship Mia Voreland talked on being encouragers, "healing leaves", drawing attention to Jesus' conversation with the woman at the well.

SESSION 2

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES FOR ACHIEVING EACH GOAL.
It was thought that the workshop's next priority was not to devise these strategic activities as stated in the program but to concentrate on the "structures for handling women's affairs in UMN."

SESSION 3

UMN'S ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES.
The group needed to be more familiar with the existing structures and decision-making procedures before coming up with recommendations. An organizational chart had been prepared and this was explained and amended. (See Appendix)
The position of the Women's Interest Group was marked as reporting directly to the Director.

WOMEN'S INTEREST GROUP HISTORY.
The Women's Interest Group's history was explained again briefly. Women's issues in UMN were first addressed by Sabine Hausler working as a forester from January 1986 particularly concerned with the effects of forestry on women. In November 1987 she presented a paper to the Board of Directors on women's issues on the initiative of Jim Alexander, Rural Development Secretary, as part of one of the first specific Rural Development presentations at this level. The presentation was very warmly received and some surprise was expressed that UMN had not addressed women's issues before.

Also at this time considerable interest arose from an NFE seminar organized by Kath White when Ida Singh from India spoke of her work with women in Madras. A small group then started to meet with the Director's approval to discuss common concerns, the beginning of the Women's Interest Group.

In Jan 1988 a questionnaire was sent to UMN ex-patriate staff. This was to focus attention on and enquire about the effects of UMN's work with Nepali women. The response, although only partial was used in a presentation on Nepali women's development at the following RDC seminar in May.

A meeting at the Annual Conference was then held and gained enough interest for monthly meetings, with the Director's approval, to continue in order to discuss issues, note progress, and hear of other's work in this area.

In November 1988 Kath and Sabine were asked to give a progress report to the Board of Directors on the year's activities. The Board then requested the Executive Director to obtain specific recommendations from the Women's Interest Group that formed the goal of this workshop.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

These were discussed fully in an open forum of the whole group. Kath White and Sabine Hausler have rationalised the points admirably and set them out lucidly in the document reproduced on page 11.

IMMEDIATE ACTION

1) A group was formed to record the material gained from the collective knowledge and experience of the participants. This would take the form of:

i) A workshop report and study guide to be sent to all projects for discussion to stimulate awareness of:
their own situation and possibilities of change
the work of the Women Interest Group
This has been prepared by Nancy Molin and Heather Payne.

ii) A resource package of the life stages situation analysis amplified by researched material to offer widely to training organisations, aid agencies, women's action groups etc.
Mia Voreland, Bishnu Rai and Kath White will work on this with Marcia Smith's help.

2) The recommendations will be presented to Howard Barclay by Kath White and Bishnu Rai in early July.

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CONCLUSION

Although the organizers of the workshop felt somewhat at a loss without the experienced of the invited resource person, Kamla Bhasin, to guide the workshop, the goals of the workshop were satisfactorily achieved.

Key points of the workshop discussions emerged from constantly recurring themes. These were:

1) The need to encourage women to mutually support each other to withstand present problems and work towards positive change.
2) The importance of greater networking between UMN and other organisations sharing the same concern for women and girls. We need a wider knowledge of other organisations and individuals in order
   - to be able to avoid duplication of effort.
   - to promote an integrated, more effective attack on the current problems.
   - to support existing organisations in whatever way possible.
3) The core cause of womens´s low status in Nepali culture can only be addressed on the level of a change of society´s attitudes, including the attitudes of women to themselves.
   The enormity of bringing about this fundemental change was not minimised but it was felt that positive action does lie within the scope of UMN.
4) The need for improved education and training of girls and women across the board in UMN´s work.

A WORD OF THANKS

We would like to express our appreciation to Marcia Smith for all her work in arranging the excellent refreshments throughout the workshop.

A FINAL WORD OF THANKS

We are extremely grateful to Dr. David Barnhart of Church World Service based in Dhaka Bngaladesh who, having heard about the Women´s Interest Groupe has made funds available for its work. Church World Service is one of the supporting agencies of UMN.

WIG-WOR

June 30, 1989

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Goal of the workshop:

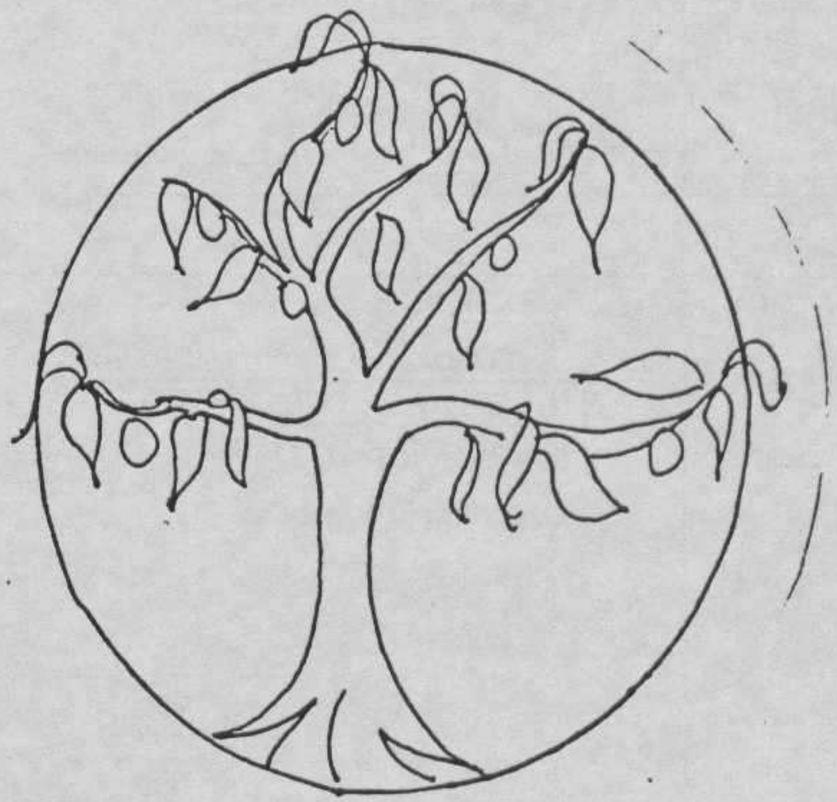
To fulfil a brief from the Executive Director
"to formulate goals, strategies, policies
and administrative structures
for handling women's affairs in UMN."

List of participants:

1 Jim Alexander	RDS
2 Linda Alexander	KTM
3 David Grosz	Trees
4 Sabine Häusler	Trees
5 Tullis Hoftun	KTM/Butwal
6 Lyn Leang	Butwal
7 Nancy Molin	Anahi khola
8 Elizabeth Olesen	Butwal
9 Heather Payne	Surkhet
10 Gita Pradhan	Nursing Campus
11 Bishnu Rai	Nursing Campus
12 Mahendra Shakya	Surkhet
13 Dick Smith	Language cons.
14 Marcia Smith	KTM
15 Neema Thapa	Andhi khola
16 Winnie Thuma	Marketing cons.
17 Mia Vore land	Counselor
18 Gareth Woraell	Personnel
19 Kath White	NFE

Working Together

Nepali women & UMN
a planning workshop



May 1st-3rd Headquarters Kathmandu

Gossner Mission

	MONDAY, MAY 1ST	TUESDAY, MAY 2ND	WEDNESDAY, MAY 3RD
10·00	Welcome to Participants WORSHIP: Beth Olesen	WORSHIP: Beth Olesen	WORSHIP: Beth Olesen
		NEPALI WOMEN'S VOICES: a reading Heather Payne	10:30 · Chairperson: Sabine Häusler STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES FOR ACHIEVING EACH GOAL · Activity — helps — hindrances Who What When How Time frame ↓ Action Plan
	10·45 Chairperson: Kath White INTRODUCTIONS: · to the purpose of the workshop · each participant's own story · our expectations for this Workshop. QUESTIONNAIRES: Situation in projects	11·00 Chairperson: DEFINING OUR GOALS · What changes would we most like to see? · Who would be affected by these changes? In what ways? · What is/are the best possible outcome(s) we wish to achieve?	
1·00	LUNCH — HQ. GARDEN		
2·00	Chairperson: Sabine Häusler THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN NEPAL Magee Rana Sarita Sharma ↓ Definition of the situation of girls and women in Nepali life; needs, problems, changes, opportunities and progress	2·00 Chairperson: UMN's PART IN ACHIEVING THESE CHANGES Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats · Which goals are possible, and realistic for UMN to work on? · What are the priorities? · What functional areas, projects and people are already or would be involved?	2·00 Chairperson: Gareth Wardell ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES 3·30 Chairperson: Kath White SUMMING UP
5·00			

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ORDER OF WORSHIP
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP
KATHMANDU NEPAL
1st May, 1989

A WORD OF WELCOME AND NAMASTE

INVOCATION

A CALL TO PRAISE: Let us worship the author of creation, whether we call him Lord, Almighty, Bhagawan, Prabhu, Parmeshwar, God, He is worthy to be praised. He who has made us man and woman, He who has make our world and the fullness thereof, He who has called us to love one another in spite of all our differences. Let us raise our voices of praise to Him.

HYMN OF PRAISE : PRAISE TO THE LORD / THE ALMIGHTY

LITANY OF THANKSGIVING :

Liturgist : We thank you, Lord, for your gift of time that we can come together in spite of the difficulties on hand.

Organizers: In spite of the uncertainties of our time, we thank you for your constant call, your voice of direction, to serious consider a segment in society like the women for service and development.

Participants: We thank you, Oh God, for the wholeness of the human family, for the people of other faiths and of none, especially those who are our friends and neighbours.

Male participants : We thank you for the rich variety of human experience and the gifts we bring to one another when we meet in a spirit of acceptance and love.

Female participants : We thank you for dialogue in community, and for mutual enrichment and growing understanding.

Together : We thank you for movements to establish and sustain the legitimate rights of persons of every religious conviction.

Liturgist : We thank you for your gift of love in all human relationships and we offer this worship as thanksgiving.

All together : We pray that as we as we work with each other for these three days we can share our conviction with integrity and listen to one another in humility.

Song of Exultation : I Will Enter His Gates with Thanksgiving

A call to Confession : When I needed a neighbour were you there, were you there?

Confession and Readings of Biblical Narratives:

Reader 1 : Matthew 6: 34-37

Silence

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ORDER OF WORSHIP
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP
Kathmandu, Nepal
May 2, 1989

PREPARATION — This Is the Day

CALL TO WORSHIP

Leader: Sisters and brothers, we have come together again to worship God who is the source of strength and wisdom.
People: We ask Him to lead us. We ask Him to teach us.
Leader: To Him we offer this day again for creative work in an atmosphere of acceptance and loving fellowship.
People: Let us worship the Lord.

SONGS OF PRAISE — Immortal, Invisible, Great Hymns of Faith, p. 34.
Lauda Te Omnes Gentes (Praise the Lord, all ye Peoples, Taize song)

PRAYER OF THANKS

Leader: Dear God, for the opportunity of sharing and listening to our own life stories,
Response: We thank you.
Leader: For having given yourself as our root, our tree of life, our source of life,
Response: We thank you.
Leader: For letting us see ourselves the leaves, the branches of your tree, able to participate in the healing of the wounded, and in the healing of the nations,
Response: We thank you.
Leader: For the time of sharing and learning about the plight of Nepali women and girls,
Response: We thank you.
All : We pray that you grant us more insights into the truth. Deepen our understanding. Widen our commitment.
Leader : To our one great Lord we offer these thanks.
Response: Amen.

SONG OF AWARENESS — When I Needed A Neighbor (remembering the situation of Nepali women and girls from infancy, girlhood, marriage, old age)

RESPONSIVE READING — Isaiah 40: 28-31 or Great Hymns of Faith, p. 472 no. 19

SONG OF PREPARATION — Give Me Oil In My Lamp

SHARING OF REFLECTION — Lyn Leane

A CALL TO INTERCESSORY PRAYERS — Lighting of the Candle

SHARING OF PARTICULAR CONCERNS/ OPEN TIME FOR PRAYER

SONG OF DEDICATION — Make Me a Channel of your Peace

SENDING FORTH (by all)

May the God of love who shared his love strengthen us in our love for others
May the Christ who shared His life grant us grace that we might share our life
May the Holy Spirit indwelling in us empower us to be of service to others. Amen.

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ANALYSIS OF LIFE STAGES. description and problems

INFANCY / GIRLHOOD

Economic problems:
- Lack of employment
- Over-population
- Unjust distribution of land
- Low wages
- Corruption
- Heavy dependence on outside aid
- Malnutrition
- Mental retardation
- Physical handicaps
- Sale of young girls
- Immorality (prostitution)

Political Problems:
- People's ignorance of legal rights
- Weak & selfish political leadership
- Written laws not fully executed
- Basic needs & rights of children denied

Social/Cultural Problems:
- Caste system supported by religion
- Lack of education
- Poverty
- Children suffering

EDUCATION

Formal Education:
- Girls required to work, care for children, so start school later, leave earlier
- When girls start school, are older, therefore shy
- Most teachers are male so no role model for girls
- No time for homework get behind believed to be stupid stop school
- Belief that co-educational schools encourage immoral behaviour therefore parents hesitant to send daughters
- Parents don't know school procedures
- In higher education, subjects are sex-stereotyped
- Harder for girl student to live away from home (boarding)

Non-Formal Education
- Classes at night so women are tired
- Lack of female facilitators
- Lack of facilities

Informal education
- Parents don't teach life skills

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MARRIAGE

Early age
No preparation
Early pregnancy
little/no choice of partner
Dowry
Good marriage status (SLC,)
Marriage functional, not emotional
Newly married woman - lowest status in families
Newly married woman - worst fed in family
Unequal burden of work
After 25, difficult to marry
Social pressure to marry
Pressure to produce male child
Prospects of marriage difficult for
- poor
- disabled

Worship of husband & other members of family
Humiliation of eating husband's leftovers
Maltreatment of wives by beating etc.
Attitude of submission
On marriage, girl leaves natal family (regarded husband's family's as property)

MOTHERHOOD

Maternal Health

Double workload
- domestic
- field

In same places and castes, there are traditions re food and pollution
Economic problems
Too many children too fast
Too young to give birth
Age difference between husband & wife
Status is gained as a mother
Stigma re giving birth to girl baby

MARRIAGE DISRUPTION

(separation, maltreatment, second wife, divorce, death of spouse)
Lack of respect & concern for women (regarded as property)
Economic & social status
No choice. Not prepared for married life. Therefore, marriage disruption
In inter-caste marriages woman has even less support

DAILY WORK

Longest work hours in family
Pregnant woman must keep working
Water, fuel, housework, child care etc. - heavy
Belief that an idle woman will cause trouble
Unequal work loads (men & women)
In times of economic difficulties, women are most affected (more work)

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PAID EMPLOYMENT

Family & community pressures: may see paid work as improper
Existing house & field responsibilities
Lack of knowledge of opportunities for work available because of poor communication
Self-employment: limited capital available
Lack of equality of conditions of work between men & women (eg pay)
Opportunities for promotion may be restricted.
Women may not have had access to the training for jobs which are available.
Family problems and responsibilities may disrupt her work (e.g. absences because of sick children).
Possible caste discrimination in type of work (e.g. cooking for low caste).
May not know how to find a job
Lack of bargaining power and confidence.
Sexual discrimination on the job

MOTHER-IN-LAW

Power derived from marital status
responsibility for family harmony: choice - to keep harmony or not
In changing society, respect for mother-in-law might decrease

MATURITY AND DEATH

Depends on family situation (whether a widow, first or later wife, number & sex of children, whether she owns property, land, jewelry, etc.)
May look after grandchildren at home.
May still be supporting her children (even as adults).

MARRIAGE

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UMN ORGANISATIONAL CHART

(A.Ksjö, May 1989)

BOARD

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC) — FINANCE COMMITTEE (FC)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Personnel Policy Committee (PPC) — COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CC) & EXTENDED CC (ECC)

EDUCATION SECRETARY	ENG & IND DEV SECRETARY	RURAL DEV SECRETARY	HEALTH SERVICES SECRETARY	PERSONNEL SECRETARY	TREASURER	
Professional/ Advisory Groups:	- Industrial Development Advisory Grp	Professional Grps: - Agricultural - Forestry - Income Creating - Water Systems	- Community Health Professional Grp		- Computer Advisory Group	- Women's Interest Group
PROJECTS/ PROGRAMS:	ANDHIKHOLA: * Hydel & Rural Electrification Project (AHREP) * IRRIGATION Project	RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (RDC) Pokhara, Tansen & Kathmandu	PATAN Hospital (138 beds)	Kathmandu:	Kathmandu:	MISSIONWIDE SUPPORT PROJECT:
JUMLA: Karnali Technical School (KTS),		SURKHET: *Surkhet Project	CDHP, Lalitpur: * Health Section * Develops Sectn	- Medical Coordinator - Expatriate Counsellors	- Computer Support Section	- Archives - Guest houses - Publication - Public Relations - Mail Room - Library - Housing - Central Service - Accounts Office
POKHARA: Gandaki Boarding School (GBS),	JHIMRUK: * Hydro Electric & Rural Electrification Project (JHEREP)	OKHALDUNGA: Rural Development Program (RDP)	TANSEN: * Hospital (100) * Palpa Community Health Care Program (CHP)	- Training & Development Manager		
Kathmandu: Training & Scholarship Program (TSP)		Kathmandu: - Performing Arts Troupe	AMP PIPAL: * Hospital (50) * Gorkha CHP			
Business School	BUTWAL - ITID: * Butwal Technical Institute (BTI)		OKHALDUNGA: * Hospital (20) * Primary Health Care Prg (PHCP)			
Librarian Consultant	* Development & Consultant Services (DCS)					
NFE - Consultant	* Related Companies:		NURSING CAMPUS			
Linguistic Consultant	- BPC (Hydro Power) - HH (Hydro Constr) - NHE (Hydro Elect)					
Language & Orientation Program (LOP)	- GG (Gobar Gas) - BEW (Mechanical) - BWI (Wood Furntr) - BPF (Plywood)		Kathmandu: - Medical Supply - Mental Health - Drug Abuse Prevention(DAPP)			
Kathmandu Int. Study Centre (KISC)	- Forestry program - Poplar trials		- Oral Health - Nutrition - Plan., Inform. & Evaluation (PIE) - Training & Manpower			
Tutorial Groups (Ktmdu & projects)						
SECONDED WORKERS: (outside UMN)	Teachers training Pokhara, Butwal		Nursing Teaching Medical Teaching Psychiatric Teach Med Lab Teach Leprosy Research Ministry of Health			

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UMN's posts for Nepali women

Projects AKP	AHREP	SKT	BWL	HQ	NC	RICP	Posts	Levels
					?		lecturers	level 7+
		0/1					public health nurse	
		0/1					women's development coordinator	
		1/1					women's skills instructor	level 4-6
2		1/1					NPE supervisor	
1							ranger	HIGHER
		1/1					ANM	LOWER
1							forestry ext worker	
1	3						motivator	
1				1			admin assistant	
			1				typist	
			1				receptionist	level 1-3
			1				clerk	
		1/1	1				secretary	
			3	1			cook / cleaner	
			10				forestry labourer	
6/6	3/3	4/6	17/?	2/?	31/35	0/0	posts filled / total posts	
33	10	31	v.low	N.K.	70	0	% of Nepali staff	

their levels of responsibility

H = HIGHER LEVEL
L = LOWER LEVEL

| | | | | | | | |

UMN: its character and capability

STRENGTHS

Experienced Personnel (-)
International (-)
People Oriented
Gives training
Not a money-giving organization
Committed people
  Hard-working, disciplined
  Service
  Christian principles, no corruption
Expats use Nepali Language
Large Size
  Wide Services
  Facilities
  Resources
Quality product
Time allowed for real change

WEAKNESSES

Not sponsored by any govt. (+)
'Experts' can tend to impose ideas (esp. over women)
Too many foreigners in some projects
Lack of leadership posts for Nepalis
Lack of security, benefits
Lack of accountability\evaluation
Heavily bureaucratic - slow decisions
Slow to change
No participation of Nepalis in international workshops

OPPORTUNITIES

Basic Needs Campaign
1990 Year of the girl child
New Agreements
New Leadership
Well-qualified N women available
Nepali Women's groups emerging

THREATS

Visa Insecurity (+)
Political Insecurity - ext & int
Religious pressures because UMN is a Christian organization
Inadequate Information

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SUGGESTED ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY UMN FUNCTIONAL AREAS

HEALTH:

Support existing women's organizations
Encourage community/self-help groups

ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Continue to increase Nepal's economic independence by industrialization, appropriate technology, by jobs for women

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Support existing women's organizations
Continue to increase Nepal's economic independence e.g.through conservation, income generation
Encourage community/self-help groups
Money management / household budgeting
Campaign for men to encourage and teach women

EDUCATION:

Information and awareness of law and legal rights
Legal help: advice
referral to services
scholarships for women for law study

NFE:

Increase range and content
Encourage community/self-help groups
Money management & household budgeting
Campaign for men to encourage & teach women especially in literacy.

ALL:

Education methods: increase understanding vs. memorizing
Teacher training: more local women teachers
increase status of teaching profession
Increase opportunities for girls' & women's education and training
Education materials development
Increased employment through skills development
Support existing production centres
Encourage women's solidarity
Awareness of and questioning of social & cultural situation
Counselling services for women

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2/22

NEPALI WOMEN'S STORIES

Some women in the Andhi Khola Project Adult Education classes were asked to tell stories of life in their village. These were then recorded. Of the twelve stories told, seven of them concerned women's lives. We print these here. In these translations, we have kept to the story-tellers' own style and language. This has not been changed at all in the Nepali versions, which we plan to print as little reading books for adult new readers.

1. The Gambling Husband

Our village is poor and not having enough to eat is a problem.

The process of becoming poor:
From the very first, by playing cards and gambling, her husband lost all his land and property.
As there was not enough food and clothing in the house, he left the country and did not return to the house for twelve years. Having married again, he stayed living in that other place.
Here in the village the wife and children maintained themselves by working for other people. Nevertheless, to find food for the morning meal and food again in the evening was a difficult problem. By putting a light wall on a cowshed, they made a place to stay in.
These days the husband comes back from time to time. Even when he comes, he brings nothing. He drinks alcohol, smokes cigarettes and then abuses his wife. In this place, such wives have difficulty in supporting their children.

2. Baida's Daughter

In Phalang, Baida had a daughter. When she was young, she went to school. But while she was still very young, they gave her away in marriage.
For two to four years, the husband and wife lived together. Then the husband went abroad (to India?).
Then, for many years, no letter was sent. No news came. She was disappointed and frustrated. She passed her days in sorrow and anguish of mind. Many people were going everywhere in search of him, but they could not find him, no matter what they did.
Suddenly, he came and stayed one night at the home of his sister. Then, leaving his radio with his sister, he said, "I'll be back after four days," and he left again.
He did not come; he only sent a letter saying he would not return. Just having received that one letter made her feel as if her husband himself had come. She is carrying on her life on the hope of a letter.

3. Mina's Story

Mina of Nepal married about three years ago. Ten months after the marriage, a daughter was born. After the daughter's birth, her husband went to Delhi to get work. He came back from Delhi to celebrate Dasai.
One day, after washing and drying the clothes, Mina said to her mother-in-law: "Today our clothes are very clean."
Then the next day, having completed all the household tasks, she said, "I'm going to fetch water." She took the water pot from inside the house, but leaves it outside and walks away to die. The family in the house had no idea about this. They were not concerned, thinking she was probably going to get water.

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After putting whatever money she had into her husband's shirt pocket, she went to die. Leaving her daughter also there, she went.
She met a friend from her parent's village on the way towards the Andhi Khola River . "Where are you going, Mina?" the friend asked.
"My daughter is sick. I am going to get medicine for her. I shall be back soon."
After that, she went to the Andhi Khola to die.

4. Pumpha's Marriage

Cham Prasad's daughter is called Pumpha. After finishing fifth class, she left school.
Her father and mother decided to arrange Pumpha's marriage. The boy came to look the girl over, but he did not like her. That wedding was cancelled.
That same day they searched for another boy, and that night Pumpha was married.
After that, that boy brought home a second wife; he also disliked Pumpha.
Now Pumpha is back living in her parents' house.

5. The Poor Woman

In our village there was a woman. She was extremely poor. She had one son and one daughter. When the children were very small, her husband died. Then came the problems.
By working in other people's houses, she maintained her children.
Having raised the children, she bought some land with the money she had saved little by little.
She built a house to live in. Her house subsided, because it was built on soft (unsuitable) filling (soil). She paid someone to build another house on that same spot. Whilst it was being built, that house also collapsed.
After again obtaining a loan, she bought another piece of land. Again she built a house. Because it is inside the 75 foot boundary (road alignment), this house also will be knocked down. Thinking about this, she is very troubled.

6. Desire to Read

I wanted to study, but when I was small my father died. There was just my widowed mother, my older brother and me. Then many problems and troubles came. My brother went off in the direction of India.
Even though I had a desire to learn, I didn't get the chance.
My older sister had a baby. I had to look after that child every day, so I could not go to school. For two or three days I attended the school, taking the child with me, but the master said I could not come to school with the baby, so I stopped going.
Afterwards, an adult education class opened in the village. Through studying in that adult class, I have become a person who knows things.

7. Grandmother's Condition

last year there was a distantly related grandmother living in our family home.
One day she had gone to the forest to cut fodder. While throwing down cut branches from the top of a tree, she herself fell, but a fork of the tree broke her fall and she was wedged there.
Seeing her plight, I screamed and yelled. My uncle heard and came.
He brought her down from the tree and brought her back to the house.

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Trainingsprogramme 2/22

United Mission to Nepal
Surknet Project for Rural Income Generation and the Development of Cottage Industries

February 1989

Submitted by Sabina Hausler, Adviser on Forestry and Women's Affairs to the UMN

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The United Mission to Nepal (UMN) an international Non-government Organization. has been working in Nepal since 1945 in the fields of Health, Education. Industrial Rural Development.

It is staffed with 350 expatriate volunteers and 1500 Nepali. has an annual budget of over us $ 3 million and run projects in 11 location scattered all over Nepal.

In the late 1970's. when His Majesty's government of Nepal (HMG) requested the UMN to set up a project in vocational training and income generation in the surkhet area. UMN had a wealth of experience in the medical, educational, and industrial development fields. but hadn't started any project where rural development work was the focus of a project up to set time rural development work had mainly been a part of community health work.

UMN decided to set up the Surkhet project as an experimental project in order to develop an expertise in this field for possible future involvement in this kind of work in other areas of Nepal.

At that time the UMN saw the need for attractive sources of income to the deteriorating hill economy purely based on agriculture in the Hills of Nepal. The UMN was willing to work in remote parts of the country taking up the hardship of living in these areas.

An agreement was signed with the Department of Cottage and Village Industries of HMG.

Kunathari Pachayat, west of Birendranagar. the Surkhet District Headquarter was chosen as a project site far the following reasons:

a) It is situated within one day's walk from a motorable road.

b) The west of Surkhet District is less developed than other parts of it.

c) The Sut Khola runs through the area which opened the posibility for irrigation and a small hydropower unit.

<u>Kunathari Panchayat</u>

Kunathari Panchayat is part of Surkhet District in the Mid-Western Development Project of Nepal. It lies in the hilly area of the inner Terai with elevations ranging from 400m to 900m above sea level. About 4500 people live in the area, the majority of them had settled there within the last 25 years having imparted from other areas where there wasn't enough land for cultivation. According to a socio economic survey of the Pachayat (random sample survey of 10% of the households) conducted in

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1983. 34% of the population are high castes (Brahmins/Chetries). 44% ethnic groups (Magars/Gurungs). and 22% lowcastes (Damai/Kami/Sarki). Large parts of the area are covered with mature Sal/Pine forest.

Practically all (97%) of the population over 9 years of age are engaged in agriculture. Crops grown in the area are mainly are (wet and dry), maize, wheat, millet, barley, and mustard.

47% of the cultivated area is irrigated and the potential for irrigation, according to the farmers, hadn't been fully exploited.

People own chicken, goats, cows, oxen, and buffaloes. The buffalo population was reportedly low due to lack of fodder. The mature forests yield enough fire wood, but not enough fodder. As a result people complained about a lack of dung for manure. No chemical fertilizer is used. There are no very large landowners in the area, the majority of farmers are medium and small size landowners, some people have no land. 36% of the households own 70% of the land, which is a little better than the national average (30%:70%)

Only a minority of the people have a cash income. The inhabitants of Kunathari Panchayat make relatively frequent trips to Birendranagar in order to purchase cloth and other household necessities in exchange for grains and potering services.

Government services don't extend much into the area; about half of the people have met the forest guard who performs a police function punishing people for illegal felling of trees.

Food self sufficiency is relatively good. Literacy rate in 1983 was 14%, with 72% of the men and 11% of the women reported literate.

A road will be built in the near future extending west of Birendranagar, thereby linking up Kunathari Panchayat with the District Headquarters (for economic data see annexed tables).

2. THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN THE PROJECT AREA.

The situation of the women in Kunathari Panchayat is much the same as anywhere else in rural Nepal. Their lives are restricted to the home and farm, they don't relate to outsiders. The status of women who belong to hill ethnic groups is somewhat higher than that of caste Hindu women.

Women work long hours shouldering the responsibility for household work, child care, tending of animals, food processing, collection of water, fuel and fodder as well as over 50% of the work in the fields.

Arranged marriages at a young age are the custom. the girls have to move to the groom's house which is sometimes far away.

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Girls work on the farm and in the house more than boys do, because the latter are often given priority when it comes to sending children to school.

The men of poorer families earn cash by portering, their women stay at home alone. Some low caste women try to earn cash by dancing at wedding ceremonies.

Many women produce local alconol made from food grains, in order to supplement the household income. The men of the area are frequently seen gambling.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In the conception stage of the project in the early 1980's the idea was to move into the area, live with the people, develop relationships with them and learn from them.

True community development had to come from the people and the small team that moved to Samjanachaur in the heart of Kunathari Panchayat in 1983 acknowledge that a lot of behavioral change on both sides the people's and the staff's was necessary to firmly implant "development" into the community.

The team didn't want to "tell the people what to do", it much rather wanted to respond to the people's requests as much as possible by supplying professional expertise and funds, the work itself had to be done by the people of Kunathari, so that they felt it was "their" project. The team, however took the right to turn down requests that were either outside of their professional, manpower as financial capabilities.

A socio-economic survey was conducted in 1983 and upon request of the community - an irrigation feasibility study of the Sut Khola.

The main recommendations of the socio-economic survey were:

- Concentrate on poorer farmers (low caste and poverty surprisingly enough didn't always coincide) with income generation activities.
- Literary programmes should be aimed especially towards low caste, landless people and women, who were disproportionately more illiterate.
- do health teaching and low key preventive health care, educate village health workers.
- increase the fodder supply in order to increase fertilizer supply because this would be preferable to introducing chemical fertilizer
- engage in irrigation work with due caution because it would benefit farmers with bigger landholdings more.

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The team began with low key activities as a way to start the dialogue with the community and to "justify" its presence.

The topics of the first training course were animal health improvement, rabbit and chicken raising, bee keeping, improved seeds, solar food drying, and installation of smokeless stoves.

This first phase lasted for about two years, from 1983 to 1985, by which time the topics in which people showed interest in had evolved.

In the beginning the staff was very small, two expatriates and two Nepalese. In 1986 staff numbers rose sharply.

At the time of this report the number are 4 expatriates and 15 Nepalese. During the whole life of the project the team heavily relied on professional expertise from the Rural Development Centre in Pokhara, a UMN support office staffed with expects in different fields of rural development (agriculture, water system, forestry, cottage industries) for limited periods of time.

Up to date the people of Kunathari panchayat have put in a very impressive amount of their time into the different activities which is seen as a direct result of the motivation work that was carried out in the first two years of outside assistance. The willingness of the people to contribute 100% voluntary labour was used as a parameter indicating whether people really wanted to engage in a particular activity.

The day-to-day activities of the project and liasion with the community are run now from the project office in Samjanachaur, all liaison with HMG offices and UMN Headquarter as well as material supply is handled by a small office in Birendrangar. Except for the liaison officer in Birendranagar the whole team lives in and around Samjanachaur.

3.1.1. Water Systems

The installation of water systems was the first expressed interest of the vast majority of people.

a) Drinking Water System

Up to date two drinking water systems have been installed. they operate with small ram pumps that lift up the water to the places where it is needed with water energy.

The benefactors formed a water committee that collected funds from the members for future maintenance of the systems. The arrangement is that the users can call on project staff for maintenance 3 times free of cost. After that they have to pay daily rates and walking allowance for a technician out of the fund that is banked; the systems are handed over. One new drinking water system was requested from a group of women who

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participate in a literacy group. Using their newly acquired skill they wrote a letter to the office requesting drinking water for their village. An engineer was invited. He met with the women. asked them where the sources were and where they wanted the taps. Together they surveyed the area. This was a new experience for the women as well as the engineer who was even more excited than the women about the event because he had never met a group that knowledgeable about the local water situation. having surveyed water systems only with village men in other areas before.-

b) Irrigation

Two irrigation systems are working at present irrigating about 60 ha. of previously unirrigated land. The 4km long irrigation channel and the 2 dry-river bed siphon crossings were built with long hours of work given by the user's groups.

The conservation programme was initiated by the project making tree planting along side the canals a condition to the users.

3.1.2. Health

Another expressed need of the people was a hospital. Since it was difficult to justify such a big investment when the next hospital was one day's walk away in Birendranagar. the team agreed to do basic health work concentrating on health education.

The project runs a small clinic with very basic medicines twice a week. Eight male and 4 female health volunteers were trained over a two year period. Teaching sessions in preventive health care are given in the literary and women's skills courses.

Health is one area to which the local people give a much higher priority than the staff does. The project plans to strengthen the group of female volunteers with more recruits and training in the future.

3.1.3. Literary/Non Formal Education

The request of the community was to run pure literary classes. The team, however attributes much more to these classes run just teaching literary. The classes are a medium to bring up topics like health, hygiene, agriculture, forestry etc. Outsiders are brought in for those sessions. Also topics like what to do when the course is over? How to get some extra income? How to organise a group, do book keeping etc. ?? are talked about.

About 90% of the students are women. If a group wishes to start a class it has to find a facilitator from the area who will have to teach the classes without pay. The facilitators area given the opportunity for a study tour outside of their area organized by the project as a reward. The classes run 7 nights a week upon the request of the participants.

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The project supplies books, pens, lanterns, and kerosene free of cost. The programme-in-charge of literary and his assistant train the facilitators and visit classes regularly in order to give support and on-the-job-training.

The women attending the classes are very enthusiastic, enjoying the chance to meet and learn to read and write. Letters from graduates were put together as booklets and circulated to other classes. One class endeavoured to do a very simple socio-economic survey of its village in order to have a foundation for a request to the project. Different groups have written to the project asking for a drinking water system, a tube well, a drinking water tank, and a small fruit orchard.

The team takes these requests very seriously because it hopes that after the project moves away, the women will request things from HMG departments in the same way. The women have certainly had a boost in self confidence through their participation in the classes. 10 classes for 231 students were run from September of 1986 to January of 1988 and 8 classes for 165 students from February 1988 onwards.

The project wishes use the literary classes more extensively as discussion forum for development issues than it already has in the past because it sees a great potential in them to work with women over an extended period of time.

The men appreciate the fact that the women are better educated.

Although low caste and poverty do not strictly correlate in Kunathari panchayat (see tables in 5.3.2.) concern is expressed by the team about the small numbers of enrollment of low caste people in literacy classes and other trainings. The reason for this is conected with certan restrictions for caste Hindus. They cannot eat together, the low caste members "contaminate" places by their presence. The team considers to encourage all low caste groups. Poor literacy rates of low caste men need special consideration. As the table 5.3.5. "expenditures by caste" shows low caste and low expenditure for school fees and books do correlate.

3.1.4. Income Generation

To introduce income generation activities and rural industries in Kunathari Panchayat was a wish from the project's side, not so much from the community's. However a few people saw the need. In the evaluation interview with the political leader, the Pradhan Pancha he said "when the road comes to our area, goods will come in on it but what will we send out?"

The project saw income in cash by producing new products from local and imported resources for low income groups in particular as a way to boost their household economy. The problem is to identify those products.

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Women's Skills Training

When a Nepalese women development worker who had previously worked for HMG started to work in project in 1986 she initiated 3 months residential women's skill training programmes for young women. She selected two girls from each of the nine wards in the panchayat on the condition that they would teach their neighbours and friends in the newly required skills. Topics of the training were weaving, sewing, knitting, hygiene, nutrition, food processing, smokeless stove construction, etc. For the women who were illiterate there were literacy classes as well. In addition to the 3 months courses there were refresher/follow up courses of one month half a year later. The purpose of these trainings was:

1. For the project to have a legitimate area in which to make contact with women,

2. To take the opportunity to teach them specific skills from which possible income generation activities could emerge,

3. To use the time to increase their own sense of self worth and open their minds to new ideas.

The women development worker and her Nepalese assistant extensively visited the women after the trainings to make sure that they taught other women in their neighbourhood. The following trainings were held:

2/3 Months trainings with follow-ups,

1 emphasis on weaving : Dec-Feb 1987, follow-up Aug 1987
1 emphasis on sewing : Jan-march 1988, follow-up Aug 1988

Subsequent trainings in

Weaving 3 weeks November 1989
3 weeks December 1989

These weaving courses were set up because the quality of woven bags, shawls and mufflers needed improvement. When the young women returned to their homes they had certainly gained a lot of confidence from the trainings, but only some were able to introduce changes in their parental homes.

In order to get the production of woven goods moving, the project offered to bring in thread and do the marketing of the products for an initial period of time. The women asked a very high labour charge for the readily marketable goods with the result that the goods were too expensive to be sold on the Nepalese market. Being under pressure to produce goods for exhibition on the occasion of the King's and Queens' visit to the District Headquarter the project paid the high prices. This problem needs to be resolved.

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Another problem arising from these trainings was the sewing of clothes. Sewing is a caste related activity. The professionally made clothes are of much better quality. Also some training sessions were given on sewing machines. The young women don't have the resources to buy them.

From the early stage of the project the team wanted to work with rural women. The will was there but not a coherent strategy. It is noteworthy that at the time the project staff was all male. Out of 19 of the posts in the project 7 are held by women now. One of the senior parts in the income generation programme has been occupied by a woman whose task it is to develop a systematic strategy to work with women, especially the middle aged women and female heads of households. This group has not been addressed specifically yet.

Men's skills trainings

The project sent 10 local men on a 3 months training course in basic carpentry to the UMN Butwal Technical Institute. They were taught on-the-job in simple furniture making. After returning from the course they had to give 10 days of free labour to the Panchayat doing carpentry work. Their skill is in high demand by the Panchayat and the project. A community training hall was built with financial assistance from the project, an extension to the village school in Samjanachaur is planned. Unfortunately, the level of the trainees skill is very basic. The training was too short.

Another small group of man was trained for 2 weeks in cement fibre tile making for roofing purposes, also in Butwal Technical Institute. Local houses are thached with grass which is in short supply. To produce the tile a small machine worth about 3000 Rs is necessary. Cement can be mixed with local fibres. A small group of 3 men submitted a proposal to the local branch of the Agriculture Development Bank and got a loan for the purchase of the machine. The first tiles will be used for the roof of the new school building.

The project team acknowledges that teaching skills does not necessarily lead to income generation.

For any income generation activity to be successful a prefeasibility study has to be made answering questions like what are the local resources?., what is the situation of the market?, what will be the investment necessary? Then technical skill training together with entrepreneursnip training can start.

Another area of concern has to be loan scheme. The Agriculture Development Bank is very conservative regarding what the loans are given for. It needs financial security if the chosen activity fails. A lot of paperwork is involved, good proposals have to be submitted in written form.

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The project doesn't give loans. This year the project will concentrate on one product that has a high likelihood of an extended market and assist an interested group in the whole process of setting up a business. In addition it will assist people who want to improve or set up small businesses and give them small entrepreneurship training.

3.1.5. Conservation/Forestry

As mentioned earlier, the first tree planting was done in order to protect an irrigation canal. Forestry was not an expressed interest of the community although the lack of fodder was identified as a problem. However, over the years the interest in in tree planting grew. One village had planted a barren area and had earned 4000 Rs from the sale of that ching grass grown in this plantation.

There are now 4 small nurseries in the Panchayat. People have to work in the nurseries without pay. The nursery foremen, chosen by the community and trained outside of the area collect a small amount of money for their work from the community. Supervision of the nurseries is done by a junior technical Nepalese staff member with occasional help from forest ranger from the Rural Development Centre in Pokhara.

Since senior level staff of the project didn't give enough attention to forestry activities and there was not enough seed for fodder tree species available for the planting season of 1988 as few of the nurseries seedlings survived. The project considered to close down the programme altogether.

In 1987 a young Government ranger had started to set up a nursery in Samjanachaur because he knew that people in the area were motivated well by the project.

He hired a local man as a nursery foreman, paid him a monthly salary according to HMG rules, paid daily wages for pitting and planting, hired a forest watcher, and also paid labour charges for weeding of "his" plantation. From HMG funds he also paid for a barbed wire fence.

This created a major problem because the project paid no money for labour at all, on the contrary, the people had to pay for the nursery foreman, plant, tend and watch the forests themselves.

A visit to all nurseries by the project director however, revealed that the people were still willing to work for their own plantations. They expressed great interest in plantations with wide spacing of trees for thatching grass production as well as in fruit orchards. Up to date 46 ha of Panchayat Forests have been planted in different locations, the project aims at assisting to establish one new Panchayat Forest per year. The official hand over of these is pursued with the Forest Department. Another focus for this year is fruit tree production and

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bamboo and fodder grass production for erosion control. The people of Kumathari collect pine seed in good seed years. This seed was sold to the District Forest Office and other UMN forestry programmes in the last few years for 150 Rs per kg.

The project team has realised the potential of forestry activities for rural income creation.

3.2.1. Project Approach

One objective of the project was to develop an approach to community assistance that could be viable for future rural development work of UMN. The staff had the attitude of learning while doing 6 main principles evolved as tools to analyse and shape the activities and improve the project over the years:

Basic Needs

Is the project really meeting the needs of the people as they see them ?

There is an internal dynamic and urge in the community to solve it's problems. What is needed in terms of finance and expertise to guide the process.

The criteria for the project to start an activity were:

a) the benefiting group should be preferably small with a recognised leadership.

b) the problem should be common to all those involved in the work at about the same intensity.

c) the quicker visible results can come from the work put in the better.

The project team realised that it had a value system that would screen certain requests from the community and not take them up (limited finance, expertise, unrealistic requests).

People's Participation

Two principles evolved:

a) The people must contribute what they can. The project's task is seen in facilitating the organization of resources outside of the people's control and range.

b) The project must not be seen as a source of employment or easy money.

People shall feel that the project is theirs. up to now all labour contributions to any activity are given free. In monetary values people's labour contribution to project work was 110,000 Rs in 1987/88 and 130,000 Rs. in 1988/89.

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- Focus of Assistance

The project realized that there can be no real development without an integration of disadvantaged groups like women, low-caste and poor people. It chose to focus on these groups whenever possible.

- Appropriate Inputs

What technical, organizational and training inputs can be absorbed by the people and give sustainable results after the project leaves? The reality is the environment of the panchayat, people's social and moral values and their level of education.

- The Pace

Is the work pace determined by the people or the project team ? The two work after different timetables (agricultural circle versus fiscal year).

The project director writes in one project report 1)

"It has been my experience, painfully acquired over the years, that though we need to plan for a 100% success rate, our wiser self hopes for no more than 50%, but when we near that the figure is only 30% we need to smile, take courage and try again. As people schooled to expect instant solutions, this is indeed a hard lesson to learn."

Only one, although a big panchayat, was chosen so that the project could do a good job in a manageable area and not be burnt out within a short time faced with a list of unfulfilled targets.

- Time frame to Withdraw

There is a definite commitment to withdraw assistance. Does the project create dependence? Will the activities started still function after the project has left?

The time frame for the project looks like this:
Phase I 1983-1986 Establishment and surveying
Phase II 1986-1988 Major work done

Phase III 1988-1990 Cottage industry follow-up, moving Phase I out of Kumathari panchayat to another panchayat.

The plan is to slowly move the project work to neighbouring panchayats, using the experience gained in Kumathari and having informal exchanges between the people of the new and old locations of work, thereby people motivating each other.

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1) UMN: "An Experience Shared", 1988.

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3.2.2. Monitoring

In September of 1988 a team of UMN professionals visited the project for 4 days in order to go through the annual reports for fiscal years 1987-88 together with the project staff and community representatives. The members of the team were the Rural Development Secretary, (administrator) the director of the Rural Development Centre in Pokhara (agriculturist), a community health nurse, an other agriculturist, and the author (adviser on forestry and women's affairs).

This team visit was an experiment in itself. Project reports and key evaluation questions were distributed to the team before the visit. The project staff also went through the questions prior to the arrival of the team.

The intention was to lead the project staff through a self monitoring/evaluation process.

A key part of the exercise was to attempt including the community in the process.

The entire group of outsiders met with each component's staff and the project director. This allowed for components to be considered as part of an integrated whole. This proved to be very effective in seeing each component and how it relates to the project in it's entirety. One afternoon session was spent where the various professionals met with community representatives associated with particular component activities.

The professionals were then asked to write up the results of these sessions and report back to the entire group in a last group meeting including the project director. The project staff as well as the visiting team benefited greatly from this exercise and concluded that it should be repeated, perhaps every two years. Apart from component specific comments the team make some general remarks:

- The project administration has taken up a large percentage of resources regarding finance, personnel, and time. Well qualified Nepalese staff should be recruted to relieve the project director from his heavy work load.

- The project had been operating more according to philosophy than to specific objectives which makes it difficult to measure the results of implementing certain activities. A minimal implementation would still fulfill the philosophy, but not necessarily prove effectiveness.

An example would be the skills training resulting in community awareness and domestic use, but not in viable income generating activities.

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- The project has been a testing ground for philosophical and methodical ideals. It has tested these against reality. The ideals need to be constantly challenged. Not all staff members are well versed in the project philosophy. This needs special attention.

- There is no definite time for ending the project. The community itself is not clear about this point.

- There is a certain tension between project-set and community - set priorities, as well as project and community - set and government - set priorities. For example the community requests much more input into health than the project is willing to give for different reasons.

- It is very difficult to get senior Nepalese staff to work in remote areas. The level of Nepalese staff in the project should be generally higher, some activities have suffered because of this. Staff development needs special attention.

- The evaluation team was surprised about the level of commitment documented in the amount of free labour given by the community. This was unheard of in other UMN projects.

- The Pradhan Pancha also made some comments summarised below:

  - Of the three agencies working in the area, HMG, Karnali Bheri Integrated Rural Development Project (Canada) and UMN, the UMN responds most quickly to community request (which is not surprising because it only works in one panchayat).

  - He questioned the validity of certain skill trainings. People's expectations for their economic viability is high.

  - He believes that about 25% of the people in the panchayat now understand something about development.

  - Of all the project activities, he considers literacy and non formal education the most valuable. People learn to lead, write and do simple calculation.

  But most important of all was the "opening of people's minds".

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4. LITERATURE

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- United Mission to Nepal. Rural Development Centre. Studies and Evaluation Programme, 1985:

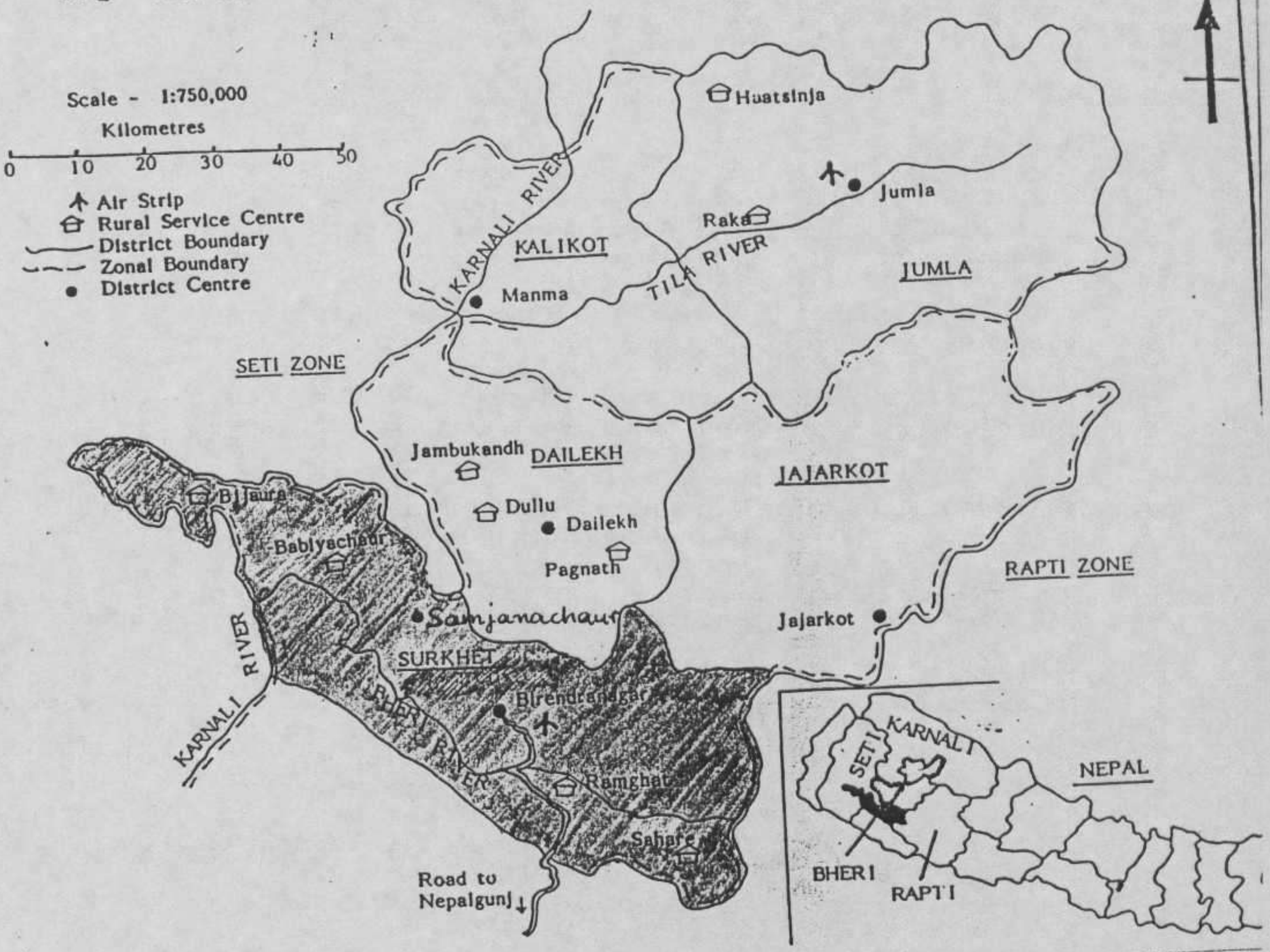
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- United Mission to Nepal, July 1988:

"An Experience Shared " from the Surkhet Project for income generation and the Development of cottage industries, submitted by Andrew Bulmer

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5.1 Surkhet District



Some Statistics

Rainfall ranges from 2500 mm in the south to 500 mm in the north and the altitude range from 500 m to ov 5000 m in the same direction.

	Surkhet
Population	181,666
Total Land area (Km2)	2,518
Population Density per Km2	72
No. of households	27,958
Cultivated area (Km2)	526
Grazing (Km2)	144
Forest (Km2)	1,803
Rock/Waste (Km2)	46
Irrigation area (Km2)	63
Cultivated area (ha.) Per household	1.9
Forest area (ha.) Per household	6.4
Population density per Cultivated Km2	345
Pop. density per Km2 of grazing/Forest area	93

Note: Statistics are based upon Land Resources Mapping Project, Integrated Survey Section, Kathmandu (1986) updated from the panchayat Inventory, K-BIRD 1987.

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5.1 Project Facts

1.	The Implementing Department	The Department of Cottage and Village Industries. DCVI
2.	The Executing Agency	The United Mission to Nepal. UMN
3.	Name of the Project	Surkhet Project for Income Generation and the Development of Cottage Industries.
4.	Project Location	Kunathari Panchayat, Surkhet District, Bheri Zone, Mid West Development Region.
5.	Project Office	Badichaur, Ward No 4, Kunathari Panchayat
6.	Project Committee (To meet 2/yr)	Chairman : The Director General or His Representative DCVI V.Chairman: Rural Development Secretary, UMN Secretary : Project Director
7.	Project Advisory Committee (To meet 1/yr)	An assembly of District Department Heads to receive information and to give advice on the activities of the Project
8.	Project area	Kunathari Panchayat: It takes a day to walk from one end to the other and two days to walk the circumference.
9.	Project Population	Approximately 4500
10.	Project started	1983
11.	Project staff	18 persons
12.	Budget	7,5 Million Rupees

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5.3 Some Economic data relating to cash income and expenditure in Kumatrari Panchayat, Surkhet District (from UMN/SEP: the way It was "A Socio-Economic Survey: March 1985, random Sample Survey of 10 % of the household).

Employment

Of the economically active population, 82% were involved in agriculture in one way or another (69% of the males, 96% of the females) and 14% were students (26% of the males; 3% of the females). If one is to include the students as "involved in agriculture" as they almost always were, the percent changes to 97% (95% males; 99% females).

In the table below, "unskilled labor" refers to farm work, construction, portering, etc. "Business" refers to a small tea shop or lodge. "Profession" and "skilled labor" refers to such jobs as teaching or office work. "Skilled labor" refers to masonry. The figures are as follows.

5.3.1

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Local Agricultural Involvement:			
Farm only	44%	86%	66%
Farm own land and unskilled labor	4%	4%	4%
Farm own land and caste work	7%	2%	4%
Farm own land and runs business	1%	2%	1%
Farm own land and has profession	4%	-	2%
Non-agricultural:			
Unskilled labor only	2%	2%	2%
Unskilled labor and caste work	1%	-	.4%
Unskilled labor, non-local	2%	-	1%
Skilled work, non-local	1%	-	.4%
Unemployed, non-local	1%	-	.4%
Army	1%	-	.4%
Student	26%	3%	14%
Pensioner	5%	-	3%
TOTAL	99%	99%	98.6%

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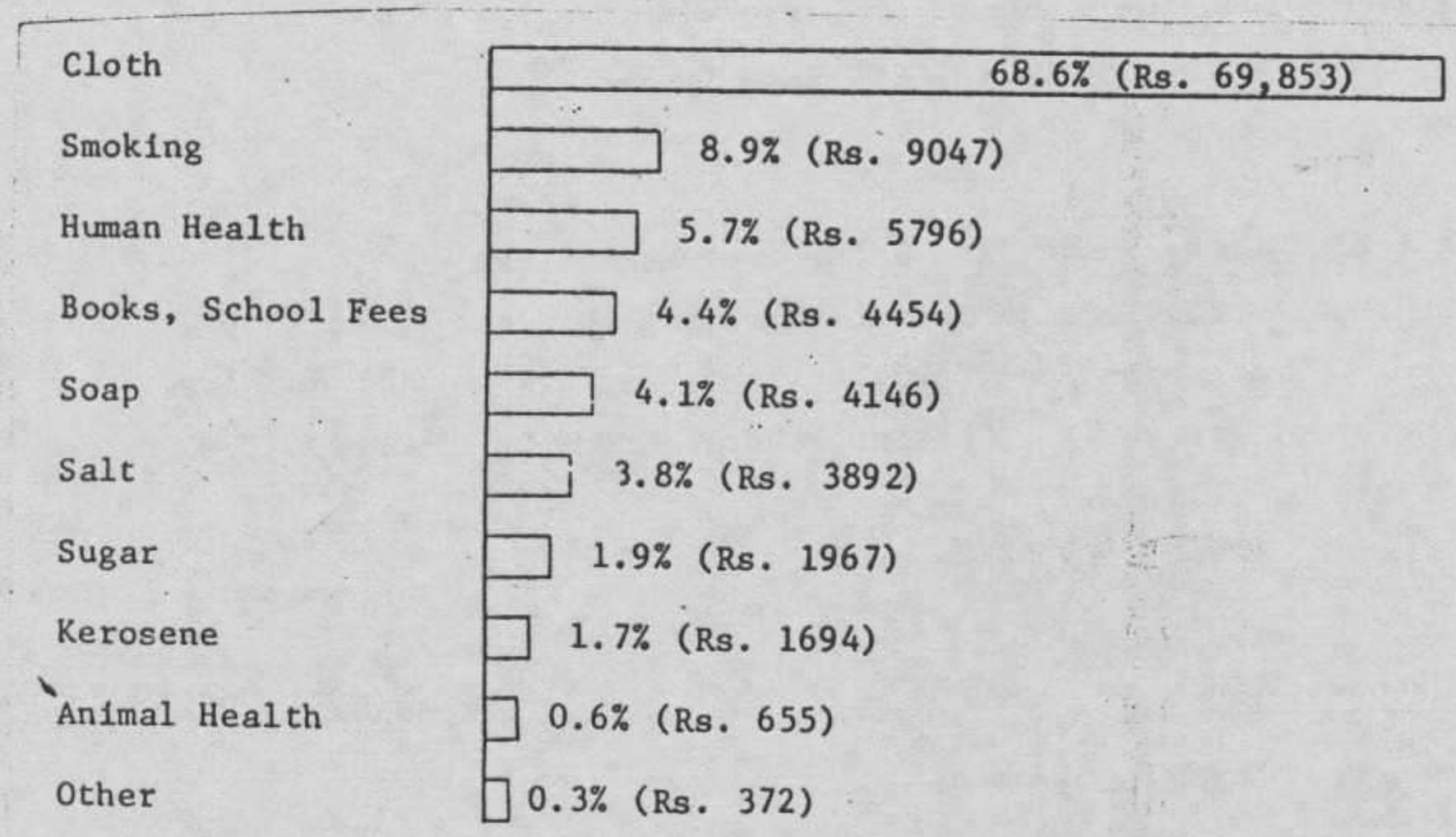
5.3.2 Income by caste and size of landholding

Income in NRs	% of Sample
0	62%
1-699	10%
700-1999	6%
2000-3999	8%
3999+	14%

Caste Group	Zero Income	Cash Income
Low	26%	16%
Ethnic	39%	53%
High	36%	32%

Ropanis	Zero Income	Cash Income
0.0- 5.0	13%	26%
5.1-15.0	35%	26%
15.1-30.0	35%	21%
30.1+	16%	26%

5.3.3 Expenditures



5.3.4 Expenditures by size of landholding

Ropanis		Cloth	Smoking	Human Health	Books & Sch. Fees	Soap	Total Exp.
0.0- 5.0	(18%)	7.1%	7.3%	11.5%	-	5.3%	7.5%
5.1-15.0	(32%)	19.8%	29.6%	29.5%	10.7%	14.0%	20.2%
15.1-30.0	(30%)	34.7%	26.0%	17.7%	47.3%	33.3%	33.1%
30.1+	(20%)	38.2%	36.8%	41.1%	41.9%	46.4%	39.1%

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5.3.5 Expenditures by caste

Caste	Cloth	Smoking	Human Health	Books & Sch. Fees	Soap	Total Exp.
Low (22%)	16%	26%	21%	25%	11%	17%
Ethnic(44%)	49%	59%	36%	42%	65%	50%
High (34%)	36%	14%	44%	32%	24%	34%

5.3.6 Household size by caste

				Ave. Household Size
Brahman	12%			
Chettri	22%	High Caste	34%	6.7
Magar	36%			
Gurung	8%	Ethnic Groups	44%	7.8
Damai	10%			
Kami	10%	Low Caste	22%	6.5
Sarki	2%			

5.3.7 Landholding by caste

Landholding in Ropanis	High Castes	Ethnic Groups	Low Castes
0.0- 5 (18%)	24%	-	45%
5.1-15 (32%)	24%	41%	27%
15.1-30 (30%)	41%	27%	18%
30.1+ (20%)	12%	32%	9%

5.3.8 Landholding by household and average size of landholding per person

Landholding	Percent of HHs	Ave. HH Size	Total Ropanis Owned	Percent of Cultivated Land	Average Holdings in Ropanis	Average Ropanis per Person
0.0-5 ropanis (0.0-0.25 ha)	18%	4.3	20.5	2.0%	2.2	.5
5.1-15 ropanis (0.26-0.76 ha)	32%	6.7	178.4	18.6%	11.1	1.7
15.1-30 ropanis (0.80-1.53 ha)	30%	7.9	323.0	33.7%	20.2	2.7
30.1+ ropanis	20%	9.6	435.7	45.5%	48.4	4.5

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Aufforstung in Nepal
Das Süd-Lalitpur Projekt der United Mission to Nepal

Das Süd-Lalitpur Projekt der ~~United Mission to Nepal~~ Vereinigten Nepalmission (UMN) arbeitet seit Ende der siebziger Jahre in den 6 südlichsten ~~Panchayats~~ Regierungsbezirken des Lalitpur ~~Distriktes~~ Gebietes außerhalb des Kathmandu-Tals.
Es ist ein integriertes ländliches Entwicklungsprojekt, das aus der ~~Extension des Patan Hospitals~~ Ausweitung der Arbeit des UMN-Stadthospitals in Form von dörflichen Gesundheitsposten entstanden ist. ~~Seine Komponenten sind~~ Die Projektaktivitäten umfassen Gesundheitsfürsorge, Trinkwasserversorgung, Einkommensbeschaffung, Tiergesundheit, Landwirtschaft, ~~Forstwirtschaft und~~, Alphabetisierung und seit 1981 Forstwirtschaft.
~~Die Forstarbeit im Projekt begann Mitte 1981~~.
Man erreicht das Projekt durch einen Fußmarsch; um bis zum den südlichsten ~~Panchayat~~ Dörfern zu gelangen braucht man 2 1/2 bis 3 Tage. Es gibt keine Straßen. Das Gelände ist sehr steil. Das Höhenspektrum variiert zwischen ca 550m und 2600 m über dem Meeresspiegel.
Die ökologische Vielfalt zwischen den unteren Lagen, die subtropisches und den oberen Lagen, die temperiertes Klima haben, ist groß.
Im Projektgebiet leben etwa 8000 Menschen, davon sind 44% Brahmanen und Chetris , die höchsten Kasten, ~~die meist~~ Sie leben zumeist in den unteren Lagen ~~leben~~, in denen Reisanbau möglich ist, ~~41% Tamangs, die in den höheren Lagen leben und an steilen Hanglagen vor allem Mais anbauen~~. 41% der Bevölkerung gehören der Volksgruppe der Tamangs an. Sie leben vor allem in den höheren Gebirgslagen, wo sie Mais anbauen. Die Tamangs haben das Gebiet teilweise erst vor 40 Jahren besiedelt. 6% sind Magars, ebenso wie die Tmangs tibeto-burmesischen Ursprungs, der Rest sind niedrigkastige Gruppen, die meist Handwerker(Schneider, Schmiede) sind.
Die Mehrzahl der Bauern betreiben ~~Subsistenz~~landwirtschaft. Die Hauptfrucht ist Mais, es werden kleinere Anzahlen von Wasserbüffeln, Kühen(Ochsen werden als Zugtiere zum Pflügen benutzt) und meist kleine Herden von Ziegen gehalten.
Nur etwa 20% der landwirtschaftlichen Fläche ist zum Reisanbau geeignet.
"Größere" Landbesitzer verfügen über 2 Hektar Anbaufläche, kleine ~~oft~~ Familien unter 0,1 Hektar. ~~Oft~~ haben selbst bessergestellte Bauern nur genug Nahrungsmittel vom eigenen Land für 8 bis 9 Monate des Jahres. Daher sind viele Bauern über Jahre hinaus ver-

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schuldet- manche sogar ihr ganzes Leben lang.Die kleinen Ladenbesitzer, die einzigen, die über Bargeld verfügen, verlangen Wucherzinsen von bis zu 5o%.

Um die Fruchtbarkeit von einem Hektar landwirtschaftlicher Fläche zu erhalten, braucht man ca 3 Hektar gut bestockten Waldes. Futterlaub wird aus dem Wald geholt , an die Tiere verfüttert und dann in Form von Dung aufs Feld gebracht. Die Waldflächen gehen immer weiter zurück durch Übernutzung und schließlich Rodung, um die immer unproduktiver werdenden Flächen für Landwirtschaft zu erweitern. Ein Teufelskreis entsteht.

Tagesmärsche um eine Ladung Futter oder Brennholz zu sammeln, sind keine Seltenheit.

Das Forstprogramm

Das Konzept für die Forstarbeit ist folgendes:

1 Förderung von Anbau der für Futterlaub geeigneten Baumarten bzw der vom den Bauern gewünschten (Brennholz, Bauholz) Arten auf Privatland, um die Bauern vom Wald weniger abhängig zu machen, was dann den Druck auf den Wald verringert.Insbesondere der Anbau von Bäumen auf Terassenrändern in engen Abständen verringert die Erosion des Mutterbodens. Auf wenig produktiven, oft steilen Feldern sollten wieder Bäume wachsen und Futter für die Tiere produzieren.

2 Einkommensverbesserung durch

a vermehrte Fleischproduktion vor allem von Ziegen, die einen sehr guten Preis auf dem Markt in Kathmandu erzielen. In Verbindung damit verbesserte ~~Zucht von~~ Ziegenzucht (Kreuzung zwischen lokalen und auf Fleischproduktion gezüchteten Tieren). Dies wird in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Tiergesundheitspgramm ~~erzielt~~ erreicht.

b Anbau von Obstbäumen gemäß der Höhenlagen (z.B. Mandarinen auf den unteren, Äpfel auf den höheren Lagen)

3 Aufforstung von Brachflächen, die als wenig produktives Weideland dienen.

4 Verbessertes, systematisches Managment der verbleibenden Waldflächen, damit diese sich wieder regenerieren können (selektives Schneiden von Futterlaub, Rotation auf verschiedenen Flächen, die Waldflächen können sich dann schon in wenigen Jahren regenerieren)

Im Interesse der gepflanzten Bäume, vermehrter Fleischproduktion (weniger Energieverlust, wenn die Tiere nicht mehr soviel frei herumlaufen), sowie des einfacheren Sammelns von Tierdung im Stall ist Stallfütterung wünschenswert. Dies bedeutet eine recht umfangreiche Veränderung im Arbeitssystem der Bauern.

Wenn man sich Sorgen machen muß, wo das nächste Essen herkommt, ist es ein Luxus, an langfristige Verbesserungen im Farmsystem zu denken. Vor allem, wenn die Verhältnisse noch nicht "katastrophale"

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Alle diese Maßnahmen setzen voraus, daß die Tiere nicht mehr frei herumlaufen, sondern im Stall gehalten werden. Da so können die frischgepflanzten Bäume stets hinreichend beschützt, und die Tiere mehr Fleisch an, da ihr Energieverlust im Stall geringer ist.

Ausmaße angenommen haben. Außerdem arbeiten die verschiedenen ~~ethnischen~~ Volksgruppen ~~Gruppen~~ häufig nicht zusammen. Jeder denkt für seine eigene Familie oder Großfamilie. Wenn auch nur ein Bauer im Dorf sich weigert, seine Tiere nicht frei herumlaufen zu lassen, dann werden diese die gepflanzten Bäume der anderen Bauern abfressen.
Wie zu erwarten zeigte also am Anfang kaum jemand Interesse am Bäumepflanzen in Lalitpur.
Es wurde in Verbindung mit den anderen Programmen im Projekt in jedem Panchayat ein kleines Zentrum gebaut, daß unter anderem als Verteilungsstelle für verbessertes Saatgut, als Trainingszentrum für die Bewohner des jeweiligen Panchayats und als Sitz der Baumschule dienen sollte.
Es wurden Baumschularbeiter (Naikes) ausgebildet, die heute folgende Funktionen erfüllen:

a Verteiler von Saatgut, Pflanzenschutz-und Düngemittel etc
b Produzenten von gewünschten Bäumen, Sammeln von Saatgut lokaler Baumsorten
c Ratgeber für die besondere Behandlung von Obstbäumen
d ~~Trainings, die sie vom Projekt bekommen haben an die Bauern weiterzugeben~~ Forstwirtschaftliche Beratung der Bauern
e ~~allgemeine Extensionarbeit~~. Erweiterung der Forstarbeit

Die Bauern wählten für diese Posten Leute aus ihren eigenen Reihen, denen sie vertrauen und die diese Arbeit verantwortungsvoll ausführen können.
Chandra Bahadur, ein Tamang der als einer der Ersten Interesse an dieser Arbeit zeigte und der heute eine "Musterfarm" besitzt, wurde als erster zu einem Trainingskurs geschickt.
Der ~~Forstwirt~~ (ausbildende), der damals das Programm leitete, zog mit seiner Familie in das Haus neben Chandra. In guter Zusammenarbeit begannen die beiden die Baumschule im Ikudol ~~Panchayat~~ Gebiet aufzubauen und in ein Vorbild für die anderen Baumschulen zu verwandeln.
Anfangs wurde sehr viel Motivationsarbeit gemacht, um die Bauern zum Bäumepflanzen zu ermuntern. Der Anfang war recht schwer, beinahe hätte der Fortwirt damals aufgegeben.
Um das Interesse etwas anzuspornen entschloß er sich dann schweren Herzens dazu, die Regel aufzustellen, daß ~~jeder, der mehr als 100 Bäume gepflanzt hatte~~ die Bauern, für jeden Baum, der neun Monaten nach dem Pflanzzeitpunkt noch am Leben war, eine Prämie von 20 Paisa (ca 2 Pfennig bekommen) sollte. Dieser Anreiz war genug. Mehr und mehr Anwohner kamen zu den Baumschulen und bestellten Bäumchen, die sie pflanzen wollten.

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Der Bedarf an Setzlingen wuchs ~~[illegible]~~ stetig.
Heute, sieben Jahre nach dem Anfang des Projekts, können kaum genug Pflanzen produziert werden, um die Nachfrage zu erfüllen. Ein Bauer, der die von ihm gewünschten Setzlinge in seiner Baumschule nicht bekommen konnte, ging kurzerhand in den Wald und holte sich dort Wildlinge, die er dann auf seinem Land pflanzte.
Es gibt heute über das Projektgebiet verstreut ein Netz von 23 kleinen Privaten Baumschulen. Diese werden von Bauern betrieben, die vom Projekt mit Plastiktüten, Samen und fachlichem Rat ausgestattet werden. Sie nehmen am Anfang der Saison Bestellungen von den benachbarten Bauern auf und produzieren dann die gewünschten Anzahlen und Sorten von Setzlingen.
Das Projekt kauft dann am Anfang der Pflanzzeit im Juni die produzierten Bäumchen, die einem gewissen Standard von Qualität und Größe erfüllen müssen. Sie bekommen ~~für diese~~ pro Pflanze dann 75 Paisa (ca 6 Pfennig) ~~pro Stück~~ vom Projekt.
Die Einrichtung dieser Kleinbaumschulen wurde vor allem nötig, um die Anmarschzeit der Bauern zu verringern; denn die Pflanzzeit für Bäume fällt zusammen mit der Zeit, in der die Bauern ihre Felder bestellen müssen.
Außerdem gibt es heute 13 größere Gemeindewaldpflanzungen für die viele ~~große Anzahlen von~~ Setzlingen (1400 Stück pro Hektar) gebraucht werden.
Einige Dörfer haben auch mit Stallfütterung ihrer Tiere angefangen. Die Kinder, die früher die Tiere zum Weiden führen mußten, können heute in die Schule gehen. Ein Großteil des Futters, für die Tiere kann von den Bäumen auf dem eigenen Land gewonnen werden. Auf dem neu gepflanzten Gemeindeland können die Frauen jetzt drei mal pro Jahr Gras als Tierfutter schneiden; vorher, beim freien Weiden der Tiere auf diesen Flächen wurde sehr viel weniger Gras produziert, da jeder kleine Grashalm sofort abgefressen wurde. Heute kann das Gras einige Monate wachsen bevor es per Hand geschnitten wird, das heißt diese Flächen produzieren heute mehr Futtergras als früher.
Im letzten Jahr wurden ca 175 000 Setzlinge produziert. Die "Überlebensprämien" für die gepflanzten Bäume sind heute nicht mehr nötig.
An verschieden Stellen, wurden ~~Steinwälle~~ Wälle ~~Sheetdams~~ zum Erosionsschutz angelegt. Die Bauern sind heute imstande diese aus lokalem Material zu bauen; sie werden aus Flechtwerk gebaut und dann mit Bäumen bepflanzt.
Diese ~~Sheetdams~~ Wälle sind ein sehr effektives Mittel um gerade anfangende

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Erdrutsche zu stoppen. Wenn diese erstmal größere Ausmaße angenommem haben, kann man meist nur noch mit sehr teuren Konstruktionen, die dann häufig wieder zusammenbrechen, arbeiten.
Im Frühjahr 1988 kam der ~~District Forest Officer, der höchste Forstbeamte im Distrikt~~ zum ersten Mal ins Projektgebiet, um die Arbeit des Projekts zu sehen und mit den Bauern über die gesetzlichen Möglichkeiten der Übereignung und Registrierung der gepflanzten Gemeindewaldflächen sowie der Privatwaldflächen zu reden.
Das hat vielen Bauern mehr Zutrauen gegeben; die meisten haben Angst, daß eines Tages die Regierung kommen wird und die gepflanzten Flächen zum Staatsland erklären wird.
Diese Angst ist nicht ganz unbegründet, da die Regierung 1956 alle Waldflächen zum Staatsland erklärt hatte. Inzwischen ist allerdings im Jahr 1978 ein Gesetz verabschiedet worden, demzufolge soviel wie möglich von den stark degradierten Waldflächen, die zum Teil heute nur noch überweidete Grasflächen sind, an die lokale Bevölkerung zum Bepflanzen in eigener Regie zurückgegeben werden sollen. Die Forstverwaltung hat eingesehen, daß in einem unwegsamen Land wie Nepal dem Problem der Entwaldung nicht ohne Beteiligung der Bevölkerung beizukommen ist. Aber solche Nachrichten "reisen" in Nepal sehr langsam...

Das Forstprogramm in Lalitpur zeigt, daß Forstarbeit viele Jahre braucht um Früchte zu tragen. Nachdem man die Erfolge der Arbeit heute dort sehen kann, haben die anliegenden Panchayate die UMN um Erweiterung der Forstarbeit in diese gebeten. Das Projekt wird diesen Wünschen nachkommen und im nächsten Jahr die Arbeit in einem weiteren Panchayat beginnen. Die intensive, langfristige Arbeit in den 6 südlichsten Panchayats des Distrikts kann auf diese Art und Weise den Motivationseffekt nützen und in kürzerer Zeit größere Flächen abdecken. So gesehen hat sich die lange Zeit, die man ursprünglich in die Forstarbeit investiert hatte, gelohnt.
Das Fortstprogramm in Lalitpur dient heute als Demonstration für die anderen vier Forstprogramme der UMN in anderen Teilen des Landes. Die Bauern von dort kommen nach Lalitpur, um zu sehen was die Bauern hier erreicht haben und sind häufig sehr von den Ergebnissen beeindruckt. Sie gehen nach Hause zurück mit dem Wissen, daß es möglich ist, dem Teufelskreis von Entwaldung, dem Verlust der Bodenfruchtbarkeit und der Erosion zu entgehen wenn man das Problem gemeinschaftlich angeht.

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Aus der Fülle von Anekdoten und Geschichten, die es über das Lalitpur-Projekt gibt, mag folgende zum Abschluß erzählt werden.
Vor fünf Jahren kam ein damals etwa achtjähriger Junge zu Chanra Bahadur und fragte ihn ob er nicht ein paar Bäumchen zum Pflanzen auf dem Land seines Vaters haben könnte. Chandra wußte, daß sein Vater einer der größten Gegner des Bäumepflanzens war, gab ihm aber trotzdem ein dutzend Pflanzen und erklärte ihm, wie er sie pflanzen sollte.
Nach neun Monaten bekam er 2,5 Rupien Taschengeld da er die Bäumchen sorgsam gehütet hatte und darum alle überlebt hatten.
Heute ist er 13 Jahre alt und stolzer Besitzer von 12 stattlichen Erlen, die schon jetzt als Bau- oder Brennhelz verwendet werden können. Ich glaube, er hat inzwischen seinen Vater überzeugt...

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Nepal in der Entwicklung

Das Problem

Die Tatsachen

Die Abhilfe

Ein sinnvoller Beitrag der U M N ?

Bericht von Gerti und Günter Beyrich

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VORWORT

Wenn man in Nepal, vor allem in die Hauptstadt Kathmandu, einreist, ist man überwältigt von dem Panorama der Himalayakette, der alten Kultur und den freundlichen Menschen.

Auf dem ersten Blick scheint es nur Schönheit zu geben. Man sieht im Vergleich zu Indien nur wenige Bettler, die Städte sind nicht von Slums umgeben. Die Basaare sind mit regem Treiben erfüllt und das Warenangebot in der Hauptstadt ist verblüffend vielseitig.

Und doch trügt der Schein. Nepal lebt überwiegend von der Landwirtschaft, die höchstens in der Lage ist 2/3 der über 17 Mill. Einwohner zu ernähren. Der Handel weist ein rund 5 Mrd. Rs. Defizit auf. Die Gesundheitsversorgung, vor allem in den ländlichen Gebieten ist völlig unzureichend. Nepals Analphabetenrate bewegt sich noch immer um die 80%.

Der Staat ist verschuldet. Nepal wird als das viertärmste Land der Welt eingestuft.

Wie sieht die Zukunft dieses Landes aus? Kommt jegliche Hilfe noch zur rechten Zeit?

Uns ist es ein Bedürfnis die Situation zu verdeutlichen und am Beispiel UMN (The United Mission to Nepal), in der wir von Juni 1982 bis März 1987 tätig waren, Bestrebungen einer Hilfe zu zeigen.

Sollte es mit unserem Bericht gelungen seim beim Leser Verstädnis zu wecken, würden wir uns sehr freuen.

Grevenbroich, April 1988

Gerti und Günter Beyrich

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Teil I

Das Problem

Ein Professor im Auftrag der Vereinigten Nationen behauptete schon vor Jahren, daß ein Mensch nur dann geistig aufnahmefähig wäre, wenn der Bauch voll sei.

Mit anderen Worten: Man kann eine Zielgruppe nur erreichen, wenn die Nahrungsbeschaffung gewährleistet ist, wenn man sie versichern kann, daß sie morgen keinen Hunger zu leiden braucht.
Das sind Tatsachen, die in Nepal nicht gegeben sind.
Problem Nr.1 ist somit der tägliche Lebensunterhalt.

Glaubt man den Resultaten der Mexiko Konferenz - Bevölkerungsverdoppelung nach ca. 25 Jahren - so wird dieses Problem fast unlösbar sein. Selbst die Erhaltung des Status Quo wird schwierig genug sein, wenn nicht aussichtslos.

Tatsachen

Fakten und Tatsachen über Nepal

Die Lage Nepals macht die Entwicklung des Landes nicht einfacher dadurch, daß es von den Supermächten China (Tibet) im Norden und Indien im Süden eingeklemmmt im Himalaya liegt.
Man ist sich nicht sicher, welche Interessen Indien verfolgt. Gerüchte einer Annexion, wie mit Sikhim durchexerziert, tauchen von Zeit zu Zeit immer wieder auf. Nepal ist bemüht das Land als Friedenszone anerkennen zu lassen. Dieses scheiterte jedoch bisher an der Weigerung einiger Länder, die nötige Anerkennung schriftlich zu geben.

Sicher ist jedoch, daß Nepal sich bereits wirtschaftlich als indische Kolonie bezeichnen kann. Indien lehnt es z. B. ab, eine Transportbrücke zwischen Nepal und Bangladesh zu genehmigen. Kalkutta wäre damit entlastet. Zur Zeit ist dieser Seehafen der einzige über den beinahe der gesamte Import Nepals abgewickelt wird. Die Menge der eingeflogenen Waren ist nicht so bedeutend. Es kommt immer wieder vor, daß Indien Transitabkommen mißachtet. Zum Beispiel mußte Anfang der 80ger Jahre eine Kaution im Warenwert in Kalkutta hinterlegt werden, bevor die nötigen Transitpapiere ausgestellt wurden.Es war häufig für die nepalischen Kaufleute unmöglich diese Gelder aufzubringen. Geschäftliche Verluste für die einzelnen Kaufleute, Verschlecherung der Versorgungssituation und Verzögerungen in der Beschaffung von Importgütern waren die Folgen. Man versuchte einen Ausgleich über den Luftweg zu finden, indem man die Hälfte der Maschinen als Ladefläche benutzte, aber das veränderte die Situation nicht gravierend. Indien begründete damals seine Saktionen damit, daß

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angeblich Handelsware auf dem Transitwege nach Indien anstatt nach Nepal gelangte. Möglich ist alles!
Heute sind die Transitwege mehr oder weniger normalisiert.

Bevölkerung und Lebensraum

Zu den ca. 17 Mill. Einwohnern kommen etwa 5 Mill. Inder (geschätzt) hinzu, die in Nepal ihren Lebensunterhalt verdienen. Sie verrichten Arbeiten, die von den Nepalern in der Regel ungern ausgeführt werden oder sie in Bezug auf das Entgelt unterbieten. Man sagt zwar, daß sich die gleiche Anzahl Nepaler in Indien aufhalten, was jedoch nicht bewiesen ist.

Nepal hat z. Zt. eine Wachstumsrate von 2,7 % (in den Bergen und mittleres Hügeln ca. 2,5% und im Terai ca. 4%) und die Projektion bis zum Jahre 2010 zeigt eine Verdopplung der Einwohner.

Schon heute ist Nepal nicht in der Lage alle Menschen selbst zu ernähren. Gemessen am Bruttosozialprodukt liegt Nepal an viertletzter Stelle der ärmsten Länder (Least Developed Counties) der Welt.

Nepal ist ca. 147.000 km² groß (ca.60 % der Bundesrepublik). Die Flächenaufteilung zeigt die folgenden Hauptgebiete:
- ca. 15 % Schnee und Eis,
- ca. 13 % Wiesenflächen, die jedoch kaum benutzt werden können,
- ca. 30 % Wald mit mindestens 5o% Baumbestand, - ca. 21 % Ackerfläche,
- ca. 4 % Wasser, Straßen und Wege, Ansiedlungen,
- ca. 17 % als Rest ist Brachland.

Ca. 6 % der Bevölkerung lebt in urbanen Gebieten. Mehr als 90 % sind von der Landwirtschaft abhängig.
Die Verteilung sieht so aus, daß 1/3 der Bevölkerung auf 2/3 der Nutzfläche (Terai, das Flachland im Süden an der indischen Grenze)und 2/3 der Bevölkerung auf 1/3 der Nutzflächen (mittlere Hügelkette) angesiedelt sind.

Die Besitzverhältnisse sind erschreckend: In den mittleren Hügeln gibt es viele Bauern mit eigenem Land, jedoch sind die Betriebsgrößen so klein, daß sie die Familien nicht ernähren. In Nepal besitzen 10 % der Haushalte 60 % des Nutzlandes, während sich 65% der Bevölkerung 11 % teilen müssen. Die großen Besitze werden meistens verpachtet, und der Pächter muß in der Regel 50 % der Ernteerträge als Pacht dem Landbesitzer abgeben.Der Staat sieht sich außerstande dem entgegenzuwirken, obwohl es diesbezügliche Gesetze gibt (Bodenreform Anfang der 60iger Jahre). Er hat keine Institutionen, die Kontrollfunktionen zu übernehmen, und die Besitzenden haben die Macht die bestehenden Gesetze zu umgehen.
Schon lange ist Nepal von einem Reis exportierendem zu einem importierendem Land geworden.

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Im übrigen ernähren sich ca. 60 %der Bevölkerung nicht von Reis, sondern von Mais und Hirse, vor allem in den höher gelegenen Gebieten. Reis gilt hier als Luxusnahrung.

Um eine Person ein Jahr zu ernähren benötigt man bei drei Ernten p. a.(Terai und Flußebenen) 0,075 ha und bei 2 Ernten (Hügel) 0,125 ha. Bei einer Familiengröße von 6 - 7 Personen wären somit 0,5ha bzw. 0,8 ha für den Lebensunterhalt nötig. Erhebungen haben ergeben, daß in den Hügeln ca. 70 % der Betriebe weniger als 0,6 ha aufweisen. Erheblich ist außerdem ,daß die meisten Agrarflächen ausschließlich durch Regen bewässert werden, insbesondere die höheren Lagen in den Hügeln und viele Gebiete im Terai. Wenn dieser dann ausbleibt oder sich zeitlich verlagert, wie es z. B.1986 in einigen Gebieten geschah, hat das katastophale Folgen in der Nahrungsmittelversorgung. Schon während normaler Jahre beträgt das Nahrungsmitteldefizit jährlich zwei Monate und in Gebieten der mittleren Hügel bis zu sechs Monate. Versuche diese Nahrungsmittelsituation zu verbessern führen dazu, daß von der hungernden Bevölkerung Flächen des ehemaligen Buschlandes gerodet werden, um Ackerland zu gewinnen. Die fehlende Befestigung durch Büsche und Bäume tragen dazu bei das ökologische Gleichgewicht zu zerstören. Erdrutsche und Flutkatastrophen sind die Folgen.

Ein weiterer Versuch die eigene Lebenssituation positiv zu verändern ist die Migration. Die Menschen ziehen ins Terai auf der Suche nach besserem Lebensraum. Hier wird es zwangsläufig zu einer Überbevölkerung kommen.

Ein Beispiel zeigt die Stadt Birat Nagar, z. Z. die größte Industriestadt Nepals, direkt an der Grenze zu Indien gelegen. 1981 hatte diese Stadt ca. 94.000 Einwohner. Im Jahre 2001 werden es ca. 830.000 sein und für das Jahr 2010 werden ca. 2,5 Mill. prognostiziert.

Die Schwierigkeiten, die dann bald auftauchen werden, wie die Überlastung der städtischen Infrastruktur und Versorgung ist selbstredend. Absehbar wäre außerdem,daß,wenn sich die Lebensmöglichkeiten im Teirai erschöpften, ein Bevölkerungsrückfluß in die Hügelgebiete einsetzen würde, wie es bereits Beispiele in Bangladesh zeigen.
Doch das sind Probleme für das nächste Jahrtausend und die Regierung Nepals wird sich wohl so wenig wie unsere Regierung mit den Problemen der kommenden Generation belasten. Momentan nimmt man auch die Migration bewußt in Kauf, da einige Hügelgebiete bevölkerungsmäßig überlastet sind und außer dem teilweise mageren Agrarerträgen kaum Einkommensmöglichkeiten bieten. Das Terai bietet für Nepal die besten Möglichkeiten für Industrien. Die nepalische Regierung versucht neben inländischen Investoren für Klein-und Mittelindustien auch ausländische für größere zu gewinnen.

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Es ist somit zweifelhaft, daß der Bergregion das gleiche Augenmerk wie dem Terai zukommt. Entwicklung in den Bergen mit mangelnder Infrastruktur und einer größtenteils analphabetischen Bevölkerung ist langwierig und kostspielig ohne spektakulär zu sein. Bis heute ist es noch nicht gelungen die Anbauweisen zu verbessern, um bessere Erträge zu erzielen. Die Hilfen der verschiedenen Organisationen erreichen ebenfalls nicht die Zielgruppen wie erwünscht und wohl auch geplant, weil es an der nötigen Man-Power fehlt. Beispiele, wie die mangelhafte Versorgung mit Kunstdünger, verbessertem Saatgut usw., zeigen dieses deutlich. Die Produktionssteigerung in der Landwirtschaft beträgt z.Z.ca 0,4%.

Nepals Finanzen

Da die Statistik stark im Rückstand ist, liegen z.Z.nur Daten des Finanzjahres Juli 1984 bis Juli 1985 vor.
(Wechselkurs 1984/85 DM 1,-- = Rs. 6,--)

Die Staatsausgaben betrugen in dem Finanzjahr ca. 8,4 Mrd.Rs., davon entfielen 1/3 (ca. 2,9 Mrd. Rs.) auf die regulären Ausgaben (17 % hiervon auf die Millitärausgaben).

2/3 (ca. 5,5 Mrd. Rs.) waren für die Entwicklungsvorhaben des Landes vorgesehen. Davon wurden etwa 16 % (0,9 Mrd. Rs.) als Schenkung vom Ausland getragen. 3,9 Mrd.Rs des gesamten Haushaltes werden aus eigenen Mitteln erbracht, die verbleibenden 3,6 Mrd. Rs. durch Kredite aus dem In-und -Ausland finanziert(43% des gesamten Staatshaushaltes).

Für die folgenden zwei Finanzjahre ist eine Erhöhung der Verschuldung um ca. 1,2 Mrd. Rs.prognostiziert(33%). Während sich die Ausgaben um ca. 4,6 Mrd Rs. (55 %) erhöhen, werden die eigenen Einnahmen nur 45 % abdecken. Man erwartet ferner eine Erhöhung der Schenkungen um 166 %. Das reicht jedoch bei weitem nicht aus, um die Verschuldung zu bremsen. Im Grunde genommen hat sich der Staat in seinen Ausgaben schon jetzt total übernommen und wird nie in der Lage sein, die mit Fremdhilfe durchgeführten Maßnahmen oder Entwicklungen des Landes später selbst finanziell verwalten zu können.

Bevölkerungseinkommen

In der Weltstatistik wird heute für Nepal ein pro Kopf Einkommen, gemessen am Bruttosozialprodukt, von 160 US $ angegeben.

Laut Welt Entwicklungsbericht von 1984 zeigt Nepal während der vergangenen 20 Jahre eine negative Wachstumsrate von 0,1% pro

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Jahr zum realen Bruttosozialprodukt pro Kopf, was am enormen Anstieg der Bevölkerung lag. Im Vergleich zu Nepal erlebten die Nachbarländer Wachstumsraten von 5% in China, 2,8 % in Pakistan, 2,6 % in Sri Lanka, 1,3 % in Indien und 0,3% in Bangladesh.

Diese Zahlen sind allerdings für die Entwicklungsplanung Nepals unbrauchbar,man arbeitet neuerdings kaum noch mit ihnen, da das höchste Einkommen bei 5 - 10% der Bevölkerung liegt. Über 90 % leben von der Subsistenslandwirtschaft.

Eigene (UMN) Erhebungen zeigten z. B. im Andhi Khola Projekt bedeutend niedrigere Ausgaben pro Kopf als das ausgegebene Durchschnittseinkommen von 160 US$ / Jahr, dagegen ein Einkommen von nur 50 % der Ausgaben. Selbst besteht eine statistische Verzerrung, da das Familieneinkommen eine Größenordnung von sehr oft 0,0 Rs. bis 30.000 Rs./Jahr aufweist. Das nötige Geld muß über Kredite beschafft werden.

Das Kreditsystem der " Geldverleiher " ist noch voll intakt. Die Zinsen werden meist in Naturalien gezahlt und zwar nicht selten bis zu 100 %, bei Barabwicklungen sind 30-50% nicht selten. Dagegen verlangt eine Bank ca. 15%, die meisten können jedoch die nötigen Sicherheiten nicht erbringen und sind auch nicht über die offiziellen Kreidtmöglichkeiten aufgeklärt, so daß der Weg zur Bank noch selten ist.

Ein Beispiel aus den Hügeln: Ein Bauer, der Nahrungsmittelschulden hat, deckt diese gleich nach der Ernte ab. Der Verleiher verlangt die doppelte Menge zurück. Dem Bauern reicht dann der verbleibende Rest nicht mehr bis zur nächsten Ernte, und er wird wieder zum Verleiher gehen. Die Schuldsumme nimmt so niemals ab, der Bauer kann sich nur schlecht aus der Abhängigkeit befreien. Zuverdienste sind nur in den seltensten Fällen möglich. Der traditionelle Tauschhandel (z.B.handgewebte Produkte gegen Nahrungsmittel), nimmt wegen der veränderten Marktlage durch Billigimporte ab. Eine Einkommensverbesserung ist aufgrund mangelnder eigener Mittel und Selbstinitiative kaum möglich.

Forstwirtschaft

Das meist gebrauchte Rohprodukt ist Holz und die immense Abholzung wird einmal Nepals ökologischer Ruin sein.

In den Jahren 1964 bis 1979 hat sich der Waldbestand um ca. 33% verringert und wahrscheinlich wird das Land im Jahre 2000 wüstenähnliche Merkmale aufweisen. Die Zahlen: 1964 wurden ca 6.4 Mill. ha Wald geschätzt, der bis 1979 auf ca. 4,3 Mill. ha schrumpfte. 1979 befanden sich ca 0,4 Mill. ha im Terrai und ca. 3,9 Mill. ha im Hochland. (Studie Soil Conservation and Watershed Management FAO/UNDP). Die Ackerfläche dagegen erhöhte sich in der selben Zeit von 1,7 Mill.ha auf 3,1 Mill ha und das

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mit Sicherheit auf Kosten des Waldes. Der jetzige Waldbestand erlaubt einen Holzertrag von ca. 3-3,5 Mill.m³ pro Jahr. Da der Bedarf aber bedeutend höher liegt, ist eine meist unkontrollierbare Abholzung die Folge. Der Überbedarf pro Jahr von ca. 8 Mill.m³ Holz bedeutet einen Kahlschlag von ca. 200.000 ha.

Betrachtet man die Abholzung genauer, so stellt man fest, daß nicht der industrielle Bedarf, wie oft behauptet, entscheidend ist, sondern die Beschaffung von Energie für die Haushalte, die über 90% des gesamten Holzbedarfs ausmacht. Geschätz werden ca. 1o,5 Mill. m³ (1 Mill. Bäume wie z. B. Pappel, Erle von ca. 70 cm Durchmesser und 25-30 m Höhe einschließl. Astwerk) Bedarf als Feuerholz pro Jahr (1983)während der Industriebedarf ca. 60.000 m³ betrug, ein Verhältnis von ca. 99% zu 1%. Die gesamte benötigte Energie Nepal verteilt sich zu 94% auf das Feuerholz und nur 6% auf Elektrizität, Petroleum u.a..

Allein um den Wald zu retten ist die Erzeugung von Elektrizität keine Frage mehr. Eine Weltbankstudie schlägt vor bis 199o jährlich 50.000 ha und ab 199o jährlich 100.000 ha aufzuforsten um die erwartete Katastrophe abzuwenden, jedoch wurden 1984 ganze 4000 ha aufgeforstet und die jährlich Steigerungsrate ist gleich Null.

Fachleute behaupten, daß um 1 ha Ackerland zu erhalten, ca. 3,5 ha Waldfläche als Bio-Masse notwendig sind (z. B. für Futter, Feuerholz und Bauholz, usw.). Z.Z.beträgt das Verhältnis Ackerland zu Wald ca.1:1,5. Die vorhandenen Waldflächen liegen jedoch nicht günstig zu den Agrarflächen. Im Terai ist der Wald fast gänzlich verschwunden. Das natürliche Gleichgewicht ist nicht mehr gegeben.Ganz zu schweigen von dem ökologischen Gleichgewicht, braucht die Landwirdschaft den Wald hauptsächlich für Tierfutter(Futterbäume). Durch den großen Bedarf an Anbaufläche sind keine oder kaum Weideflächen vorhanden. Das Vieh wurde traditionell im und am Wald gehütet, die Wegezeit dahin ist jedoch heute oft zu hoch. Eine Stallfütterung als einzige Lösung ist meist unbekannt. Frauen und Kinder sind für die Futterversorgung zuständig. Das nimmt teilweise 2/3 des Tages ein. Es scheint jedoch, daß dieses alles ohne Weiteres hingenommen wird, da keinerlei Alternative gesehen wird.

Eine Motivation in Bezug auf private Aufforstung besteht nicht und wenn, dann eine sehr geringe. Die nötige Aufklärung fehlt fast gänzlich.

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Wasser als Energiequelle

Nepal hat eine Wasserreserve um ca. 83000 MW (1 Megawatt = 1000 Kilowatt)Elektrizität herzustellen. Studien ergaben, daß davon ca. 25.000 MW zur Elektrizitätsgewinnung wirtschaftlich durchführbar sind, ausschließlich das Potential für Kleinanlagen.Allerding handelt es sich oft um schwer zugängliche Gebiete, was eine Finanzierung erschwert, wenn nicht unmöglich macht.

In ca. 25 Kraftwerken mit Kapazitäten von 2o bis 60.000KW wurden 1986 130 MW produziert (0,5 % des machbaren Potenzials). Hinzu kamen noch ca. 42 MW von Diesel und Dampf (Kohle aus Indien), so daß sich die gesamte Kapazität auf ca. 172 MW belief. Es war eine Steigerung von nur 2MW in den Jahren 1984 bis 86.

Der private Konsumentenkreis mit einer jährlichen Wachstumsrate von ca. 1o% kann 1986 mit 165.000 angenommen werden. Bei sechs Personen pro Haushalt macht das 6% der gesamten Bevölkerung aus, die in den Genuß von Elektrizität gelangen. Industrielle-, wie auch andere kommerzielle Abnehmer können mit ca. 6000 angenommen werden.

Interessant ist die Verteilung im Lande selbst:
Haushalte in der zentralen Zone, ca. 33% der Bevölkerung, davon das Kathmandutal mit nur ca. 5% der Bevölkerung, erhalten ca. 74%, der Osten (24% der Bevölkerung)und Teile des nahen Westens (21% der Bevölkerung)je 10 %, während auf die Landesteile mehr westlich einschließlich Surkhet, Jumla nur ca. 6% entfallen. Hier leben ca.22% der Bevölkerung.

Zur Zeit werden von Indien durch Sonderabkommen ca. 81.000 MW importiert (10 MW exportiert).

Der Bedarf an Elektrizität, mit den vorhandenen Angaben schwer feststellbar, ist bedeutend höher. Daß die Netze jedoch stark überlastet sind, zeigen regelmäßige Stromausfälle und auch niedrige Voltzahlen in den Stoßzeiten. Von der zu erwartenden Lieferung von 220 Volt sind, zumindest außerhalb des Kathmandutals,meistens nur 180V und weniger an der Tagesordnung.

Weitere Kraftwerke sind im Bau, z. B. Andhi Khola mit 5 MW, ausbaufähig auf 2o MW (Fertigstellung ca. 1990), Marsyangdi(zwischen Kathmandu und Pokhara)mit ca. 7o MW (ca. 1990) und Sapta Gandaki mit ca. 225 MW (ca. 1992). Neuerdings fördert die nepalische Regierung kleinere Kraftwerke von ca. 1MW. Diese Anlagen lassen sich leichter in die verschiedenen Gebiete einplanen und können dort den Bedarf abdecken. UMN ist z. Zt an so einem in Tato Pani in den Bergen beteiligt. Rein für den Export von Elektrizität werden Großanlagen wie z. B. Chisopani mit 3.600MW geplant. Projekte, die möglicherweise einiges an Einkommen für den Staat bedeuten, jedoch andererseits negative Nebeneffekte mit sich bringen, z.B. Verlust von großen Agrarflächen durch den Wasserstau, Umsiedlung der Bevölkerung. Da das Vorhaben

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nahe der indischen Grenze liegt fällt der größte Teil der aus dem Wasserstau resultierenden Bewässerung von Agrarland an Indien.

Indien zahlt große Summen für solche Vorhaben. Auch Einrichtungen wie z. B. die Welt Bank sind beteiligt, allerdings nur dann, wenn Indien die Zustimmung erteilt. Damit kontrolliert der große Nachbar alle größeren Flußregulierungen in Nepal. Offiziell heißt es um, Flutkatstrophen im Gangesgebiet entgengenzuwirken, jedoch wird so Nepal in Wirklichkeit noch mehr vom südlichen Nachbarn abhängig (Vergl. Kabora Bassa in Mosambique).Die Kosten dieses geplanten Vorhabens sind hoch (ca. 2,2 Mrd. US $ als letzter Stand von 1984) und stehen in keinem Verhältnis zu den Staatsfinanzen.

Auch wenn es für Nepal verlockend ist, Großanlagen dieser Art in Betracht zu ziehen, so sind Anlagen von 25 KW bis 20 MW rentabler. Kleinere Anlagen können ebenfalls im Lande hergestellt werden.

Daß so große Anlagen andere Risiken beinhalten, zeigt das im Bau befindliche Kraftwerk im indischen Garhwal Himalaya. Die Hauptgefahr wäre hier im Erdbebenbereich ein Dammbruch mit verherenden Folgen. Das Kraftwerk hat eine Größenordnung von 2400 Megawatt, einen 1,8 km langen und 260 m hohen Staudamm, hinter allem der Stausee von 42 Km^2 Größe liegt.

Bewässerung

Um Reis anzubauen benötigt man bewässertes Land. Man kann sicher sein, daß die einfachen Bewässerungsmöglichkeiten bereits ausgeschöpft sind und nur noch kostenintensive und somit auch baulich schwierige Vorhaben nachgeblieben sind.

Hier versucht man mit ausländischer Unterstützung etwas zu erreichen. Im Zusammenhang mit kleinen Elektrizitätsanlangen kann man einen beachtlichen Teil des Wassers für Bewässerung nutzen.

Das Terai ist reich an Grundwasser. Man schätzt, daß es für ca. 40.000 km^2 zur Bewässerung ausreicht. Es werden zwar schon an manchen Plätzen Dieselpumpen eingesetzt, man könnte jedoch die Vorhaben mit Elektropumpen besser nutzen. Vor allem wäre dann die Landwirtschaft unabhängiger vom Monsunregen, der z. B. im Jahre 1987 den Osten fast überschwemmte, jedoch im Westen kaum etwas brachte. 1985 wurden ca. 300.000 ha (geschätzt) künstlich bewässert. Das sind ca. 10% des gesamten verfügbaren Ackerlandes.

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Trinkwasser

Die Trinkwasserversorgung, vor allem in Ballungsgebieten wie Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Pokhara usw., ist nach wie vor ungenügend. Im 6. Jahresplan (1980/81 - 1984/85) wurden in Nepal ca. 67 Mill. Liter/Tag für 1,3 Mill. Einwohner kalkuliert, das macht ca. 5o ltr./Kopf. Da es sich hier um Wasserbereitstellung handelt, heißt es noch lange nicht, daß die Menge auch den Abnehmer erreicht. In vielen Städten unterscheidet man zwei Systeme: die Wasserversorgung 2 x täglich für ca. 2-4 Stunden und die öffentlichen Wasserplätze, die den ganzen Tag Wasser führen. Bei letzteren sind die Zapfstellen meist undicht, so daß Wasser den ganzen Tag läuft ohne genutzt zu werden. Darüber hinaus sind auch die Leitungen des öfteren undicht. Da viel Wasser versickert, müssen bei den vorhandenen statistischen Angaben erhebliche Abstriche gemacht werden.

Immerhin sind ca. 15 Mill. Einwohner von dieser Wasserversorgung ausgeschlossen. Im Terai trifft man schon hin und wieder Brunnen an oder man benutzt einfache Handpumpen. Die meisten Haushalte beziehen ihr benötigtes Wasser jedoch aus den Flüssen,Bächen und Quellen. Je nach Jahreszeit kann das sehr zeitintensiv sein.

Die Wasserqualität ist schlecht, beinhaltet viele Krankheitserreger.(Kathmandus Wasser wurde analysiert und von einer ausländischen Kommission als ungeeignet für den menschlichen Genuß befunden.)Die selbstreinigende Kraft der Flüsse ist nicht ausreichend die organischen Verunreinigungen (Fäkalien) abzubauen. Keimtötende Maßnahmen wie abkochen oder filtern werden nur in wohlhabenden Haushalten und großen Hotels vorgenommen.Für die breite Masse der Bevölkerung ist dieses unbekannt und könnte auch wirtschaftlich nicht getragen werden (Brennstoffkosten!).Die gesundheitlichen Folgen sind allen bekannt. Besonders betroffen von Magen- und Darmkrankheiten aufgrund der mangelnden Wasserverhältnisse sind Säuglinge und Kleinkinder.

Der Gesundheitsbereich

Mangelne Ernährung und Hygiene beinhalten zwangsläufig Gesundheitsrisiken der Bevölkerung. Unterernährung in den ersten Lebensjahren und dadurch geringe Widerstandskräfte sind Gründe für die hohe Kindersterblichkeit.
So erreichen 15% des Säuglinge nicht das ~~fünfte~~ erste Lebensjahr. *
Daraus resultieren manche Gesichtspunkte von denen man einige wissen sollte, um die hohe Wachtumsrate von 2,7% zu verstehen.

- Da keine staatliche Altersversorgung besteht, müssen die Kinder , vor allem die Söhne, diese Funktionen übernehmen. In den ersten 10-20Jahren einer Ehe werden so viele Kinder wie möglich in die Welt gesetzt, um eine Absicherung im Alter zu gewährleisten. Meistens haben Arme mehr Kinder

* 50% erreichen nicht das fünfte Lebensjahr.

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als Reiche, da in diesen Familien die Kindersterblichkeit höher liegt. Eine Familie zählt durchschnittlich 6 - 7 Personen.
-Die Arbeitskraft der Kinder ist wichtig für die elterliche Subsistenzwirtschaft.
-Söhne übernehmen wichtige religiöse Funktionen in der Familie, z. B bei der Verbrennung, und eine Familie ohne Söhne wird entsprechend bedauert.

Nepal besitzt nicht genügend Ärzte. Die im Ausland studierten (Indien, USA, Sowjet Union, Europa) und zurückgekehrten (600 z.Z. registriert), verteilen sich so, daß in urbanen Gegenden ca. 3.600 Einwohner und im ländlichen Bereich ca. 70 000 statistisch mit einem Arzt auskommen müssen. Kaum ein Akademiker, und das gilt nicht nur für Ärzte, ist bereit abseits von Zivilisation und Annehmlichkeiten zu arbeiten. Die meisten arbeiten im Staatsdienst und unterhalten nach und vor ihrem Dienst eine Privatpraxis, durch die sie ihr Haupteinkommen beziehen.

Nepal besitzt 89 Krankenhäuser verschiedener Größe mit insgesamt 3767 Betten. Im Durchschnitt gesehen ist ein Bett für 4.700 Einwohner verfügbar. Die Realität zeigt jedoch, daß 20 Hospitäler mit 50% der Bettenzahl in der zentralen Region (Kathmandu Tal)mit ca. 10% der Gesamtbevölkerung liegen. Dadurch verdoppelt sich die Einwohnerzahl pro Bett in den übrigen Gebieten.

Examinierte Krankenschwestern gibt es kaum mehr als Ärzte, z.Z. sind es in Nepal ca. 800. Die Ausbildungsstätten kommen hier ebenfalls des Bedarfes nicht nach und der Trend in den Städten zu arbeiten verstärkt somit die Unterversorgung in den ländlichen Gebieten.
Neuerdings ist der Universität Kathmandu eine medizinische Hochschule angegliedert, von der jährlich ca. 30 Absolventen nach dem Physikum (M.B.B.S.Level) entlassen werden, ideal geeignet für Einsätze in ländlichen Gebieten, jedoch zu wenige, um an der Situation etwas zu verändern.

Es gibt ca. 800 Gesundheitsstationen in der ländlichen Region. Diese könnten kleine Krankheitsfälle übernehmen, wenn die Versorgung mit Arztneien besser klappen würde. Die Stationen sind zum Teil personell unzureichend und oft mit unmotiviertem Personal ausgestattet.

Bei der Zahnmedizin sieht es noch schlechter aus. Nepal besitzt z.Z. 29 praktizierende Zahnärzte (ca.10 davon Ausländer) von denen etwa 20 in der zentralen Region um Kathmandu arbeiten.Das heißt, daß diese 20 dort ca.1Mill Einwohner zu versorgen haben, während in den übrigen Gebieten ein Zahnarzt 1,5 Mill. Menschen zu betreuen hat. Auch diese Angabe hinkt, da sich die 10 Ärzte auch auf nur ca. 5 Plätze verteilen.

Das Problem der Zahnerkrankungen wird jedoch immer größer, besonders bei Veränderung der Ernährungsweisen und ohne Prophylaxe.

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Schule und Ausbildung

Im Jahre 1981 hatte Nepal ca.15 Mill. Einwohner, davon waren ca. 4 Mill. im schulischen Alter (5 - 14 Jahre). In der Primarschule waren ca. 1,4 Mill. Kinder von 2,2 Mill. im Alter von 5-9 Jahren erfaßt. In den folgenden Sekundarstufen befanden sich dann nur ca. 314.000 (5.-7. und 8.-10. Klasse).

Der Schulabbruch nach der 4. Klasse ist klar erkennbar. Ca. 1Mill. Kinder wurden scheinbar gar nicht eingeschult. In dem Jahr gab es ca. 60.000 Weiterstudierende (Universität). Diese Zahl ist in den folgenden Jahren um 20% rückläufig und beträgt nach einem erneuten Aufwärtstrend in Jahre 1984/85 ca. 55.000. Die Zunahme in den Jahren nach 1981 beträgt in der Primarstufe 5-10% p.a., um die 10-12% in den Sekundarstufen.

Man schätzt heute die Analphabetenrate in Nepal auf noch über 80%. Natürlich muß man bei dieser Enwicklung berücksichtigen, daß das Land erst zu Beginn der 50ger Jahre geöffnet wurde. Damals waren vielleicht 10 Schulen für die höhere Mittel- und Oberschicht vorhanden.

Im Jahre 1984 sind es zumindesten schon ca. 16.300 Schulen, die privaten, die vor allem in den Städten immer mehr entstehen, nicht mitgerechnet.

In den Primarklassen betreuen 46.484 Lehrer 1.747.857 Schüler(1:38), in den ersten Sekundarklassen 10.602 Lehrer 238.038 Schüler (1:23) und in den höheren Sekundarklassen 6.467 Lehrer 216.473 Schüler (1:33). Die Schüleranzahl pro Lehrer entspricht in etwa der Klassenstärke räumlich gesehen.

Das Verhältnis von Schulen und Schülern zur Gesamtbevölkerung sieht folgendermaßen aus: Die Verteilung der Primarschulen stimmt prozentual mit der Bevölkerung in den verschiedenen Gebieten überein.(Für die Schülerzahl gibt es hier keine statistischen Angaben.)

Bei den Sekundarstufen ist das Verhältnis der Schüler zur Bevölkerung im Osten, Zentrum und in Pokhara teilweise um 50-60% höher,während es niedriger in den übrigen Landesteilen ist.

Ein Beispiel:
Die Bagmati Zone (Kathmandu) mit 11,8% der Bevölkerung besitzt 11,7% der Primarschulen, 15,7% des Schulen für die erste Sekundarphase und 18,6% der Schüler für die zweite Sekundarphase.
Die Zonen Karnali (Jumla), Beri(Surkhet),Seti und Mahakali im Westen des Landes mit einem Bevölkerungsanteil von 1,6%, 5,5% 5,3% und 3,5 besitzen 3%, 5,6% 5,3% und 4% der Primarschulen;1,3%, 3,9%, 2,9% und 2,9% der Schüler der ersten Sekundarphase und 1,1%, 3,6%, 2,5% und 2,3% der Schüler der zweiten Sekundarphase.

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Man trifft nicht viele engagierte Lehrer in den ländlichen Gebieten. Ich habe Dörfer kennengelernt, in denen die Schule wegen Lehrermangels geschlossen werden mußte und, da man den Kindern einen Weg bis in die nächste Schule von ca. 3 Stunden nicht zumuten wollte, diese zu Hause blieben. Außerdem zählt Arbeitskraft oft mehr als Schulbildung.

Nepals Wirtschaft

Daß Nepal wirtschaftlich von Indien abhängig ist, wurde bereits erwähnt.
Indien wacht ferner darüber, daß in Nepal keine größeren Industrien entstehen, um den Nachbarmarkt zu erhalten.

Ein Beispiel aus den 70iger Jahren zeigt, wie strikt dieses abläuft. Als Nepal mit sowjetischer Hilfe eine Ölrafinerie aufbauen wollte, wurde von Indien die Verweigerung der Transitgenehmigung für Rohöl in Aussicht gestellt. Das Vorhaben scheiterte bereits im Planungsstadium.

Es gelang Nepal jedoch eine eigene Zigarettenindustrie aufzubauen,an der hauptsächlich das Königshaus beteiligt ist.

Da Indien auf Fertigprodukte einen Einfuhrstopp legt, können nur Rohprodukte ins Nachbarland exportiert werden. Somit haben wir es hier mit der gleichen Situation wie zwischen Ländern der Dritten Welt und z.B. Europa zu tun. Das Land verliert die Möglichkeit exportorientierte Fertigungsindustrien aufzubauen. Die wirtschaftliche Lage ist nicht besonders gut, wie an der Handelsbilanz zu erkennen ist.

In den Jahren 1984/85 betrug die passive Handelsbilanz rd. 5,0Mrd. Rs.
Exportiert wurde für rd. 2,8 Mrd. Rs. während für rd. 7,8 Mrd.Rs importiert wurde, ein Verhältnis von nahezu 1:3.

Die Exporte gingen zu 60% nach Indien (1,6Mrd. Rs.) und die größten Posten waren hier
Nahrungsmittel und lebende Tiere(55%) inkl. alleine Reis 29%;gefolgt von Rohmaterial (nicht essbar) von 21%, aufgegliedert in z. B. Holz 8%!,Rohjute 13%. Juteartikel wurden für 260 Mill.Rs. innerhalb der 18 % Warenlieferung exportiert.
Der größte Posten des verbleibenden Exportes in andere Länder ist der von gefertigten Waren (rd. 0,9 Mrd. Rs.), handgewebte Teppiche nehmen ca. 1/3 ein. Die USA und BRD stehen an der Spitze der Empfängerländer.

Importe kommen zu 50% aus Indien, und Fertigprodukte nehmen fast 60% ein, Chemikalien und Arztneien 13%.
Nahrungsmittel und lebende Tiere sind fast so hoch wie die Exporte.

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Die verbleibenden Importe gliedern sich gleichfalls in Fertigprodukte (rd. 60%), Chemikalien und Arztneien (10%) und Treibstoffe / Öle (20%) auf.

Die Statistiken besagen, daß der Handel mit Indien seit 1956/57 für viele Jahre sehr wichtig war. Während damals der Handel mit anderen Ländern außer Indien nur ca. 5 % betrug, hat er sich bis heute auf fast 50% erhöht. Die Zahlung der Importe wurde mit indischen Rupies abgewickelt, allerdings reichten Nepals Reserven an Indischen Rupies nicht aus, was dazu führte, daß auf Devisenreserven zurückgegeriffen werden mußte. Ein Problem also -bei Nepals Devisenknappheit. Es heißt jedoch andererseits, daß die Rechnung noch nicht einmal mit den Exsporten nach Übersee beglichen werden kann.

Im Laufe der letzten Jahre entstanden in den größeren Städten Läden mit einem starken Warenangebot aus Hongkong, Singapur und Thailand. Hauptkäufer sind indische Touristen, die in organisierten Einkaufstouren nach Nepal kommen. Es ist anzunehmen, daß es kaum Schwierigkeiten an der Grenze bezüglich der Zollabfertigungen gibt.

Die Bestrebungen oder vielmehr Überlegungen einer Importsubstitution zusammen mit einer Exportverbesserung gehen sehr schleppend voran. Beinahe aussichtslos wird es, wenn man die Konsumtrends und Abhängigkeiten von Importwaren sieht. Nepal wird es sehr schwer haben, schon wegen der ausländischen Konkurrenz, gleichwertige Waren als Ersatz herzustellen und damit den inländischen zahlungskräftigen Käufer anzusprechen, geschweige denn zu exportieren.

Die nepalischen Händler sind konservativ und keineswegs innovativ und der Verkauf ausländischer Produkte bringt mehr Prestige als der inländischer, somit ist er nur schwer zu bewegen inländische Produkte in sein Verkaufssortiment aufzumehmen.

Auch wenn der Handel nur 3% des Bruttosozialprodukts ausmacht (Landwirtschaft 58%, Dienstleistungen 21%), so ist die Händlerschaft breit gefächert. Der einzelne Händler hat dann allerdings meistens nur ein kleines Sortiment.

Das traditionelle Handwerk schwindet immer mehr. Es wird teilweise durch moderne Industriewaren aus dem In- oder Ausland ersetzt. Das Handwerk in den Städten, hauptsächlich im Kathmandutal, wie Holzschnitzer, Gold-und Silberschmiede, Stoffdrucker, nur um einige zu nennen, arbeiten größtenteils nur noch für den Tourismus. Dabei hat Nepal, vor allem die drei Königsstädte Kathmandu, Bhaktapur und Patan handwerklich bessere Zeiten erlebt. Es waren im Mittelalter Nepaler, die das Pagodendach erfanden und es dann erst auf Wunsch des chinesische Kaisers in China nachbauten. Zeugnis dieser Zeit legen die Monumentalzonen dieser Städte ab. Wiederherstellungen historischer Monumente, getragen durch ausländische Hilfe, belebten auch wieder das traditionelle Handwerk, das vom Aussterben bedroht ist.

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Heimindustrie und Handwerk in den ländlichen Gebieten, oft als Nebenerwerb betrieben, haben keine Chance neben modernen Industrien. Traditionell wurden diese handwerklichen Produkte (handgewebte Stoffe, Metallwaren, Töpferwaren, Korbwaren)für den Eigenbedarf, zum Tausch gegen Naturalien und auch beschränkt gegen Entgeld hergestellt. Kenntnisse und Fähigkeiten dieser Handwerker könnten dazu beitragen im Rahmen von Importsubstitutionen Produktionsstätten in ländlichen Gebieten anzusiedeln.

Gemessen am Bruttosozialprodukt nahm die Industrie 1983/84 ca. 11%ein, davon der Hoch- und Tiefbau 6,6%, die Manufaktur 4,3% von denen nur 30% auf die Heimindustrien entfielen. Der Tourismus

Der Tourismus nimmt die zweite Stelle der Devisenbringer ein, obwohl er in der Liste des Bruttosozialprodukts nur 0,4% beträgt(1984).
Rd. 44.000 Hotelbetten waren 1984 registriert und es wurden rd. 3.500 Nepaler beschäftigt.

Nicht mitgezählt sind alle Gewerke, die indirekt vom Tourismus profitieren, das traditionelle Handwerk,Transportunternehmen und der Handel als solches.
Die Zahl der Touristen hält sich ziemlich konstant. 1984 waren es ca. 120.000 zuzüglich 60.000 indische Touristen.
Heute dürften es bedeutend mehr indische Touristen sein, die , meist auf Einkaufsreisen, mach Nepal kommen.

Negativ wirkt sich der Touristenstrom in den Bergen aus (ca. 15%),da der Bedarf an z.B. Feuerholz ansteigt, ebenfalls aller anderen Versorgungsgüter.

Die Arbeitskraft Mensch
(Daten von 1981)

Als Arbeitskraft zählt der Mensch lt. Statistik ab seinem 10. Lebensjahr. Die Regel ist, daß Kinder bis zu 6 Jahren die größtmögliche Freiheit genießen und anschließend in den allgemeinen Arbeitsprozeß eingegliedert werden. Vor allem in der Landwirtschaft und in der ärmeren Bevölkerungschicht werden Kinder ab 6 zum Viehhüten, zur Kinderbetreuung, Brennholz-und Futterbeschaffung und vielem anderen Arbeiten herangezogen.

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Statistik: 1981

15 Mill. Einwohner

10,52 Mill. arbeitsfähig

45% — 6,85 Mill. Beschäftigte

- 91% Forst-u.Landwirtschaft
- 4,5% Staats-und Gemeindewesen, inkl. Gesundheit
- 2% sonstige Industrien, vermutlich Heimindustrien und Handwerk
- 0,5% Manufaktur
- 1,6% Handel
- 0,4% sonstige

65% — 3,67 Mill. Unbeschäftigte

- 62% Hausfrauen
- 31% Schüler, alte Menschen, kranke Menschen
- 7% arbeitsuchend

Auf dem ersten Blick sieht die Statistik nicht so schlimm aus. 65% der Arbeitfähigen sind beschäftigt, das sind 45% der Gesamtbevölkerung und nur 2,3% arbeitsuchend.

Der Schein trügt, wenn man die 91% Beschäftigte in der Forst- und vornehmlich Landwirtschaft sieht. Das Einkommen ist in dieser Gruppe am geringsten, da die meisten von ihrer Substistenzwirtschaft ohnehin kaum existieren können.

Freie Arbeitskraft zur Einkommensverbesserung ist vorhanden. Außerhalb der landwirtschaftlichen Saison sind es 62% der Arbeitszeit, die ungenutzt bleibt. Hier wäre Arbeitskräftepotential für Industrien vorhanden.

Der Mensch ist, bedingt durch das geringe befahrbare Straßennetz, das wichtigste Transportmittel. In sehr wenigen Gebieten werden Mulis eingesetzt, im Hochgebirge Yaks. Menschen müssen alle lebensnotwendigen Güter in die meisten Gegenden schaffen. Das gleiche gilt auch für Produkte den umgekehrten Weg.

Es ist eine schwere Arbeit. Sie bedeutet trotzdem zusätzliches Einkommen in einkommensschwachen Gebieten, das durch den Bau der vielen geplanten Straßen entfallen würde.

Gibt es neue Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten nachdem die Straßen

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gebaut worden sind und damit traditionelle Strukturen außer Kraft gestetzt wurden? Beispiele zeigen,das dieses einer genauen Planung bedarf, da sonst nicht die ursprünglichen Bewohner des Gebietes von der Straße profitieren, sondern dynamischere Zureisende (z.B. Inder).

Eine institutionalisierte Berufsausbildung ist kaum vorhanden. Vorrangig ist immer noch die traditionelle, die Weitergabe der Kenntnisse und Fertigkeiten vom Vater auf den Sohn mit ihren eventuellen Lücken und der mangelnden Anpassung an sich verändernde Anforderungen und Strukturen.

Industrielle Ausbildung findet nur an 2-3 Plätzen statt und wird von ausländischen Organisationen getragen(UMN, SATA) .
Der Staat unterhält ca. fünf Ausbildungsstätten, in denen Heimhandwerker gefördert und ausgebildet werden.
Die Ausbildung von Frauen ist sehr gering.

Die Landwirtschaft

Eine FAO Studie besagt, daß ein Einwohner 22o,8kg Getreide (Reis, Mais, Hirse, Weizen, Gerste) im Jahr braucht, um zu überleben. Dazu kommen dann noch 22 kg Hülsenfrüchte pro Kopf pro Jahr.

Statistik:
(Angaben in Mrd.Kg.)

Jahr	Einwohn.	[1]Bedarf		tats. Produktion		Übersch. Defizit
		Netto	Brutto	Brutto	Netto	in%
81/82	15,0	3,312	5,520	3,983	2,390	-27,8
82/83	15,4	3,400	5,667	3,348	2,009	-40,9
83/84	15,8	3,489	5,815	4,289	2,573	-26,3
84/85	16,3	3,599	5,998	4,211	2,527	-29,8
86	17,2	3,798	6,330			
2000	24,0	5,299	8,832			

[1]Es wird kalkuliert, daß 40% der Brutto Ernte durch Saatgut, Futter, usw. verloren geht, so daß 60% als verzehrbare Menge bleiben.

Wenn man die Statistik nach dem Bedarf (FAO) und der tatsächlichen Produktion aufbaut, so wird ein klares Defizit von durchschnittlich 31,2% jährlich sichtbar.Der jährliche Produktionsverlauf in der ersten Hälfte der 80iger Jahre schwankt so stark (- zu+), daß eine genaue Steigerungsrate kaum zu nennen ist. Ich

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meine einmal von einer jährlichen Prodiktionssteigerung in der Landwirtschaft von nur 0,4% gehört zu haben, ganz im Gegensatz zu den amtlichen Angaben von 6,2%.

Defakto sieht es so aus, daß sich die Prodiktion von 1984/85 bis 1986 um 5o% und bis 2000 um über 100% steigern muß, um dem Bedarf gerecht zu werden.

Starke Defizite treten bei Mais, Hirse, Gerste auf, alles Hauptnahrungsmittel in den Hügeln und Bergen, in denen die meiste Bevölkerung (2/3) lebt. Örtliche Überproduktionen treten bei Weizen und vor allem Reis auf. Die Anbaugebiete liegen meist im Terai und die Überproduktion wird nach Indien exportiert - legal, wie auch über die grüne Grenze. Die Infrastruktur macht diesen Weg einfacher als eine Lieferung in die Gebiete, die Nahrungsmittel brauchen.

Das Gleiche gilt dann auch für die Lebensmittelhilfe z.B. Saudi-Arabiens. Reis, gekauft in Burma und Thailand und im Rahmen eines Drittgeschäfts von der GTZ nach Nepal eingeführt, verblieb in der zentralen Region und wurden dort zum Kauf angeboten.

Bewässerung könnte eine Produktionssteigerung bewirken. Aber selbst wenn der gesteckte Plan gelingt, bis 1990 ca. 575.000 ha bewässern zu können, so sind es noch nicht einmal 20% der verfügbaren gesammten Ackerfläche.

Die Ergebnisse von Kunstdünger werden ebenfalls stark überschätzt. Kunstdünger wird importiert, zum größten Teil als Entwicklungshilfe (die BRD spielt hier eine sehr große Rolle). Jedoch durch Mangel an weiterem Vertrieb und Beratung zur richtigen Anwendung ist die Wirkung sehr gering, aber kostenaufwendig, denn der Bauer muß die Lieferung voll bezahlen. Der Verdienst kommt der staatlichen Vertriebsorganisation zugute. Die Anwendung von Kunstdünger hat natürlich im Kathmandutal Erfolg. Einmal kann der einzelne Bauer diesen günstig und laufend beziehen, und dann kann er den Dünger nach seinen gemachten Erfahrungen auch variieren.

Bauern im Tal arbeiten schon seit über 15 Jahren damit und die Ernte konnte hier meist verdoppelt bzw. verdreifacht werden. Der Boden im Kathmandutal gehört zu den fruchtbarsten im gesamten asiatischen Bereich.

Die sichtbaren Erfolge im Tal führen dann zu Trugschlüssen, wenn man meint durch Kunstdünger die Produktion in den übrigen Teilen Nepals erfolgreich zu verbessern.

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Der Staat Nepal

Nepals Staatsform ist die der konstitutionellen Monarchie. Es ist seiner Verfassung nach ein hinduistischer Staat (ca. 87% Hindus, 9% Buddhisten). Der König gilt als göttlich (Inkarnation Vishnus) und seine Person ist politisch unantastbar. Das Land wird durch ein parteienloses Panchayat-(Räte)-System regiert, das den Premier-Minister wählt. Dieser muß vom König bestätigt werden. Jegliche letzte politische Entscheidung obligt grundsätzlich dem König.

Zu Beginn der 80iger Jahre fand eine Volksabstimmung statt, in der das Panchayat System mit ca. 53% siegte. Manipulationen sind nicht ausgeschlossen.

Trotz dieser Wahlniederlage sollte die Oposition im Lande nicht unterschätzt werden. Sie wird indirekt über 50% der Stimmen auf sich vereinigen können. Die stärkste Partei, die Kongresspartei,wird von Indien unterstützt. Fünf kommunistische Parteien verschiedener Richtungen versuchen ihren Platz zu finden.Die Kongresspartei boykottierte teilweise die Panchayatswahlen und ließ kaum Kandidaten für sie aufstellen.Ihre Position ist somit nur schwach im Parlament vertreten.

Nach dem nur knapp gewonnenen Referendum mußte der König Zugestädnisse machen und eine Dezentralisierung des Staatswesens versprechen.Das diesbezügliche Gesetz ist seit Mitte 1986 in Kraft. Ob es jedoch gelingen wird die bestehenden Machtverhältnisse durch die Ausführung dieses Gesetzes zu verändern und Entscheidungen letzten Endes auf Dorfebene zustande kommen zu lassen, wird vielerorts noch bezweifelt.

Nepals Christen

Neben Hindus und Buddhisten, die in Nepal so vermischt sind, daß sie sich nur schwer unterscheiden, gibt es eine Minderheit von Moslems, anderen Relisionsgemeinschaften und Christen.

Missionieren ist streng verboten.

Die ca. 15.000 Christen (6-8000 geschätzte Getaufte , praktisch der Kern)leiden sehr unter diesem Gesetz. Auch Christen in der zweiten Generation sind nicht immer sicher. Zum Teil hohe Gefängnisstrafen werden fast jedes Jahr verhängt, trotz Intervenierung von internationalen Organisaionen und z.B. des US Expräsidenten Carter. Hauptgegner der Christen sind die brahmanischen Prieser, an der Spitze die geistlichen Berater der Königsfamilie. Nicht ganz zu Unrecht befürchten sie, daß das Christentum hinduistische Gebräuchte, - Gemeinschaften zerstöre und letzten Endes die bestehenden (Macht)Strukturen außer Kraft setze.

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Die Hilfsorganisionen

Man kann annehmen, daß weit über 50 internationale Hilfsorganisationen in Nepal tätig sind,multilaterale und bilaterale,Ost so wie West. Größter Donator ist Indien mit seinen Hauptkomponenten Kraftwerk- und dem Straßenbau. Die Chinesen und auch die Sowjetunion engagieren sich in Straßenbau,Kraftwerken und Industrien.

Bei den meisten bilateralen Aktivitäten kann nicht von Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe , sondern vielmehr von technischer Zusammenarbeit geredet werden. Die politische Bedeutung Nepals liegt in der Tatsache, daß es die Berührung der beiden Großmächte Indien und China verhindert.Die daraus resultierende staatliche Entwicklungshilfe ist daher wohl auch meistens an der Erhaltung der jetzigen politischen Situation interessiert.
Partner für bilaterale Hilfe ist die Regierung des Nehmerlandes und ihr obliegt die Implimentierung, den ausländischen Hilfsorganisationen die Beratung. Es wird berichtet, daß es zwischen den verschiedenen staatlichen Hilfsorganisationen zu Konkurrenzverhalten kommt, wenn es sich um die Vergabe von interessanten Projekten handelt.

Einige UN-,kirchliche- und Freiwilligen Organisationen machen Ausnahmen und versuchen basisorientiert , d.h. innerhalb der Zielgruppen zu arbeiten, was zeitintensiver ist und damit hohe Personalkosten erfordert.

Die meisten Hilfsorganisationen beklagen, daß nicht unbedeutende Beträge in unbekannte (oder auch bekannte)Kanäle versickern, wenn die direkte Kontrolle über die Finanzen ihnen nicht unterstellt ist. Dieses Problem, daß sich die falschen bereichern, dürfte nicht nur aus Entwicklungsländern bekannt sein. Aktivitäten der verschiedenen Hilfsorganisationen laufen häufig parallel, ohne Koordinierung und großen Erfahrungsaustausch. Um die Entwicklungsaktivitäten im ländlichen Bereich wirkungsvoll von nepalischer Regierungsseite zu planen und koordinieren zu können, wurde 1980 das Ministy for Local Development gegründet. In seiner Arbeit kam es bisher nicht wirkungsvoll zum Zuge, da die verschiedenen Ministerien, denen bis dahin unterschiedliche Entwicklungsaktivitäten unterstanden, nichts von ihren Kompetenzen abzugeben bereit waren.

Erschwerend kommt weiterhin hinzu, daß alle amtlichen Stellen auf die Gesetzesausführungen zur staatlichen Dezentralisierung warten, die die Planung und Ausführungen der Entwicklungsarbeit entscheidend beeinflussen sollen.

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Teil II

Die Abhilfe

Der König, bzw. die Regierung haben in der Langzeitplanung bis zum Jahre 2000 vorgesehen, daß der gesamten Bevölkerung die wichtigsten Lebensgrundlagen gewährleistet sind, und zwar

1. Nahrungsmittel
2. Bekleidung
3. Wohnraum
4. Bildung
5. Gesundheit
6. Sicherheit

Wie wird dieses in den letzten 12 Jahren dieses Jahrhunderts zu schaffen sein?

Einer der Schwerpunkte der Entwicklung wird zweifelsohne im ländlichen Bereich liegen, wo über 90% der Bevölkerung ansässig sind. Augrund des Umfangs, der gegraphischen Lage und der mangelhaften Infrastruktur ist" Entwicklung" in diesen Gebieten langwierig, personal- und kapitalaufwendig. Als "Entwicklung " werden von der Regierung wie auch manchmal von Seiten der Bevölkerung physische Veränderungen verstanden(Schulen, Stromversorgung, Krankenstationen, Straßen usw.) Eine Veränderung des Bewustseins , als Basis für mögliche Selbsthilfe,also "Entwicklung" wird, wenn nicht vonseiten der Regierung initiert und gelenkt, von ihr mit Mißtrauen behandelt, wenn nicht sogar abgeblockt.

Bisher liegt in den Gebieten der mittleren Hügelkette, wo immerhin 2/3 der Bevölkerung leben, noch wenig Potential für (politsche)Veränderung. HMG scheint sich der Loyalität der hiesigen" Vasallen" bewußt zu sein und investiert bedeutend weniger als in den zugänglicheren Gebieten und in den Städten, wo schon als Politikum Erfolg schnellstens sichtbar werden muß, um Unruhen wie z.B. vor dem Referendum zu vermeiden. Bei diesem Referendum entschieden sich denn auch die meisten Hügelbewohner für das Panchayat System, also für den König.

Die sich verschlechternde Lebenssituation wird zwar erkannt,jedoch meistens nur mit "Karma" oder " ke garne" (religiöse Vorbestimmung oder "was solls") kommentiert. Dem Einzelnen erscheint eine positive Veränderung kaum vorstellbar.

Die United Mission to Nepal (UMN)

Welchen Teil kann, neben allen anderen Hilfsorganisationen, die UMN - The United Mission to Nepal (Vereinigte Nepalmission)zur Erfüllung dieser Zielsetzung (und mag sie noch so utopisch erscheinen) beitragen?

Die UMN entstand in der ersten Hälfe der 5oiger Jahre, nachdem

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sich das Land der übrigen Welt geöffnet hatte.

Ein Ärzteteam (Fleming, Friedericks),protestantische Missionare aus Nordindien, bekam nach einer Besuchs-und Studienreise vom König die Erlaubnis auf dem Gesundheitssektor in Nepal tätig zu werden.

Die eingenen Missionsgesellschaften (USA) fühlten sich bei diesem Vorhaben überfordert und es entstand die UMN, der heute 37 Sendeorganisationen (Kirchen, Missionsgesellschaften, protestantische Hilfsorganisationen)aus 21 Ländern der gesamten Welt angehören.

Das Hauptziel ist laut Satzung: " Den Menschen in Nepal ihren Bedürfnissen entsprechend, im Namen Jesu Christi zu helfen und Christus den Menschen in Wort und Tat nahe zu bringen".

In den vergangenen mehr als 30 Jahren hat sich dieses nicht verändert, wohl aber der Typ der Missionare und auch einige der Projekte.

Der klassische Missionar ist oft etliche Jahre, manchmal sein ganzes Leben im selben Projektbereich eingesetzt. Seine Hauptaufgabe sieht er im Missionsauftrag. Auch heute noch wirken diese Mitglieder der ersten UMN Generation bestimmend in der UMN Struktur mit. Daneben gibt es jedoch die Kurzeinsätze von 3 bis 8 Jahre, jüngerer Leute, die mehr die " Tat" als primär betrachten. Das führt zu Konflikten in der Projektarbeit und vor allem in der Personalführung.

Indirektes Missionieren, denn ein offenes ist in Nepal verboten, ist für einen Arzt als Heiler einfacher als für einen Manager im industriellen Bereich.

Die UMN-Struktur

Als höchstes Gremium trifft sich das Board of Direktors (Aufsichtsrat) einmal jährlich in Nepal. Beschlußfähig sind je ein Mitglied der 37 Sendeorganisationen. Von diesem Board wird das Executive Commitee gewählt, das zweimal jährlich zusammenkommt.Die 10 Mitglieder dieses Committees prüfen und verabschieden alle Pläne und Aktivitäten einschließlich der Finanzen, führen die Boardbeschlüsse durch und bereiten neue Vorlagen für das Board vor.
Die UMN wird wird von einem Koordinatios Kommittee verwaltet, dem der Executive Director (Geschäftsführer) vorsteht. Weitere Mitglieder sind der Schatzmeister, der Personalsekretär und die Sekretäre für

- Gesundheitswesen
- Schule und Ausbildung
- Industriebereich und Fabrikation
- Ländliche Entwicklung

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Z. Zt. ist man dabei die UNN so zu reorganisieren, daß die verschiedenen Fachbereiche effektiver koordiniert werden können. Die Koordination erwies sich durch die gewaltige Expansion als immer schwieriger. Alles in allem hat die UMN ca. 400 ausländische Mitarbeiter, von denen 250 bis 300 genehmigte Posten innehaben. Der Rest sind die begleitenden Ehepartner, die häufig einer inoffiziellen Tätigkeit nachgehen. Rd. 50 Mitarbeiter sind in der Regel abwesend, d.h. im Heimaturlaub, der je nach Länge der Vertragszeit 3 - 6 Monate bis zu 2 Jahre beträgt.

Die UMN hat ca.800 fest angestellte nepalische Mitarbeiter, weitere 1.200 beziehen ferner unregelmäßige Einkommen aufgrund von Kurzeinsätzen aller Art.

Das Gesamtbudget der UMN betrug 1986/87 ca. 95 Mill. Rs. (ca.5 Mill. US$) zuzüglich aller Gehälter und sonstiger Kosten für ausländische Mitarbeiter, die von den Sendeorganisationen getragen werden.

UMN ist die größte Nicht-Regierungsorganisation (Non-Governmental-Oraganisation) in Nepal.

Der Vertrag zwischen der nepalischen Regierung und der UMN gilt jeweils 5 Jahre. Der jetzige läuft 1990 aus.

Während alle Verträge mit dem Außenministerium abgeschlossen wurden, was ungewöhnlich ist (die meisten Organisationen arbeiten mit fachbezogenen Ministerien, z.B. für Landwirtschaft, Industrie, Forst usw.), so ändert sich die Situation möglicherweise 199o. Es ist im Gespräch, UMN dem Social Councel, mit der Königin als Präsident,zu unterstellen.

UMN Projekte

Es wird so verstanden, daß UMNs Zielgruppe die Armen der Bevölkerung sein sollen. Über den Begriff "arm" sind viele Diskussionen geführt worden und werden noch viele zukünftig geführt werden. Momentan ist man sich einig, daß derjenige arm ist, der nicht in der Lage ist sich das ganze Jahr hindurch ausreichend zu ernähren. Im ländlichen Bereich ist diese Gruppe dominierend.

Gesundheitswesen

Begonnen hat die UMN Projektarbeit mit Krankenhäusern in Tansen/Palpa und im Kathmandutal in Bhaktapur.Das Hauptgewicht wurde auf das Heilen der Kranken und die Ausbildung des Personals gelegt.

Gesundheitsberatung,teilweise schon aus dem Krankenhaus ausgelagert und Bekämpfung der ursächlichen Faktoren, die in mangelnder

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Hygiene, Unter-und Fehlernährung liegen , entwickelten sich erst in späteren Jahren und werden bedauerlicherweise auch heute noch in ihrer mindestens gleichrangingen Wichtigkeit neben der kurativen Medizin des öfteren ignoriert. Dieses dörfliche Gesundheitswesen mit einem integrierten Ansatz zur Verbesserung der Lebenssituation wird somit meistens dazu eingesetzt die vorhandenen Krankenhäuser zu unterstützten,obwohl umgekehrt - das Krankenhaus als Ergänzung eines dörflichen Gesundheitswesens- der Akzent mehr auf die flächendeckende Verhütung von Krankheiten gesetzt würde.

Das Tansen Krankenhaus, das erste Projekt der UMN, unterhält heute 100 Betten. Zwischen 70 und 80.000 Patienten werden pro Jahr behandelt und zwischen 6 und 6000 im Hause aufgenommen. Man hat aber auch festgestellt, daß um die 80% der Patienten von außerhalb des Distrikts kommen, viele sogar aus Indien.
In einer Ausbildungsstätte, früher dem Krankenhaus angeschlossen, jetzt jedoch selbständig, werden jährlich ca. 40 Hilfsschwestern und Hebammen ausgebildet. Ferner laufen einjährige Kurse für jeweils 40 männliche medizinische Helfer, die dann in den Dörfern eingesetzt werden.

Palpa CHP(Community Health Programme) Seit Mitte der 60iger Jahre arbeitet ein medizinisches Team im dörflichen Bereich um Tansen. Es unterstützt auch die staatlichen Gesundheitsposten, betreibt jedoch in erster Linie preventive Medizin und Gesundheitsberatung. Um diese effektiver zu gestalten erkannte man schnell, daß an den Ursachen der Krankheiten gearbeitet werden muß. Landwirtschaftliche Beratung zur Verbesserung der Ernährungssituation und eine bessere Trinkwasserversorgung wurden als von größter Bedeutung erkannt.

Heute sind fast alle Dörfer im Projektbereich mit Trinkwasser versorgt: Im Rahmen dieser Aktivitäten wurde auch eine durch Wasserdruck betriebene Pumpenanlage (Widder) installiert. Diese wurde in Butwal entwickelt und ist in der Lage Wasser bis zu 180 m Höhe zu pumpen. Dadurch ist es möglich hochgelegene Orte zu erreichen.

Im Projekt wird eine kleine Versuchsfarm im Rahmen des HASP-Horticulture & Argronomy Support Program unterhalten. Man untersucht dort örtlich angepaßte Anbaumethoden, einschließlich verbesserter Getreide-und Gemüsesorten.

Das CHP arbeitet in seinem Projekt eng mit dem Tinau Watershed Management Projekt, einem trilateralen ländlichen Entwicklungsprojekt zwischen Nepal, der Schweiz (SATA) und der BRD (GTZ), zusammen.

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Patan Hospital und Lalitpur CDHP (Community Development & Health Project

In Kathmandu begann UMN 1954 in einem Cholerakrankenhaus die Arbeit, expandierte 1956 mit dem Shanta Bhawan und baute dann in Patan ein neues Haus mit 138 Betten, das 1982 eröffnet wurde.Das Krankenhaus behandelt jährlich über 120.000 Patienten einschließlich Notfälle und über 6000 werden im Hause aufgenommen.

Auch hier die Feststellung, daß fast alle Patienten aus den Städten kommen und aus dem Distrikt nicht einmal 5 %.

Eine Schwesternschule ist dem Krankenhaus angegliedert. Bis 1984 wurden hier 282 Schwestern ausgebildet, rd 35% aller in Nepal geschulten Schwestern. Jährlich werden bis zu 40 Schüler aufgenommen. Das Krankenhaus wird von einem gemeinsamen HMG/UMN Board verwaltet, die Schwesternschule ist ein Zweig der Tribhuvan Universität (med. Fakultät).

Das Lalitpur CDHP ist die preventive Einrichtung des Patan Krankenhauses. Dar Projekt ist mehr oder weniger vom Krankenhaus gelöst. Es arbeitet mit etwa 150 nepalischen medizinischen Mitarbeitern im gesamten Distrikt. Andere Aktivitäten, wie Landwirtschaft und Forstentwicklung, industrielle Förderung (Heimindustrie) werden nur in dem südlichen, am schwersten zugänglichen und auch von HMG am meisten vernachlässigten Gebiet wahrgenommen. Es erstaunt sehr, daß es gerade in der Nähe der relativ wohlhabenden Hauptstadt Kathmandu ein dermaßen unterentwickeltes Gebiet gibt. Das Projekt hat sein Trinkwasserprogramm jetzt abgeschlossen, da nahezu alle Dörfer versorgt sind. Freigewordene Personalkapazitäten sollen in der Förderung von Heim und Kleinstindustrien eingesetzt werden. Im Lauf der letzten Jahre hat das Projekt eine sehr gutes Erwachsenenbildungsprogramm entwickelt, daß neben Lesen und Schreiben auch praktische Kenntnisse vermittelt.

In der Landwirtschaftsförderung sind die geographischen Schwierigkeiten vorrangig, da das ehemals bewaldete Gebiet aus steilen Hängen besteht, die künstliche Bewässerung undurchführbar machen. Nur im niedrigerem Teil des Projektgebietes ist Bewässerung möglich und das Projekt unterstützt eine dörfliche Eigeninitiative zum Bau eines Bewässerungsprojektes.

Da das Land noch nicht vollständig vermessen ist und somit die Eigentumsverhältnisse ungeklärt sind, ist eine sinnvolle Aufforstung zusammen mit der Bevölkerung momentan noch nicht machbar. HMG auf Distriktebene hat dem CDHP jedoch die Erlaubnis erteilt auf privatem Land Bäume zu pflanzen (Futter-,Obst- und Nutzbäume). Das Programm begann vor fünf Jahren und hat sich als erfolgreich erwiesen. Ein Prämiensystem gehört dazu, das die gute Pflege der Baumsetz-

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linge nach den ersten kritischen Jahren honoriert .

Es hieß, daß ein multilaterales Projekt im Latatipur Distrikt seine Arbeitsaufnahme beabsichtigte. In diesem Falle sollten die Projektaktivitäten eingefroren werden. Jedoch hat man sich nun mehr geeinigt mit den Projektaktaktivitäten fortzufahren um den Zielgruppen nicht zu schaden bis genauere Abkommen in Aussicht gestellt werden.

Okhaldhunga Projekt

Okhaldhunga ist ein Handelsplatz im Osten Nepals. Der Ort kann per Luft erreicht werden plus mindestens 4 Stunden Fußmarsch oder in 3 bis 4 Tagen zu Fuß von der Ost-Weststraße im Süden des Landes.
1961 begann UMN dort eine Krankenstation, die heute 20 Betten unterhält. Jährlich werden dort um die 15000 Patienten behandelt und um die 1000 im Hause aufgenommen.

Das CHP hat das größte Versorgungsgebiet aller UMN Projekte. Neben der medizinischen Vorsorge, Mutter-Kind Programmen, T.B. und Lebranachbetreuung wird viel Wert auf die Trinkwasserversorgung und Sanitärprogramme (Latrinenbau) gelegt. Seit einigen Jahren wurde Landwirtschaftsberatung in das Projektprogramm aufgenommen. Ein Aufforstungsprogramm in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Distriktbüro (HMG) ist in Vorbereitung. Besonders wichtig ist die Aufforstung im Wassereinzugsgebiet des Krankenhauses, um der schon jetzt auftretenden Wasserknappheit entgegenzuwirken.

Das Gorkha Projekt

1957 begann UMN seine Arbeit auf dem schulischen Sektor im äußersten westlichen Bereich des Distrikts. Rund 10 Schulen wurden durch Lehrer betreut, darunter eine Sekundarschule. Hervorzuheben sind die guten Abschlußergebnisse, teilweise die besten des Landes. Heute sind nur noch Lehrer an 2 Orten eingesetzt, einschließlich Erwachsenenbildung. Das heute 45 Betten Krankenhaus entstand 1969. Zuvor bestand eine von Krankenschwestern geführte Gesundheitsstation (1960). 1963 begann ein Arzt seine permanente Arbeit. Jährlich werden um die 50.000 Patienten behandelt und rund 3.000 im Hause aufgenommen. Im Rahmen des CHP (Community Health Projekt), das die umliegenden Dörfer betreut,fand eine landwirtschaftliche Betreuung von der kleinen Versuchsfarm des Krankenhauses aus statt.Die Ausführung dieses Landwirtschaftsprogrammes wurde neben dem Trinkwasserprogramm durch das Projekt eingestellt. Die Aktivitäten werden weiterhin durch das RDC betreut.Die Ausdehnung der Projektaktivitäten auf andere als medizinische Bereiche erwies sich wegen der Vielfalt der im Gorkha District, dem Stammgebiet der herrschenden Shah-Dynastie, tätigen Hilfsorganisationen (ca. 20) als nicht nötig.

Gossner Mission

Bereich Schule und Bildung

Das Jumla Projekt

In Jumla begann UMN 1980 mit dem Bau der Karnali Technical School (KTS).HMN beabsichtigt in jeder Zone eine Schule dieser Art und bat UMN in Jumla mit einem Model zu beginnen. Es werden Kurse in Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Baukonstsruktion und Gesundheit angeboten, die 3 Jahre nach Ende der 7. Schulklasse dauern, zuzüglich einem praktischem Jahr. Der technische Abschluß soll nicht zum Eintritt in weiterführenden Ingenieurschulen qualifizieren um einer Landflucht vorzubeugen. Da jedoch Nepal generell über zu wenige Fachkräfte verfügt, werden die Abgänger bislang noch von den Städten und auch dem Staatsdienst aufgesogen. Neben dieser Schule werden noch eine Krankenstation unterhalten und ferner lokale Schulen personell unterstützt. Daneben unternahm man erste Versuche zur Einkommensverbesserung der Bevölkerung durch Ausnutzung der bereits existierenden Rohprodukte , Wolle und Äpfel.

Eine vom Projekt unterhaltene Sägemühle sorgt für das nötige Bauholz für den Schulbau. Das Aufforstungsprogramm des Projektes kompensiert den Einschlag, für den Schulbau und das Projekt durch Aufforstung.

Größtes Problem des Projektes ist die Versorgung. Waren werden vom Süden aus in mehreren Tagen in das Projekt getragen. Eine regelmäßige Flugverbindung besteht, jedoch mit kleinen Maschinen und nicht während der Sommermonate (Monsun).

Gandaki Boarding School

In Pokhara wurde 1966 eine Kanben-Internatsschule eröffnet. In dieser Zeit war Pokhara nur per Luft oder zu Fuß erreichbar. Erst in den 70er wurde es an das Straßennetz angeschlossen. Heute besuchen ca. 350 Jungen und erstmals 20 Mädchen die Schule. Die Schüler kommen aus ganz Nepal, hauptsächlich jedoch aus der westlichen Region. Ca. 200 Jungen besuchen die Internatseinrichtungen. Ein Block für Mädchen befindet sich im Bau.

1985 wurde das Institut, das zuvor schon von UMN übergeben worden war,in eine Regionalschule geändert, eine der sechs in Nepal geplanten, mit dem Abgang des britischen O-Level-Examens. Es wird in Erwägung gezogen, gemeinsam mit der Buddha-Nil-Khanta-Schule in Kathmandu, die z.Z. der Kronprinz besucht, bis zum britischen A-Level-Examen aufzustocken, um damit den Eintritt in internationale Universäten zu ermöglichen. Nachdem die Schule zuvor schon von einem nepalischen Board verwaltet wurde, also schon voll nepalisiert war, wurde sie zur Re-Organisation auf Wunsch des Königshauses wieder von UMN übernommen. In dem höchsten

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Gremium der Schule, dem Schulboard, hat der Zonal Commissionar (höchster Regionalbeamter) den Vorsitz.

UMN gewährt ca. 150 Schülern ein Stipendium und ihr obliegt die Auswahl.

Auf das RDC (Rural Development Centre) wird zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt eingegangen.

Der industrielle Sektor

Das Butwal Projekt beinhaltet vielerlei Aktivitäten. Im Beginn der 60er Jahre entstand das Projekt von Tansen aus. Ein technischer Ingenieur des Krankenhauses (Odd Hoften) wollte technischen Nachwuchs für ländliche Gebiete ausbilden. HMG lehnte vorgeschlagene Standorte wie Tansen oder Galyang (heute das Andhi-Kola-Projekt) ab und genehmigte Butwal, ein Handelsplatz im Terai, der industrialisiert werden sollte.
Die Idee des BTI (Butwal Technical Institute) war eine arbeitsplatzbezogene Ausbildung im Metall-, Elektro- und Baugewerbe und es entstanden nach und nach Betriebe (BEW-Butwal Engineering Works, BWI-Butwal Wood Industries, BPF Butwal Plywood Factory, HH-Himal Hydro, NHE Nepal Hydro and Electric, GG-Gobar Gas Company) in denen der Nachwuchs praktisch ausgebildet wird. Heute nutzen weitere Nicht-UMD-Betriebe Butwals das BTI für die Ausbildung der eigenen jungen Leute aus.

In den seltesten Fällen gehen Ausgebildete in ihre Dörfer zurück. Somit schlug die Absicht, den ländlichen Gebieten technisch ausgebildetes Potential zuzuführen, fehl. Der Nutznießer ist die übrige Industrie Nepals in den Städten, die die BTI-Absolventen absorbieren.

DCS-Development & Consulting Services arbeiteten von 1970 - 1975 und übernahmen Hilfeleistungen für das BTI und die Firmen, wie z.B. durch ein Konstruktionsbüro. Programme für ländliche Elektrizifierung, Wassermühlen, Werkstatt für angewandte Technologie, weiterführende Ausbildung, entwickelten technisches Know-how, das in den ländlichen Gebieten Anwendung finden sollte.
Sehr erfolgreich waren hierbei die Wassermühlen, von denen mehr als 100 eingesetzt wurden. Kunden waren meist investitionskräftige Nepaler; nur etwas 5% konnten als Gesnossenschafsmühlen aufgestellt werden. Bei diesen Mühlen kommen die erarbeiteten Profite der dörflichen Allgemeinheit zugute. Man hatte immer fest damit gerechnet das BTI irgendwann HMG zu übergeben. HMG bzw. staatlich beeinflußte Einrichtungen wie z.B. die ADBN (Agriculture Development Bank of Nepal, IDC-Industrial Development Corporation) sind bereits Teilhaber der Firmen, aber man zögerte den letzten

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Schritt zu tun, wahrscheinlich aus Kostengründen.

Das BTI hat zwar einen Modellcharakter - neben einem weiteren Institut der Schweizer SATA in Kathmandu und dem TTI (Technical Training Institute), das jetzt der Universität untergeordnet ist und deshalb ineffektiv wurde - scheint es jedoch, daß HMG anderen Vorstellungen folgt. Technische Schulen wie in Jumla, Lahan, Giri - es sind 14 dieser Art in Nepal geplant,eine per Zone, haben möglicherweise Vorrang.

Das Andhi Khola Project
liegt zwischen Tansen und Pokhara. 1981 begann man mit dem Bau eines 5 Megawatt-Wasserkraftwerkes (Vertrag zwischen UMM, HH und HMG), welches 1990/91 fertiggestellt sein soll. Das Ziel dieser Anlage ist es, das gesamte Gebiet um den Ort Galyang mit Elektrizität zu versorgen, d.h. für rund 25.000 Haushalte (150.000 Einwohner). Der gesamte Distrikt zählt rund 270.000 Einwohner. Die Gegend ist sehr dicht besiedelt und der Durchschnitt der Bevölkerung ist arm. Das Projekt fördert die Landwirtschaft, Forstwirtschaft (der Wald ist fast verschwunden, er wich den Ackerflächen), betreibt Trinkwasserversorgung, Erwachsenenbildung und die Entwicklung der Heimindustrien.

Es besteht der Plan eines Bewässerungsprogrammes mit dem Wasser des E-Werkes. Hierfür wurde eigens ein Verband gegründet, dem nur Nepaler angehören. Die Mitglieder sollen in Eigenleistung das System bauen und dann Anteile in Form von Wassernutzeinheiten erhalten. Diese können dann selbst verbraucht werden oder, wenn kein eigenes Land vorhanden ist, verliehen werden. Somit hätte auch ein Landloser die Möglichkeit eines Verdienstes. Die letzten Hürden für diese Aktivität sind noch nicht übersprungen. Es ist ein Pilotmodell im Nepal und man erhofft sich einiges davon. Das E-Werk ist an das nationale Stromnetz angeschlossen, um den nötigen Arbeitsstrom zu liefern. Allerdings besteht später die Gefahr, daß Strom aus dem Gebiet abgezogen werden kann und dann das Hauptziel des Projektes gefährdet wäre.

Man begann brauchbare Industrien zu identifizieren, die einen Teil des erzeugten Stromes nutzen können, um die Haushalte kostenmäßig zu entlasten. Tatsache ist außerdem, daß die Gegend als eine der am dichtesten besiedelten Nepals gilt, daß die Familien teilweise sehr arm sind, wenig Bargeld vorhanden ist, und das Feuerholz, obwohl es von weit herangeschafft werden muß, noch die billigste Energie liefert.

Neben der Entwicklung von erschwinglichen elektrischen Kochgeräten, ein Programm in Butwal befaßt sich damit, ist es eine der Haupterfordernisse des Projektes, zusätzliche Einkommensmöglichkeiten im Gebiet selbst zu schaffen.

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Fachbereich Ländliche Entwicklung

Surkhet Projekt
Eigentlich hatte man in Surkhet (West-Nepal) ganz etwas anderes vor. Man plante bereits in den 70er Jahren ein technisches Institut wie in Butwal, und Standorte wie Dhankuta im Osten und Surkhet waren im Gespräch. Es wurde sich für Surkhet entschieden, da die Britische Armee in Dhankuta ihr Hauptquartier mit angegliederten kleinen Entwicklungsaktivitäten etablierte. In Surkhet bestand schon ein Projekt der kanadischen bilateralen Entwicklungshilfe. Anfänglich sollte sich UMN mit einer Werkstatt für Autos und Maschinen beteiligen, jedoch wurden diese Pläne geändert. Ein UMN-Team bereiste das Projekt-Gebiet und entschied sich als Ausgangsbasis für ein Dorf, acht Stunden zu Fuß vom Surkhet-Zentrum (Birendranagar) entfernt. Hier entstand 1982 das Dorf-Entwicklungsprojekt mit seinem für UMN einzigartigen Ansatz. Vor Aufnahme jeglicher Aktivitäten wurde von der Bevölkerung Interessen für die Verbesserungen und und Bereitwilligkeit an den Maßnahmen mitzuwirken, vorausgesetzt. Die Ausführung und Verantwortung oblag der Bevölkerung, das Projekt unterstützt durch Beratung und Sachmittel.
Das Projekt ist sowohl in der Landwirtschaft als auch in der Erwachsenenbildung und Aufforstung, obwohl noch genügend Wald vorhanden ist, tätig. Weitere Projektaktivitäten sind Trinkwasserversorgung, künstliche Bewässerung und Heimindustrieförderung.

Neben diesen beschrieben Projekten unterhält UMN diverse kleinere Programme, z.B. das Drogenberatungsprojekt in Kathmandu, Bereitstellung von Lehrkräten für die Universitäten in Kathmandu und Pokhara und eine Anzahl von Hilfsmaßnahmen für Frauen (Einkommens-Verbesserungsmaßnahmen) in Kathmandu.

Wie sieht der Zukunft der ländlichen Entwicklungsprojekte UMNs aus?

Anfänglich wurden die Armen als Hauptzielgruppe der UMN genannt. Wie verhält sich die Projektarbeit zu dieser Aussage?

Betrachtet man die Situation Nepals mit allen notwendigen Aktionen zur Verbesserung, so ist festzustellen, daß UMN in fast allen Bedarfsbereichen mitarbeitet. Zwar liegt der Schwerpunkt im Aufbau und der Unterhaltung von Institutionen (Krankenhäuser, Schulen, Industrieanlagen), jedoch ist wohl unbesteitbar, daß auch diese der ärmeren Bevölkerungsschicht zugute kommen. Gerade wegen der so erfolgreichen Arbeit der Krankenhäuser, des Industriebereiches und der Schulen, genießt UMN einen so guten Ruf und Vertrauen in Regierungskreisen. Die geleistete Arbeit im Bereich der ländlichen Entwicklung war bisher nicht so bedeutsam, eigentlich zumeist ein Experimentieren, teilweise gedacht als eine Ergänzung für Krankenhäuser oder auch Industrien wie z.B. dem E-Werk in Galyang.

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Nur eine Minderzahl der ländlichen Projekte wie z. B.das Surkhet Projekt, zeigt bereits im Ansatz einen Weg der Hilfe zur eingenverantwortlichen Selbsthilfe. Dieser ist immer langwierig und auch nach einigen Jahren sind kaum physische Veränderungen sichtbar.

Kann UMN es sich leisten auf sicht- und meßbare Erfolge zu verzichten, um an Modellen zu arbeiten, deren Ergebnisse langwierig und oft zweifelhaft sind?
Im Zuge der UMN-Reorganisation wurde die Meinung laut, daß UMN sich mehr auf die Aktivitäten beschränken solle, in der es Erfahlung gesammelt hat. Es ist unbestreitbar, daß dies der einfachere Weg ist, UMN HMG gegenüber immer im gewünschten Licht erscheinen zu lassen. Es könnte jedoch passieren, daß gerade dadurch der bisher nicht so gefördete Bereich der ländlichen Entwicklung (nur ca. 2o% des Personals und des Budgets) noch stärker eingeschränkt würde.
Missionsaktivitäten ,also die Verkündigung des" Wortes" können letzten Endes fast von jeder Projektaktivität abgeleitet werden. Will man allerdings auch der" Tat" Genüge leisten, und weitflächig die Lebensssituation der Bevölkerung im ländlichen Raum, in dem schließlich 90% leben, wirkungsvoll und direkt verändern, so kann das nur durch Projekte geschehen, die die Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe als ihr Hauptziel ansehen.

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Teil III

RDC (Rural Development Centre)

Die Idee und der Beginn

Mit der Zunahme der Aktivitäten in den ländlichen Projekten wurde deren Koordination von Kathmandu aus immer unübersichtlicher, da sie den verschiedenen Fachbereichen unterstanden. Man traf sich nur ein- bis zweimal jährlich und der Informationsfluß war deshalb nicht ausreichend. Der Zugang zu arbeitsbezogenen Informationen, d.h. von anderen Organisationen, HMG-Einrichtungen, Bibliotheken und dergleichen war schwierig und zeitaufwendig.

Die Planung einer Einrichtung, die diese Dienstleistungen und darüber hinaus auch Verwaltungsangelegenheiten übernehmen konnte, begann 1979.

Als Standort wurde Pokhara gewählt; die vorhandene Farm eignete sich für solche Zwecke. Sie war ursprünglich von der Gandaki-Boarding-School für die Eigenversorgung und Ausbildung vorgesehen, wurde jedoch nicht genügend genutzt und man war gerne bereit, sie an UMN für andere Zwecke zu vermieten.

Zum anderen hatte ein tiermedizinisches Programm mit der Farm als Basis, die Beratung der UMN-Projekte begonnen.

Man war ferner bemüht, die Verwaltung und RDC war als Teil dieser gedacht, zu dezentralisieren, d.h. aus Kathmandu auszugliedern und somit den Zustrom zur Hauptstadt zu bremsen. Man war der Meinung, daß Pokhara den Projekten geographisch und umfeldmäßig mehr entsprach.

1982 begann das RDC auf der Farm die Arbeit, zuerst als Division (RDD), d.h. als Teil der Verwaltung weisungsbefugt für alle EDB (Economic Developement Board) unterstellten Projekte, dann jedoch später nur als Zentrum für Beratungen und Dienstleistungen. Die EDB-untergeordneten Projekte hatten sich gegen jede Einmischung in die eigene Projektführung neben der von Kathmandu, ausgesprochen und setzten die Änderung von der RDD zum RDC durch.

Als das RDC mit seinen zunehmenden Programmen Platzschwierigkeiten bekam, siedelte es in das Stadtzentrum Pokharas um.

RDC-Programme

Das RDC setzt sich aus sechs Programmen zusammen:

1. Das AHIP (Animal Health Improvement Program) war bereits vorhanden. In zwei bis drei 14-tägigen Kursen pro Jahr werden freiwillige einheimische Helfer in einfacher Tierbehandlung ausgebildet und auch in ihren Heimatorten weiterhin betreut. Das Ziel ist es, in UMN-Projekten in jedem Ward als kleinster örtlicher Einheit von fünf bis zwanzig Familien, einen dieser

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Helfer auszubilden. Die Farm dient als Ausbildungsstätte wie auch zur Zuchtverbesserung von Rindern, Ziegen, Hühnern und Kaninchen, für Tierfutterverbesserungen und Demonstrationen wie z.B. Silage.

Im AHIP arbeitet ein Tierarzt, ein Tierpfleger und acht nepalische Helfer, z.T. auf der Farm.

2. Das HAP (Horticulture & Agronomie Program) begann im August 1982. Das Programm führt unter anderem Saatgutverbesserungen auf der Farm durch und demonstriert diese später zusammen mit den Landwirtschaftsberatern in den verschiedenen UMN-Projekten. Anbaumethoden werden überprüft und wenn nötig, verbessert. Dazu gehört auch die Anwendung von Dünger, richtige Kompostierung, der Gebrauch von Kunstdünger und biologischer Dünger. Für das letztere unterhält das Programm ein Laboratorium zur Herstellung bakterieller Kulturen. Die Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiet werden mit indischen Instituten ausgetauscht.

Das Programm ist zusammen mit HMG-Institutionen und dem holländischen Entwicklungsdienst federführend an einem ökologischen Landwirtschaftsprogramm beteiligt. Dieses Programm wird ca. fünf Jahre dauern und besteht aus Fachseminaren in Pokhara und Demonstrationen in den verschiedenen Projekten.

HAP befaßt sich ferner mit Gemüseanbau, Obst- und Futterbäumen.

Der Leiter des HAP, ein Nepaler, befindet sich in einer Fortbildung zum Diplomlandwirt in Bangkok/Thailand. Kursschwerpunkt sind die angepaßten Anbaumethoden im asiatischen Raum.

Zwei Landwirte und ein nepalischer Helfer arbeiten z.Z. im HAP.

3. Das RIP (Rural Industries Program) jetzt RICP (Rural Income-Creation-Program) arbeitet seit Dezember 1982.

Das Programm fördert alle technischen Aktivitäten in den ländlichen Gebieten, von denen man eine Geldeinnahme für die Bevölkerung erhofft. In dieses Gebiet fallen die Förderung des traditionellen Handwerks, Heimindustrien, Lebensmittelverarbeitung (Mühlen) und der Vermarktung der verschiedenen Produkte. Die Vermarktung wird von Kathmandu aus geleitet, wo das RICP ein Büro mit einer Marketingberaterin unterhält.

Für die Beratung in Betriebseröffnung und -führung wurde eigens ein Nepaler in Spezialkursen, die von HMG/GTZ organisiert wurden, geschult. Heute ist dieser Nepaler der Leiter des RICP.

Mit Butwal zusammen fördert und entwickelt das RICP mit einem Techniker angewandte Technologien und führt die Tests in den Projekten durch, z.B. Pumpen (Widder) für die Trinkwasserversorgung, Handmaschinen für die Fertigung von preisgünstigen Zementdachpfannen, verbessertes landwirtschaftliches Gerät usw..

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Im RICP arbeiten ebenfalls ein Lebensmitteltechnologe und zwei nepalische Helfer.

4. Das **SEP** (Study and Evaluation Program) begann im Herbst 1983 und endete 1987 mangels Personal. Das Programm führte Studien über geplante Aktivitäten in den Projektgebieten durch und evaluierte diese später.

Ferner unterstützte das SEP die Projekte in der Entwicklung und Formulierung ihrer Programme und Aktivitäten.

Im RDC-Büro in Kathmandu arbeiteten neben einem Amerikaner als Leiter, drei Nepaler im Programm. 5. Das **TREEs**-Program (Tree Planting and Forestry Program) begann 1983/84 und erarbeitete zuerst ein UMN-Konzept zur Aufforstung in den eigenen Projekten. Dieses war die Grundlage für Verhandlungen mit HMG über ein generelles Abkommen, welches allerdings bis zum heutigen Tage noch nicht ratifiziert wurde.

Das Programm erreichte, daß die Aufforstung und Forstverwaltung in allen UMN-Projektgebieten vorrangig bearbeitet werden soll. Das Programm, alle Forstaktivitäten in den Projekten, stellt laufend Absolventen der Fachschule ein, auch wenn diese den Abschluß nicht erreichen. Diese Assistenten werden auch in den Projekten eingesetzt, z.B. Jumla, Andhi Khola, Lalitpur. UMN versucht, Plätze in der weiterführenden Forstfachschule in Pokhara zu bekommen, nachdem diese die nötige Assistentenzeit geleistet haben.

Eine Forstwirtin erarbeitet z.Z. die Möglichkeit, inwieweit man Frauen in die praktische Forstarbeit in den Projekten miteinbeziehen kann.

Im Projekt arbeiten zwei Forstwirte mit fünf nepalischen Mitarbeitern.

6. Das **WSC** (Water Systems Consultancy) arbeitete schon etliche Jahre von Butwal aus und kam 1985 nach Pokhara in das RDC.

Das Programm erstellt hauptsächlich die Planung der Trinkwasserversorgung in den Projekten und unterstützt diese dann ebenfalls in der Ausführung.

Zwei Ingenieure mit zwei Mitarbeitern sind im Programm beschäftigt.

Neben diesen sechs Programmen besitzt das RDC eine Fachbibliothek mit über 1.000 Publikationen, welche ausgeliehen werden können. Jedermann kann die Einrichtung zu Selbststudien nutzen. Ein Nepaler wurde angelernt und wird von allen Programmen unterstützt, wenn es z.B. um Beschreibungen von Neueingängen geht.

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Die Bibliothek dient ebenfalls als Tagungsstätte und des öfteren für Fachseminare.

Die RDC-Direktion besteht aus dem Direktor, einer nepalischen Sekretärin und neuerdings einem Assistenten, dem Verwaltungsbüro mit einem Leiter und zwei nepalischen Angestellten. Zwei Motorräder und ein Geländefahrzeug mit Fahrer machen den Fuhrpark des Zentrums aus.

Monatlich treffen sich die Programmleiter und der Direktor zu einer Koordinationsbesprechung. Alle laufenden Aktivitäten werden dann durchleuchtet, denn sehr oft arbeiten mehrere Programme gleichzeitig an einer Maßnahme. Z.B. begann die Sperrholzfabrik in Butwal ein eigenes Forstprogramm, um den Rohstoffbedarf für die Zukunft abzusichern. Auf der neuen Plantage wurde der Wechselanbau Bäume/Ackerbau erprobt. Das Trees-Programm arbeitete hier gleichzeitig mit dem HAP zusammen. Wenn es um die Tierfutterfragen geht, tauschen das AHIP, HAP und das Trees-Programm ihre Erfahrungen aus. Das RICP wird meistens hinzugezogen, denn bei fast allen Aktivitäten bestehen Möglichkeiten der Einkommensbeschaffung.

Das RDC ist ferner eine Sammelstelle von Informationen über die Arbeit anderer Organisationen im ländlichen Nepal. Dazu gehören Erfahrungsaustausch mit ihnen wie auch mit fachbezogenen HMG-Einrichtungen (z.B. das Fachseminar des HAP wie zuvor erwähnt oder die Zusammenarbeit des RICP mit der GTZ und SATA, die gemeinsam Seminare abhalten).

Großen Wert wird im RDC auf die Aus- und Weiterbildung des nepalischen Personals, d.h. das eigene wie auch das Projektpersonal, gelegt. Seminare und andere Weiterbildungsmöglichkeiten werden ausfindig gemacht und wenn nicht vorhanden, selbst initiiert. Alle zwei Jahre wird eine Konferenz über "Ländliche Entwicklung in Nepal" im RDC gehalten. Hierbei treffen sich ca. 100 - 120 Mitarbeiter aus allen Projekten, ebenso aus anderen Organisationen.

Die Enwicklung des RDC

Man könnte die Entwicklung des RDC in drei Phasen unterteilen:

1. Startsphase unter Stu Clark, 1982 - 84
2. Orientierungsphase unter John Williamson, 1984 - 85
3. Stabilisierungsphase unter mir, 1985 - 87

Die Startphase war wohl die schwierigste. Es galt die einzelnen Programme aufzubauen und die Arbeitsbereiche abzustecken. Wie schon zuvor erwähnt fand der Wechsel des Status, von der Division zum Centre schon sehr früh statt. Die Projekte erwarteten Dienstleistungen und keine Einmischungen in interne Projektangelegenheiten, wie Vorschläge zu möglichen Aktivitäten. Zu Projekten des Fachbereiches Schule und Ausbildung konnte das RDC

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nur schwerlich eine Beziehung aufbauen, nur in Jumla wurde ein Förster eingesetzt, der dem RDC unterstand. Die Projekte des Fachbereiches Gesundheitswesen, d.h. die CHPs, waren stark an ihr Board gebunden, autoritär geführt und ziemlich unflexibel, trotz der teilweise großen Bereitschaft mit RDC zu arbeiten, wie z. B. Lalitpur CDHP, welches damals noch aus 2 Teilen, dem medizinischen und dem agrar/technischem bestand, kam es kaum über das Planungstadium hinaus. Ausführungen begannen nur zögernd oder blieben ganz aus.

Um alle Fachbereiche und Projekte an einen Tisch zu bekommen, wurde das IDC (Integrated Development Committee) eingerichtet. Unter dem Vorsitz des UMN Direktors und des RDC Direktors als Sekretär, werden alle Aktivitäten bezüglich ländlicher Entwicklung erörtert, diskutiert und gemeinsam erarbeitet. Empfehlungen an die zuständigen Fachbereiche zu Beschlußfassungen weitergereicht. Hier wurden diese jedoch oftmals sehr schleppend bearbeitet und Verzögerungen waren die Folge. Schon damals erwies es sich als nachteilig und auch bis heute, daß es in der UMN Administration keine Einrichtung gibt, die alle UMN Aktivitäten überschaut und koordiniert, den Projekten bindende Planvorgaben erstellt und deren Ausführungen überwacht.

Ferner wurde es als Nachteile betrachtet, das Aufgaben weniger Fach- als Personenbezogen von der Person des Ausführenden abhängen. Meistens ändern sie sich ihrem Ausscheiden.

Zu spüren bekam dies John Williamson, der als ehemaliger Projektdirektor 1984 Stu Clark ablöste. Als Projektdirektor hatte er sich seinerzeit gegen das RDD ausgesprochen und nur die Freundschaft zu Stu Clark (beide gehörten der selben Sendeorganisation MCC,an) ermöglichte eine erträgliche Zusammenarbeit mit dem RDC. Jetzt erwiesen sich Johns Ressentiments als hemmend während seiner Arbeit als RDC-Direktor. Er hatte sich vorgenommen das RDC zu verändern und erstellte eine Studie über die geleistete Arbeit mit Verbesserungsvorschlägen, die über das RDC hinaus die Projekte und ebenso die UMN Administration einbezogen. Die Studie, an der auch Gerti und der nepalische RDC-Bürovorsteher beteiligt waren, beinhaltete positive wie negative Tatsachen, die auch erwartungsgemäß hitzige Diskussionen im IDC und den einzelnen Fachbereichen auslösten. Das eigentliche Ziel, den Status des RDC festzulegen, wurde nicht erreicht.

Als Nachfolger John Williamsons erarbeitete ich mit allen RDC Programmen gemeinsam ein Schema, das einen möglichen Projektverlauf,einschließlich Planung, Verhandlungen mit den Partnern(HMG), der Ausführung mit der Zielgruppe und der Übergabe an sie darstellte. Dieses Konzept wurde in verschiedene Bereiche, die den bestehenden oder zu schaffenden Organen zugeteilt wurden, eingeteilt. Dabei lagerten wir die Aktivitäten aus dem RDC aus, mit denen wir während unserer Arbeit zwar immer wieder konfrontiert wurden, die jedoch aufgrund unserer Stellung innerhalb UMNs von jeher Schwierigkeiten bereitet hatten bzw. unmöglich zu bearbeiten waren. Die wichtigsten waren: Projektplanung, Pla-

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nungsüberwachung und Verhandlungen mit HMG-Institutionen (aufgrund der Entfernung Pokhara-Kathmandu). Wir waren uns jedoch einig, daß eine effektive Arbeit ohne diese nicht geleistet werden könnte.

RDCs Schwierigkeiten im Planungsbereich entstanden immer wieder, weil es zwar bei Projektplanungen beratend mitwirken konnte, jedoch keinerlei Möglichkeiten des Eingreifens in diese bzw. der folgenden Ausführung hatte. Wir waren uns jedoch einig, daß eine effektive Arbeit ohne eine gute Planungsarbeit nicht geleistet werden könnte.

Wir schlugen deshalb eine zentrale Planungsabteilung direkt unter dem UMN-Direktor vor. Wir waren der Überzeugung, daß die Fachsekretäre einschließlich des Coordination Commitees (CC) mit dieser Aufgabe überforder wären.

Das Konzept wurde in allen Punkten von der UMN-Leitung akzeptiert und somit erhielt RDC 1986 nach vier Jahren ein fest unrissenes Aufgabenfeld, das sich fortan nur auf reine von den Projekten angeforderte Dienstleistungen beschränkte.

Das RDC war bislang den örtlichen Behörden gegenüber unauffällig geblieben. Wie die meisten UMN-Projekte bestand auch für es kein Abkommen mit HMG, und wir befürchteten Schwierigkeiten. Durch Zufall wurde der Zonal Commissioner, der höchste Regierungsbeamte in der Region, durch einen nepalischen RDC-Mitarbeiter auf uns aufmerksam. Während eines Besuches, bei dem wir ihm unsere Arbeit vorstellten, konnten wir uns als Zweigbüro der UMN-Hauptverwaltung darstellen. Es war erleichternd festzustellen, daß zumindest vonseiten der Zonenverwaltung in Pokhara keinerlei Einwände gegen uns bestanden. Die Zusammenarbeit mit den örtlichen HMG-Stellen ist nach wie vor zufriedenstellend.

Wie wird es weitergehen?

Während der Reorganisation der UMN-Administration in den vergangenen zwei Jahren wurde der Bereich "Ländliche Entwicklung" innerhalb des EDB (Economic Development Board) separiert und einem eigenen Sekretär unterstellt. Dieser übernimmt jetzt alle Aufgaben, die RDC nicht mehr ausführen kann, von Kathmandu aus. Er koordiniert alle im "Ländlichen Bereich" anfallenden Aktivitäten und leitet die entsprechenden an das RDC zur Bearbeitung weiter. Der Sekretär ist ebenso maßgebend an allen anfallenden Grundsatzdebatten innerhalb der UMN beteiligt und entlastet somit den RDC-Direktor, dem früher diese Aufgabe zukam. Verständlicherweise ist UMN bemüht, die laufenden Projektarbeiten schnellstmöglich den Zielgruppen zu übergeben, schon deshalb, um die freiwerdenden Kapazitäten in neue Projekte einzusetzen. Allerdings kann man sich manchmal des Gefühls nicht erwähren, daß dieses zu abrupt geschehen soll. Zu vergessen ist nicht, daß Entwicklung auch Zeit beansprucht. Zeit, um die betroffenen auf

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neue Situationen so vorzubereiten, daß der geleistete Einsatz auch langfristig erfolgreich ist.

Das RDC wäre das richtige Organ um die Projektnachbetreuung zu übernehmen. Z.B. hat es im Gorkha Projekt bereits damit begonnen.Hier betreut RDC den tiermedizinischen Bereich, die Landwirtschaft (hauptsächlich die alte Farm) und die Trinkwasserversorgung.
Im South-Lalitpur Projekt(Patan) betreut das TREEs-Programm die Aufforstung, nachdem der zuständige Berater UMN verließ und der Posten im Projekt nicht mehr besetzt wurde.

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Zunächst war es unsere Aufgabe, die bereits laufende Arbeit der Entwicklungsprojekte fortzusetzen. Im Gebiet Galyang wurden einfache Solaranlagen zum Trocknen von Früchten installiert.

x Wir stellten den Webern Kredite für den Kauf von Baumwolle, für den Verlag und bieten der einen Mann aus dem Dorf als Färber ausbilden. Die mit Pflanzen gefärbten Stoffe machte die Produkte attraktiver und erleichterten den Verkauf. Die Bevölkerung erhielt verbesserte Baumwollsamen, so daß die Ertrag an Baumwolle als Rohstoff für die Stoffe erhöht werden konnte.

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Teil IV

Tätigkeitsbericht über den Einsatz von Gerti und Günter Beyrich
Januar 1983 bis März 1987
im RDC-RIP
(Rural Development Centre-Rural Industries Programme)

Nach der beinahe fünfmonatigen Sprachvorbereitung in Kathmandu, siedelten wir Ende Dezember 1983 nach Pokhara über. ~~Bis wir eine~~ Wohnung gefunden hatte, wohnten wir fast vier Wochen im RDC-Gebäude. Es war erst kurz zuvor in die Stadtmitte von Pokhara umgezogen, und somit erlebten wir noch die Nachwirkungen des Umzugs.

Die Jahresversammlung des EDB (Economic Development Board), dem das EDB unterstellt ist, wurde gerade vorbereitet. Somit mußten die Finanz-und Projektpäne für das kommende Finanzjahr einschließlich einer Langzeitplanung für die nächsten drei Jahre erstellt werden. Die Zielsetzung für die Programme und das Zentrum wurden niedergelgt, die zu erwartenden Aktivitäten beschrieben.

Die Eingewöhnung in Pokhara und ~~das RDC~~ ging recht schnell und reibungslos vonstatten. Da wir zu diesem Zeitpunkt schon drei Jahre in Nepal gelebt hatten, war keine Umstellung in die nepalische Kultur nötig. Etwas schwieriger war da schon die Umstellung in die UMN-Kultur. ~~Nach Erstellen der RIP-Planung,~~ Einrichtung unserer Wohnung und des Bürosg, wurden während einer Dienstreise die Projekte in Butwal und Galyang besucht. Butwal stellt angepaßte Technologien her, die teilweise in Projekten zur Anwendung kommen. Trotz der damals noch etwas schwierigen Zusammenarbeit, bedingt durch die Person des dortigen Projektdirektors, konnte Rahmenbedingungen für die erwartete Kooperation geklärt werden.

~~Für Galyang wurden Produktionspläne zur Fruchttrocknung mittels eines einfachen Solartrockners erstellt.~~ Die technische Entwicklung stammten vom damaligen Projektdirektor Stu Clark. Es stellte sich jedoch heraus, das die Fruchtqualität für das Produkt nicht ausreichte. Die einzigen Früchte mit ausreichender Qualität (Jack Fruits) wurden leider erst im Juli reif, so daß die Sonnenbestrahlung schwerlich ausreichte und immer das Faulen der Früchte befürchtet werden mußte, da sich der Trocknungsvorgang über Tage hinauszog.

Ein weiteres Projekt, das unsere Mitarbeit beanspruchte,war das damals noch existierende "Nawal Parasi Hill Development Project". ~~Das RIP~~ sollte einige Aktivitäten, die das Ehepaar Dietz begonnen hatte, nachbetreuen. Es handelte sich hauptsächlich um die Förderung der Weberinnen und die Vermarktung eines Teils der produzierten Baumwollstoffe. Ferner befanden sich zwei ~~vom Projekt gegründete~~ Genossenschaftsmühlen (Wasserturbinen) im Projektgebiet, die ~~mit ihren Nebenaktivitäten~~ einer weiteren Nachbetreuung bedurfte.

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Von Beginn an war es unser Anliegen, die Verantwortung für die Arbeit in Nepal in nepalesische Hände zu legen. Daher gestalteten sich

Ein großes Schweigen ~~entstand dabei~~ ~~in unserer Arbeit als auch~~ die Einstellung gegenüber nepalesischen Personals als relativ niedrigen Schätzen.

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Ein Nepaler, Prem Bahadur Singh, wurde für diese Arbeiten vom Projekt eingestlit, jedoch vom RIP betreut. RDC wirkte schon bei seinem Einstellungsgespächen mit.

Das RDC mit seinen Programmen war damals in den UMN Projekten noch nicht allzusehr bekannt. Die meisten der bestehenden ländlichen Projekte wurde daher besucht und das Programm vorgestellt. Es wurde anfänglich mehr Intresse gezeigt, als später,bedingt durch die etwas schwerfällige Arbeitsweise in der UMN, an Zusammenarbeit realisaiert wurde. Im EDB war unsere Programmplanung bis 1985 genehmigt worden. Allerdings standen nicht genügend Finanzmittel für den vollen Zeitraum zur Verfügung. Da die Mittelbeschaffung auch als unsere Aufgaben dargestellt wurde, war das erste Jahr von dieser drohenden Finanzkrise überschattet.Wir nahmen Kontakt mit einer amerikanischen Organisation ATI (Appropriate Technology International) auf, die mit Geldern des US-Kongesses arbeitet. Die Antragstellung war zeitaufwendig mit Produktionsplänen, Rentabilitätsrechnungen für potentielle Betriebe und Absatzpläne für die Produkte. Erst später, nachdem ATI uns ein völlig verändertes Programm mit festgeschriebenen Leistungen vorgelegt hatte,das weder UMN noch wir akzeptieren wollten, da es nicht in die UMN-Struktur paßte, wurden die Finanzmittel doch durch den UMN-Schatzmeister bereitgestellt. Was sich als schwieriger als anfangs angenommen herausstellte, war die personelle Besetzung der vorgesehenen Posten. Z. B.hatten wir in unseren Programmplänen den Posten eines Technikers vorgesehen. Ein angestellter nepalische Agraringenieur verließ uns schon nach einer vierwöchigen Tätigkeit, da von UNDP(United Nations Development Programme) das siebenfache eines UMN-Gehaltes geboten wurde. Das Problem, geeignetes nepalisches Personal zu relativ niedrigen Gehältern einzustellen zu müssen, besteht bis heute.

Im Herbst nahm ein nepalischer Ökonom, der in der Sowjetunion studiert hatte, seine Arbeit bei uns auf. Mit ihm wurde eine Studie zur Identifizierung von Einkommensmöglichkeiten in South Lalitpur durchgeführt. Sie umfaßte alle fünf Panchayate und dauerte einschließlich der Erhebung im Projektgebiet und Auswertung fast ein Jahr. Vorschläge für Holzverarbeitende Industrien, Wassermühlen und Nahrungsmittelverarbeitung konnten unterbreitet werden.

Das Projekt war später nicht in der Lage seine Aktivitäten in Bezug auf Kleinindustrien auszuweiten. Bis auf eine Mühle wurden die Vorschläge bis auf weiteres verschoben.

Der Ökonom schied Anfang 1985 aus persönlichen Gründen aus.

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Für das Andhi Khola Projekt wurde ein Verkaufstest für "Gezuckertertem Ingwer" aufgenommen. Das Produkt konnte jedoch nicht erfolgreich verkauft werden, da

- die Produzenten mit der Produktion in den eigenen Heimen überfordert waren und das Projekt die Qualitätskontrolle nicht genügend beachtete.
- es qualitative Mängel aufwies,
- die hygienischen Verhältnisse, unter denen es hergestellt wurde, nicht einwandfrei waren,
- es auf dem nepalischen Markt neu war und erst eine längere Einführungsphase benötigte.

Im Jahre 1984 erhielten wir mehr Personal. Mitte des Jahres eine Sozialarbeiterin (Winnie Thuma), die die Marketing Aktivitäten des RIP übernehmen sollte. Wir richteten ein Zweigbüro in Kathmandu ein, von dem die Vermarktung, Förderung von Frauengruppen und die Kontakte zu anderen Organisationen, die in der Gewerbeförderung tätig waren, von Winie bearbeitet werden. Im Herbst 1984 wurde das Nawal Parasi Hill Development Project geschlossen und wir übernahmen Prem Bahadur Singh in das RIP. Durch ihn waren wir in der Lage, mehr oder weniger illegal, einige Aktivitäten,hauptsächlich Weberei und Beratung der Mühlengenossenschaft, im alten Projekt aufrechtzuerhalten. Für die Weber von Baumwollstoffen stellte RIP Kredite für den Kauf von Baumwollfäden zur Verfügung und übernahm weiterhin die Vermarktung der Baumwollstoffe. Wie ließen einen Mann als Färber mit Pflanzenfarben ausbilden, um die Baumwollstoffe durch Färben atraktiver zu gestalten.
Der Bevölkerung wurde verbesserter Baumwollsamen zur Verfügung gestellt, um den Ertrag an Baumwolle als Rohstoff für Stoffe zu verbessern.

Wir stellten jedoch fest, daß die Arbeit, ohne vor Ort präsent zu sein, schwerfällig verlief. Es mangelte an Kommunikation. Bedingt durch die vorhandene Nachfrage, bestanden keine Absatzschwierigkeiten. Die Produzenten kamen jedoch nicht immer zeitlich mit den Lieferungen nach, was oft zu Problemen bei den weiterverarbeitenden Einrichtungen in Kathmandu führte. Es gelang, Prem an einem zweimonatigem Kursus teilnehmen zu lassen, der im Rahmen eines landesweiten Förderungsprogrammes der BRD/GTZ Trainer für Gewerbeförderkurse ausbildete. Inzwischen hat Prem in Zusammenarbeit mit der SATA/Tansen mehrere Kurse in UMN Projektgebieten abgehalten.

Es war vereinbart werden, daß das RDC Feldversuche für die in Butwal entwickelten Technologien in den Projekten vornimmt.Durch den Arbeitsbeginn eines Ingenieurs, der zuvor in Butwal eingesetzt war, konnten nun auch diese Aufträge bearbeitet werden, wie z. B. die Weiterentwicklung und Feldversuche einer handgetriebenen Presse um preisgünstige Ziegel herzustellen., ein Programm, das in Butwal entwickelt wurde.

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Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Programmen Butwals hatte schon seit Beginn des RIP bestanden, hauptsächlich mit dem Turbinen/Mühlenprogramm. Wir waren an der Etablierung einer weiteren Genossenschaftsmühle im Palpa Distrikt beteiligt.

Im Mai 1985 übernahm ich den Posten des RDC-Direktors. Gerti schied im Juni nach Ablauf des Mutterschaftsurlaubes aus. Prem hatte sich gut eingearbeitet und trat Gertis Nachfolge an. Hauptaufgaben waren weiterhin die kaufmännische Beratung der Projekte bzw. der potentiellen Kleinstunternehmen. Gerti war zwar offiziell ausgeschieden, stand dem RDC jedoch weiterhin sporadisch zur Verfügung.
1986 begann ein Lebensmitteltechnologe im RIP und Arbeiten in diesem Bereich, die schon lange geplant waren, konnten aufgenommen werden, z.B. Apfeltrocknung in Jumla. Er war außerdem für das Laboratorium des Landwirtschaftsprogrammes verantwortlich und unterstützt die bakteriellen Düngerversuche.

Ende 1985 konnte die Leitung des RIP an Jim Alxander übergeben werden.Prem übernahm die Leitung des RIP, nachdem Jim Alexander der Assistent der Assistent des Sekretärs für den Bereich der ländlichen Entwicklung geworden war.

Meine Aufgaben als RDC-Direktor lagen neben der Verwaltung in der Koordination aller Programme, der Repräsentation, sowie programmatischen Entwicklungen im Bereich der ländlichen Entwicklung.

Unsere persönliche Situation während unseres Einsatzes war geprägt durch unsere stark expandierende Familie. Kurz vor Einsatzbeginn hatten wir unsere Tochter Shanti adoptiert, Helge wurde im September 83 und Gunnar im Dezember 84 geboren.

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Institute of Social Studies
PADS Programme 1989/90

Research Paper Outline
Presented by: Sabine Haeusler

A Critical Appraisal of Community Forestry
The Case of Nepal

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1. Introduction

The concept of community forestry emerged as an answer to the realisation of development planners that increasingly marginalised rural populations in the third world largely dependent on forests for their livelihood were depleting these forests at an alarming rate. Classical forestry geared towards production of timber and pulp for industrial use, as it was practiced by national Forest Departments within it's paradigm was not suitable to address the problem at hand. Often wasteful exploitation practices of timber were discarded as a reason for deforestation insofar as virgin forests were concerned. The rapid population growth and the increasing poverty level were identified as the root of the problem of forest encroachment by marginal farmers.

Since the mid-1970's the role of forestry in the rural development of third world countries became a focus of attention in forester's circles. The World Forestry Congress 1978 in Djakarta was held under the slogan >Forests for People< .The foresters started to develop tree planting schemes suitable for reafforestation of degraded and eroded lands of rural communities, fallow government land as well as private planting schemes alongside a new body of forest legislation that would accomodate such changes in land managment practice.

The Community Forestry Project implemented by the government of Nepal in 1980 with the financial help of the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations(UN) and the UN Development Programme(UNDP) became a pilot project. A sizable amount of project documents also of regional bilaterally funded community forestry programmes under the auspices of the project as well as a number of research reports have been generated and reflect the experience of a decade of the practice of community forestry. The project is often cited as the most successfull of it's kind thus reflects the >state of the art< of the practice of community forestry.

Yet,even after such a relatively long gestation period and considerable improvements of the concept the handover of forests to rural communities has been slow.The first critical comments on the reality of implementation in some project areas have been raised only recently bringing up some of the contradictions inherent in the approach of community forestry itself, namely the disregard of power relations in rural Nepal that are partly responsible for deforestation in the first place.Since issues such as unequal land distribution, indebtedness etc are not addressed the premise is that of a homogeneous village community in need of a technical solution to solve the problem of deforestation.

It will be argued in this paper that the reasons for deforestation in Nepal are highly complex and of an integrated nature;Even though population growth and increasing poverty are part of the problem, the interplay of different interest groups at local, regional, national as well as international levels and the power relations between these are at the very core of the problem.

2. Analytical Framework

The focus of my analysis will be the dimension of power particularly the way it is expressed in the generation of knowledge and subsequently articulated in a specific discourse. Escobar 1983 has applied this Foucauldian framework to the development context and advocates the study of specific development practices with the objective to contribute to a wider dismantling process of power structures underlying the development discourse in general.

I will attempt to throw some light on the emergence, modification, and application in the context of Nepal of the community forestry discourse. According to Foucault the production of discourse is controlled, organised and redistributed following a certain set of procedures. Discourse analysis reveils what is problematic,yet seemingly unproblematic in the formation, production, and disemanation of the discourse in question. A > politics of truth< is reflecting

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the operation of certain interests behind what is to be considered as a >true< statement, whereby truth is >the ensemble of rules according to which the true and the false are seperated and specific effects of power attached to the true< (Foucault 1980:132). In this battle the political and economic role played by the status of truth takes precedence over truth per se .

Foucault's concept of power considerably differs from that of other authors in that it attributes to power a netlike character and emphasizes the relational dimension . He defines it as

>the multiplicity of force relations immanent in the sphere in which they operate and which constitute their own organisation; as the process which, through ceaseless struggles and confrontations, transforms, strengthens,or reverses them; as the support which these force relations find in one another, thus forming a chain or a system, or on the contrary, the disjunctions and contradictions which isolate them from one another; and lastly, as the strategies in which they take effect, whose general design or institutional cristallization is embodied in the state apparatus, in the formulation of the law, in the various social hegemonies.< (Foucault 1981:92)

This definition can be extended to the international context as well
in order to analyse the power relations operating within the development industry and the relations between countries for instance when relations of power between aid donor and receiver countries interact, like in the colonisation of power relations of the latter by the former.

Foucault then distinguishes three different types of power: sovereign power whose modality is shaped by the relation between sovereign and subject prevalent in Europe before the 18th century but whose legacy as an intellectual heritage is still reflected in modern times legislation, disciplinary power exercised in the form of disciplinary technology that emerged in different institutions of 18th century Europe(hospitals, schools, psychiatric wards) and facilitated the democratisation of collective sovereignty articulated in the judicial systems, and finally bio-power

which is concerned with the managment of the reproduction and production of life in modern societies and is oriented to the fields of population control, public health and welfare, urban life etc. Bio-power uses the techniques of social sciences to count, analyse, predict and finally categorize these fields of modern societies and then applies procedures of normalization which with the help of the development industry are extended to third world countries facilitating a global normalization process.
Power permeates not only industrialized societies but increasingly third world societies as well for instance by population control programmes which determine that the > normal< family should have two children regardless of the reality of rural families depending on the labour force of children in the light of economic decline.

The production of knowledge or true statements ,institutionalized in universities and research institutions is regulated by what Foucault calls the politics of the scientific statement. >...it is not so much a matter of knowing of what external power imposes itself on science,as of what effects of power circulate among scientific statements, what constitutes .. their internal regime of power, and how and why at certain moments that regime undergoes a global modification.< (1980:112/113).

Sandra Harding 1986 traces back the history of science and vividly describes the classist, sexist and racist character of scientific discourse which has been shaped by the Western middle class male.Within my framework the question of subjugated knowledges, described by Foucault as those that don't meet the requirements of scientificity, namely those of rural people who have no access to the formation of the development discourse in general and therefore don't enter the force field of the various discourses becomes central when looking at the strategic implications of the possible liberation of them.
The technocrat or development expert with his pivotal position and priviliged access to knowledge occupies an exalted position.Western societies governed by technological rationality in which the expert propounds a >value free< expertise of his particular field assumes a position of social power.>Education is designed to provide students with technical skills thus ensuring that a particular mode of knowledge becomes a prerequisite for social power.Yet...technical expertise is not necessarily an index of moral authority.< (Murphy

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1987:423). When political views are reinforced by technical experts they attain acceptability for the ordinary citizen.

Western, scientific and technocratic rationality in the form of the development discourse when it meets with different styles of reasoning such as in other cultures discredits these as irrational, inferior, backward.
>When human action is degraded in this way, social control is possible without those in authority ever having to assault the citizenry directly.<
(Murphy 1987:432 paraphrazing Foucault).

In my paper I will examine the discourse on community forestry in its application on three levels:

1 the putting into discourse of the question of the environment and sustainable development and the formulation of development policies, in particular the Tropical Forestry Action Plan as well as the international institutional context,

2 the way this discourse then is transformed into projects and programmes, in particular in the form of training programmes,
3 the local level where the discourse meets with village reality.

This methodology will encompass a brief look at the institutional settings that evolved as the environmental discourse was emerging. I will briefly analyse the Nepali state structure and reasons behind the deforestation process. The way the discourse then entered the country in the form of policies and programmes and the mismatch between problem and solution will be analysed in the light of the experience of the different projects working under the countrywide Community Forestry Project.

3 The Place of the Environmental Question and Sustainable development

In this chapter I will briefly trace back the formation of the development discourse itself, the construction of underdevelopment which carries a deep hierarchisation of values that are then taken for granted, and how the Malthusian concept of the emerging mismatch between population or human and natural resources necessitated the control and managment of global resources as a prerequisite to avoid confrontation over resources. In the environmental discourse a model of global partnership and mutual interest is established; thereby the political dimension is discarded, political problems are redefined into scientific discourse. After the UN conference in Stockholm in 1972 the perspective of the third world countries regarding the use of natural resources in the process of economic development as opposed to the problems of overdevelopment such as pollution was gaining prominence. Another point was the emergence of NGO's as participants in such international conferences that enabled these to enter the field of discourse formation at least nominally.
After Stockholm development policies were scrutinized as to their environmental impact; sustainable development was to become a central concept. Against the background of these developments the FAO drew up the Tropical Forestry Action Plan with the objective to utilize and manage tropical forests within the framework of sustainabilty. However, the plan is written within the industrialization logic, albeit geared at small scale forest based industries to generate an income in the rural areas of the third world.

4 The Nepali State and the environmental crisis

This chapter will analyse the relations of power within the patrimonial state along the axis of class,caste, ethnic groups and gender and how the power structure geared at surplus extraction from the peasantry without investment in fertilizers and improved land managment necessitated further extension of agriculture land to steeper hillsides already in the last century . After Nepal's opening to the outside world the old structure basically remained intact . Hinduism as a state religion legitimised the preservation of the autocratic rule of the Shah king.
Due to Nepal's geopolitical situation between India and China it attracted a large number of donors who were interested for various political reasons in a political presence .
Gross oversimplification of often not too reliable data led to the creation of the myth of the burgeoning crisis and the ignorant farmer who causes it.

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5 The Community Forestry Project

The discourse on forestry for rural development translated into a project design that disregards the reasons for deforestation or at least simplifies them, led to a slow progress and after a decade of it's inception to a renewed effort to increase training of the Forest Department staff and subsequently political leaders, forest committees, women's groups etc in order to increase participation of rural people in the programme. Training is a tool of disciplinary power carrying in it a deep valuation of the statuses of trainer/ trainee and the knowledge that the trainer passes on versus the knowledge of the trainee. The content of a training programme also includes implicitly a definition of the problem that the training is supposed to deal with, hence another judgement .
I will describe the project design and with the help of project and research documents as well as my own observations illustrate the contradictions at the grassroots level.
The recently completed Master Plan for the forestry sector will be examined in the light of this analysis.
The discrepancy between scientific forestry knowledge and local knowledge based on observation and much more differentiated in character will be demonstrated; the potential for the liberation of such subjugated knowledges need to be considered.

6 Conclusion

If the project is not supported by any measures that address the root of the problems it will at best lead to too much governance in the form of bureaucratic control of normalised procedures at the local level,increased marginalisation of poor farmers and further penetration of the state . In the light of the recent political changes in Nepal however, there seems to be an opening for the emergence of local NGO's who can develop and express a counterdiscourse and start challenging the power structures underlying this and other top-down development projects.
The imperative for local people's empowerment as a change in the terms of discourse can be seen in a different light when the > benevolent< development planner's power is openly challenged with this Foucauldian analysis because power is only tolerable to the extent that it masks itself
(Foucault 1980:86).

Gossner Mission

With the establishment of the RDS office the role of RDC has taken on more of a purely technical/advisory nature than in the past. This service provides critical support to the RDS and to many of our R.D. people scattered throughout the Mission. The Water Systems Consultancy section was added to the project and the Studies and Evaluation Program was phased out because of lack of personnel and under-utilization.

A new Director was appointed during the past year, the outgoing Director having gone on home leave. Other major personnel changes also occured, new leadership coming into almost every section. This lack of consistency in leadership has been a particular problem in RDC, but it has also provided for some major changes in emphasis. A particularly exciting development is the stress being laid on providing training courses to people in our project areas. Historically, the Animal Health Improvement Program has emphasized this area, but now each section is being encouraged to do so. This will also provide more program continuity, sections not having to only wait for requests coming in from the projects.

Major revisions in personnel and program direction have been recommended as a result of serious internal evalution. It has been seen that RDC needs to consolidate its structure, to remain as flexible and mobile as possible to offer support to R.D. work and workers. RDC must not become a means to its own end, but rather, it must remain free to serve others.

3. STATE OF AGREEMENTS

In the past year the office of the RDS has been working to secure two agreements. The Surkhet Project agreement has been approved by the Director General of the Department of Cottage and Village Industries. He has sent it off with a high recommendation to the Finance Ministry. The Andhi Khola Forestry Component agreement has not been looked upon favorably by the Ministry of Forestry. Rather, a decision has been passed down which states that foreigners are not to be involved in the implementation of such activities in that area. UMN is contesting that decision, stressing that we seek not only to fund forestry activities, but to offer competent field work as well.

4. OVERVIEW OF PERSONNEL

Overall, our personnel situation has been stable. Rural Development is privileged to have some of the best people in UMN. Together we have a team which is skilled, committed to their work, and full of determination to serve Christ and the people of Nepal.

Some area of concern have been the high turnover of people in RDC; the cutting back of R.D. components and therefore posts in various projects; and the difficulty in recruiting people for several specialist posts and remote areas in general. A specific concern has been the issue of how we in UMN give sufficient support to our people in more isolated situations.

5. OVERVIEW OF FINANCE

We have had sufficient funds for all the programs within RDC and Surkhet Projects. Overspending in Surkhet was due primarily to more involvement in water systems than was planned. Underspending in RDC was a result of some unrealistic planning, but mainly from a good number of unfilled posts.

6. LOOKING FORWARD

With the official submission of the Surkhet Project agreement, that project has come up with a 5 year outline of involvement. This will be translated into UMN's long term planning format and submitted at the April, 1988 meetings. Likewise, revision to RDC's long term plans are also being undertaken. The major reason for this is the need to have more quantifiable objectives and ongoing evaluation to determine our effectiveness.

A major development is a proposal for a new rural development project being submitted for discussion at the November, 1987 Executive Committee meeting.

Gossner Mission

6. (Contd.)
At the same time, I believe we must be careful to differentiate and designate those actually working in approved and specific posts. Word is spreading that UMN has 400 workers. We are reported as being the largest expatriate organisation in Nepal. And perhaps we are too. However, I think we need to express more acurately the numbers of people working in approved posts and I believe this in turn would help our image. It is likely that it would reduce our numbers to about 280. I want to emphasize that this is in no way taking from either the importance or the contribution of our spouses. However, we are hearing expressions in government circles of the need of limiting numbers of expatriates, and I believe we should start emphasizing this number of workers in UMN. May I add that there are a number of our approved posts still not filled and we need to continue looking for those people who are going to meet the needs of our projects especially where the lack of such people creates added burdens and pressures on us.

7. Health of Expatriates. While dealing with personnel I must comment on this matter. I believe I have never known a time of more serious or widespread ill health in the mission. It has been a matter of constant prayer concern throughout this year. It has drawn heavily on the resources of our medical people. It has involved the repatriation of 12 of our people this year. There have been a number of serious cases of hepatitis and typhoid. A further concern has been that it has involved both physical and also emotional problems of ill health. There is no easy answer to this matter. We need the earnest prayers of our worldwide fellowship to support us.

8. Visas. We continue to be grateful for visas given in response to every application made. Our story continues that throughout the history of UMN we have not as yet had one visa refused. Will it continue? I believe we cannot count on it. One hears of visas being refused to other organisations; of much tighter control on who is acceptable and who is not. We also find in our negotiations for new agreements the matter of numbers of expatriate personnel being raised.
Recently there was a hold up of the issuing of visas for over two weeks. We don't know the reason but they did continue to be issued as previously. As I write now, again we have had no visas issued for a month. Certainly this time has included the Dasai festival. But we are told questions are being raised about the numbers of UMN visa requests. We have also been requested to provide extensive details of our people as well as a history of traditions and practises in the past in obtaining UMN visas. At present we await the outcome.

9. Nepalisation. This is again on our agenda and as requested by the Board, a paper for discussion will be presented. As research and discussions on this subject have continued this year by request of the Executive Director, one factor that does seem to emerge is the diversity of understanding of what Neplisation is and therefore uncertainty as to how we might respond to it. There are also areas of constraint which could appear to make the passage of Nepalisation frustrating and slow. One common factor is that we believe there is something right about it which keeps us seeking ways to respond to the concept.

10. The future of UMN. We believe ultimately this is in the hands of our sovereign God. At the same time, we are also seeking to continue our homework in terms of long term planning of which you will receive an up date.
However, I should report to you what we have heard unofficially, but of which there is also some evidence. The report received, as we understand from the Palace itself, is that at the conclusion of our present General Agreement in 1990, UMN will be transferred from the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry to come under the Social Services National Co-ordinating Council (SSNCC). This is a council headed by Her Majesty the Queen. We are told that all Non Government Organisations (NGO) will come under this body. A number of NGOs are already responsible to it while others are being transferred.

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Gossner Mission

10. (Contd.)
What does this mean to UMN? We do not know. We hear such diverse reports of the experience of those working under SSNCC. We believe it is helpful for us to hear of this matter now while we still have almost 3 years remaining. It gives us opportunity to learn of other's experiences as well as to learn from the SSNCC itself, and if necessary to start planning now should that change have to take place. We can be thankful that this has not been dropped on us for immediate implementation.

Conclusion.
For the Christian, life must be real with its challenges. Seeking the best, often failing, sometimes a compromise and at times real frustration. What is new? But we do take courage that God is with us. He is in control of all things. His purposes are coming to pass in Nepal. I speak on behalf of each of my colleagues in Nepal, and express gratitude and thanks both to God and to you, for your participation and good support as together we are sharing in His activities in Nepal.

J. Howard Barclay
Executive Director

JHB/bdh

Gossner Mission

Albrecht

Vgl. Mem. Papiere

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS FOR JULY 1986 - JULY 1987

MISSIONWIDE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 16TH JULY 1987

15.7.86			Notes	16.7.87	
	Fixed Assets				
200,000	Furniture & equipment (KTM Valley)			-	
	Investments				
	Investment in Companies (Shares)	23,545,624			
12,085,371	Less Depreciation	3,019,629	1.	20,525,995	
200,000	Securities			-	
5,600,000	Deposit in Himal Hydro (Property at Tapathali)			5,600,000	
7,392,000	Deposit in Nepal Hydro and Electric (Property at Sanepa)			7,392,000	33,517,995
25,277,371	**Current Assets**				
8,213	Deposits			8,213	
	Accounts Receivable	1,383,156	2.		
46,408	Less provision against bad debts	219,063		1,164,093	
500,500	Loans		3.	340,000	
218,988	Personal accounts debit balance			282,262	
8,573,837	Projects debit balances		4.	11,576,674	
2,541,873	Sundry debtors and prepayments		5.	420,237	
32,815,871	Cash at bank		6.	41,136,553	
534,841	Cash in hand			605,310	55,533,342
45,240,531	**Current Liabilities**				
500,000	Butwal Working Capital Fund			500,000	
38,641	Medical Insurance			33,246	
124,697	Accounts payable			145	
2,224,974	Personal accounts credit balance			2,634,345	
9,089,714	Projects credit balance		4.	15,519,604	
285,962	Sundry creditors and accruals		5.	17,510	
126,740	Provident Fund clearing			296,312	19,001,162
12,390,728					
58.327,174	**NET ASSETS**				70,050,175
	Represented by				
1,191,958	Gratuity Fund				1,403,719
2,705,509	Undesignated Fund				3,007,031
9,405,185	Other Funds		7.		16,104,096
25,912,770	Surplus (before deficits in Projects are distributed)				10,422,941
29,111,752	Missionwide Capital				39,112,388
58,327,174					70,050,175

Notes

Surplus for 1986/87 consists of:

Per Capita Grant	7,383,262
General Fund Income	11,071,532
	18,454,794
Less Missionwide deficit	- 4,646,189
Less already distributed during the year x)	- 3,385,664
	10,422,941

Deficits to be covered by the above surplus:

General administration	2,904,633
Health Services recurring	4,276,325
Education recurring	434,912
Rural Development recurring	-
Engineering and Industrial Development recurring	(312,667)
	7,303,203

The NET SURPLUS for 1986/87, which mainly consists of gain on exchange rates, amounts to	10,422,941
Minus deficits to be covered	7,303,203
	3,119,738

x) Rs. 2,280,000 of this is transferred to Patan Hospital

Gossner Mission

Note 1: INVESTMENT IN COMPANIES (SHARES)

Butwal Technical Institute (not shares)	5,130,624.-
Butwal Power Company	11,283,000.-
Himal Hydro	2,670,000.-
Butwal Engineering Works	500,000.-
Butwal Wood Industries	55,000.-
Butwal Plywood Factory	3,164,000.-
Gobar Gas Company	743,000.-
	23,545,624.-

Note 2: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Nepal Grindleys Bank, temporary guarantee charged	888,696.15	
Ram Kunwar case pending	174,933.61	xx)
Di ip Kumar Rimal case pending	23,219.-	xx)
Philippine Company	20,910.-	xx)
Renovations on Howard Barcleys house	195,809.58	
Interest earned	47,316.08	
Minor receivables	32,271.81	
	1,383,156.23	

Note 3: LOANS GIVEN

Gandhaki Boarding School, Pokhara	340,000.00

Note 4: PROJECT BALANCES

Headquarters	290,924.64	
Health Services office	734,308.78	
Palpa Project	2,795,788.73	
Gorkha Project	1,056,120.18	
Okhaldunga Project	537,214.23	
Nursing Campus		18,564.07
Lalitpur COHP		3,622,406.18
INF		9,519.02
Patan Hospital	437,464.42	
Education Service office	347,761.90	
Pokhara Project		939,268.67
Jumla Project		4,210,528.56
Training & Scholarship programme		3,579,739.18
Student Finqncial Assistance programme		664,186.86
Business School	63,622.71	
KISC		748,839.79
Gandhaki Boarding School	236,621.46	
EDB Service office		270,618.91
Butwal Project		1,203,816.44
Andhi Khola Project		234,452.96
Surkhet Project	544,108.18	
BPC AHNEP	205,761.45	
HQ Building Project	4,065,320.99	
Himal Hydro	262,056.58	
NHE		11,728.46
DCP		5,934.95
	11,576,674.25	15,519,604.05
Balance	3,942,929.80	
	15,519,604.05	

Gossner Mission

Note 5: SUNDRY DEBTORS, CREDITORS, PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUALS

Prepaid rents	182,000.-		
Accrued Interest	215,331.30		
Various Suspense	22,906,15	17,509,77	
	420,237.45	17,509.77	x)
		402,727,68	
Balance	420,237.45	420,237.45	

x) See Note 7. "Other Funds"

Note 6: CASH AT BANK

Nepal Bank, current a/c	486,618.74
Nepal Bank, convertible a/c	110,022.41
Nepal Bank, savings a/c	2,226,638.94
Chase Manhattan, current a/c	355,144.02
Chase Manhattan, money market a/c	5,826,786.84
Union Bank of Switzerland, current a/c	91,522.48
Svenska Handelsbanken, deposit a/c	30,375,718.19
American Express, current a/c	20,764.46
Grindlays, London, current a/c	(365,833.21)
Grindlays, London, call a/c	426,420.43
Nepal Grindlays Bank, savings a/c	883,682.06
Nepal Grindlays Bank, current (US$) a/c	699,067.58
	41,136,552.94

Note 7: OTHER FUNDS

Prepayments of PCG for 1987/88	318,445.-	x)
Prepayment of Gorkha CHP for 1987/88	494,500.-	x)
Prepayment of Nursing Campus for 1987/88	357,151.-	x)
Unknown gifts	443,189.-	x)
Forestry Fund	100,464.-	
Leprosy work	64,500.-	
Emergency fund,	104,684.27	
Language learning fund	456,509.-	
Investment fund	9,000,000.-	
Patan Hospital staff quarters	209,732.75	
Nursing Campus	537,619.-	
Patan Hospital	1,225,661,74	
Okhaldunga dispensary	27,278.50	
Support of Asian Missions workers childrens education	4,850.-	
Seconded teachers equipment fund	26,155.-	
Tear Fund, for future projects	542,420.-	
Various donors, for any project	2,190,927.51	
	16,104,096.77	

x) The prepayments and the unknown gifts are part of the Suspense a/c in the Trial Balance.

xx) In the Trial balance the Accounts Payable is made up of

Provision against bad debts	219,063.-
Butwal Working Capital fund	500,000.-
Various	145.-
	719,208.-

Gossner Mission

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT FOR 1986/87

	Actuals for 1986/87
Gifts for recurring budget	5,092,963
Interest earned	1,719,121
Gain on exchange rate	4,259,448
	11,071,532

Notes:

1. The budget for Interest earned is 500,000 compared with actuals 1,719,121.
2. Also for 1986/87 we have made a substantial gain on exchange rates. Our investments are in CHF, DEM and JPY.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION MISSIONWIDE

INCOME	Budget	Actuals	Difference
Per Capita Grants	7,400,000	7,383,262	- 16,738
EXPENDITURE			
Missionwide Expenditure x)	3,567,000	4,646,189	+1,079,189
Headquarters Project x)	1,645,064	1,510,233	- 134,831
BA:s Support System (outside Kathmandu Valley) x)	2,145,700	1,394,400	- 751,300
	7,357,764	7,550,822	
Surplus/Deficit	42,236	(167,560)	- 209,796

x) Including Capital

Gossner Mission

PER CAPITA GRANTS

GRANTS FROM MEMBER BODIES	ACTUALS 1986/87	
American Lutheran Church	16,720	
Assemblies of God, USA	-	
Baptist Missionary Society, UK	289,851	
Christian Church (Disciples), USA	-	
Church Missionary Society, Australia	311,040	
Church Missionary Society, UK	165,673	
Church of North India	12,096	
Church of South India	-	
Committee for Service Overseas, West Germany	98,400	
Danish Santal Mission	119,660	
Darjeeling Diocesan Council & Church of Scotland	66,880	
Evangelical Free Church of Finland	120,691	
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission	204,894	
Gossner Mission, West Germany	65,456	
Interserve (BMMF International)	915,420	
Japan Antioch Mission	35,040	
Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperative Service	35,000	
Lutheran Church in America	114,800	
Mennonite Board of Missions, USA	158,812	
Mennonite Central Committee, USA	171,920	
Methodist Church, UK	202,560	
Norwegian Himal-Asia Mission	521,640	
Orebro Mission, Sweden	393,699	
Presbyterian Church in Canada	20,353	
Presbyterian Church Synod, Mizoram	-	
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	170,400	
Presbyterian Church, USA	214,130	
Region Beyond Missionary Union	245,950	
Swedish Free Mission	65,456	
Swiss Friends for Nepal	20,850	
Tear Fund, UK	113,040	
United Church of Canada	174,259	
United Church of Christ, Japan	33,120	
United Methodist Church, USA	136,320	
Wesleyan Church	16,720	
World Concern, USA	154,480	
World Mission Prayer League, USA	259,680	5,646,010
OTHER PER CAPITA GRANTS		574,024
LANGUAGE FEES		1,163,228
TOTAL PER CAPITA GRANT RECEIVED 1986/87		7,383,262

Note:

The budget for 1986/87 is:	Per Capita Grant, general	6,400,000
	Language Per Capita Grant	1,000,000
		7,400,000

The Per Capita Grant received is slightly less than expected. Some of the Member bodies have not paid in full for 1986/87.

Gossner Mission

MISSIONWIDE EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT FOR JULY 1986 - JULY 1987

	Budget 1986/87	Actuals 1986/87	Difference budget/actuals
Income			
Annual Conference	95,000	238,890	+ 143,890
Miscellaneous income	10,000	15,606	+ 5,606
	105,000	254,496	+ 149,496
Expenditure			
Language expenses	980,000	1,149,530	+ 169,530
Orientation expenses	20,000	13,698	- 6,302
Legal fees	15,000	11,083	- 3,917
Furniture for BA:s in the Kathmandu valley	200,000	268,694	+ 68,694
Furniture transportation	6,000	16,544	+ 10,544
Bank charges	150,000	169,057	+ 19,057
Duty travel	40,000	47,050	+ 7,050
Change in assignment	100,000	112,902	+ 12,902
Insurance	6,000	4,805	- 1,195
Rent allowances	1,500,000	1,903,116	+ 403,116
Repairs and maintenance	150,000	298,105	+ 148,105
Publicity	100,000	76,452	- 23,548
Board meeting expenses	25,000	31,976	+ 6,976
Executive Committee travel	50,000	158,388	+ 108,388
Printing of Minute books	20,000	47,213	+ 27,213
Consultations outside Nepal and Executive Intern. travel	80,000	44,569	- 35,431
Annual Conference	190,000	406,608	+ 216,608
Conferences and Seminars	25,000	3,059	- 21,941
Hospitality	5,000	-	- 5,000
Expenses for Archives	-	2,671	+ 2,671
Writing off bad debts	-	89,207	+ 89,207
Provision for bad debts	-	44,129	+ 44,129
Miscellaneous expenses	10,000	1,829	- 8,171
	3,672,000	4,900,685	+ 1,228,685
Deficit	(3,567,000)	(4,646,189)	

Notes:

The expenditure budget is overspent by Rs. 1,228,685 The main explanations are as follows:

a. Rent allowances, repair & maintenance of houses, furniture and transportation of furniture accounts for 630,459, or 51 % of the overspending. The number of BA:s living in Kathmandu was underestimated, and so was the speed of the raise of the rents. The rent allowances UMN pay are very low compared to what expatriates in aid-agencies pay. We compete partly by keeping a very good repairs & maintenance standard.

b. The annual conference was underestimated on both the income and expenditure side. We aim at having the subsidy to 50 % of total cost. When the budget was made we did not know that we had to pay for two guest-speakers, airfare from Europe and return. The expenditure overspending compared to budget is 216,608 which is 18 % of the total overspending.

c. Executive Committee travel was overspent by 108,388, or 9 % of the total overspending. It is very difficult to predict how much travel costs the Executive Committee members will claim.

d. Writing off, and provision for bad debts amounts to 133,336, or 11 % of the total overspending. BWI fraud case 22,345, Childrens hostel 50,000; Dilip K. Rimal 23,219 and Company in the Philippines 20,910. In addition a loss on refrigerator ordered by mistake 16,862.

Gossner Mission

HEADQUARTERS PROJECT BALANCE SHEET as at 16th July, 1987

1985/86		Notes	1986/87
999,822	Fixed Assets - net value	1	842,674
	Current Assets		
49,017	Stock	2	86,649
5,000	Cash - stamp imprest		6,000
54,017			92,649
1,053,839	Total Assets		935,323
	Current Liabilities		
916,611	Treasurers Office		290,924
117,473	Sick & Annual Leave Payable	3	88,765
1,900	Accounts Payable		-
1,035,984			379,689
17,855	Net Assets		555,634
	Represented by:		
1,350,617	Accumulated Capital		1,174,847
48,942	Unspent Capital money - surplus		445,510
(1,381,704)	Recurring fund deficits/surplus	4	(1,064,723)
17,855			555,634

Notes:

54,621	1)	Furniture	48,067
454,144		Equipment	573,320
276,608		Vehicles	221,287
214,449		Minor Equipment	-
999,822			842,674
21,000	2)	Margarine	-
4,617		Greeting Cards	53,154
-		Posters	14,294
23,400		History books	19,200
49,017			86,648
24,336	3)	Annual Leave	16,502
93,137		Sick leave	72,263
117,473			88,765
(1,265,809)	4)	General Fund - deficit	1,099,390
51,589		HQ Truck - surplus	25,499
(6,023)		HQ Vehicles "	23,852
(10,628)		Small Truck - deficit	1,630
(75,203)		Prem Sadan - deficit	40,187
(54,276)		Salyan House - surplus	23,027
(13,473)		Fleming House "	1,106
7,623		Project Flat	-
(15,504)		Asha Niketan	-
1,381,704			1,064,723

Gossner Mission

BOARD APPOINTEES SUPPORT SYSTEM (OUTSIDE KATHMANDU VALLEY)

Recurring	Income	Expenditure	Balance
Jumla Project Area Services	160	190,378	(190,218)
Jumla Project Language	5,922	-	5,922
Seconded School workers	302,302	327,008	(24,706)
Palpa Project Area Services	131,985	343,102	(211,117)
Palpa Project Guesthouse	167,689	181,240	(13,551)
Palpa Project Language	17,090	11,387	5,703
Gorkha Project Area Services	96,092	249,975	(153,883)
Gorkha Project Guesthouse	50,077	46,028	4,049
Gorkha Project Language	11,126	-	11,126
Okhaldunga Project Area Services	25,190	64,067	(38,877)
Okhaldunga Project Language	3,870	-	3,870
Lalitpur Project Area Services	-	27,382	(27,382)
Pokhara Project Area Services	4,092	249,010	(244,918)
Pokhara Project Guesthouse	1,142	9,642	(8,500)
Pokhara Project Language	38,682	28,257	10,425
Butwal Project Area Services	19,567	322,308	(302,741)
Butwal Project Guesthouse	163,872	159,252	4,620
Butwal Project Language	16,580	10,096	6,484
Andhi Khola Project Area Services	19,304	176,087	(156,783)
Andhi Khola Project Language	3,224	3,224	-
Surkhet Project Area Services	3,557	38,242	(34,685)
Lahan Area Services	-	22,400	(22,400)
	1,081,523	2,459,085	(1,377,562)
Capital			
Jumla Project Area Services	3,860	21,124	(17,264)
Pokhara Project Area Services	35,000	34,574	426
	38,860	55,698	(16,838)
GRAND TOTAL	1,120,383	2,514,783	(1,394,400)

EDUCATION FUNCTION - SUMMARY

Recurring	Income	Expenditure	Balance
Education Service Office	310,919	665,469	(354,550)
Business School	88,472	168,834	(80,362)
	399,391	834,303	(434,912)
Capital			
Education Service Office	178,000	135,332	42,668
Gandhaki Boarding School, Pokhara			

Program				Ack. balance
Jumla Project	4,437,428	4,472,689	(35,261)	5,546,407
Training and Scholarship Progr.	4,021,503	2,350,775	1,670,728	3,917,101
Student Financial Assistance Program	1,335,445	1,095,734	239,711	664,187
	9,794,376	7,919,198	1,875,178	10,027,695

NOT COMPLETE - GBS IS MISSING

GRAND TOTALS	10,371,767	8,888,833	1,482,934

Gossner Mission

HEALTH SERVICES FUNCTION - SUMMARY

Recurring	Income	Expenditure	Balance
Health Service Office	493,997	736,122	(242,125)
Missionwide maintenance	59,193	75,586	(16,393)
Dental progam	18,810	15,557	3,253
Health Care unit	199,814	172,190	27,624
Medical Supplies	3,271,932	3,043,307	228,625
Nursing Campus	131,123	987,586	(856,463)
Palpa Project Hospital	6,697,637	8,181,011	(1,483,374)
Palpa Project Workshop	543,374	473,575	69,799
Palpa Project HASP	37,539	151,725	(114,186)
Gorkha Project Hospital	1,665,269	2,693,907	(1,028,638)
Okhaldunga Dispensary	516,856	916,338	(399,482)
	13,635,544	17,446,904	(3,811,360)
Capital			
Health Services Office	214,531	192,382	22,149
Patan Hospital	13,975,604	14,243,781	(268,177)
Nursing Campus	3,084,083	2,344,325	739,758
Palpa Project	1,450,948	1,010,380	440,568
Gorkha Project	180,796	129,646	51,150
Okhaldunga Project	162,978	110,946	52,032
	19,068,940	18,031,460	1,037,480
Program			
Mental Health program	752,804	343,247	409,557
Palpa CHP	220,449	1,423,988	(1,203,539)
Gorkha CHP	765,834	595,244	170,590
Okhaldunga CHP	719,409	661,266	58,143
Lalitpur CDHP	8,226,352	5,150,918	3,075,434
	10,684,848	8,174,663	2,510,185
GRAND TOTALS	43,389,332	43,653,027	(263,695)

Program	Ack. balance
Mental Health program	626,068
Palpa CHP	203,689
Gorkha CHP	686,123
Okhaldunga CHP	370,524
Lalitpur CDHP	3,067,964
	4,954,368

Notes:

1. Recurring Health Services Office includes also Statistics and Evaluation.
2. Patan Hospital (Capital) covers recurring and capital. Budgeted allocation was 2,736,000 but actual allocation amounts to 3,292,125. 460,215 of this increase is provision for leave liability which never was considered before.
3. Medical Supplies has produced a surplus during 1986/87, and Nursing Campus and Tansen Hospital have needed lower allocations than budgeted. The opposite is true for Gorkha Project Hospital and Okhaldunga Dispensary. Palpa CHP, Gorkha CHP, Okhaldunga CHP and Lalitpur CDHP have all spent less than budgeted.

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ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION - SUMMARY

Recurring	Income	Expenditure	Balance
Ec. Dev. Service Office	315,431	285,962	29,469
OCS Administration	373,413	464,470	(91,057)
OCS Purchasing, Clearing, Forward.	43,550	49,070	(5,520)
OCS Design Office	207,003	210,029	(3,026)
OCS Small Turbine & Mill Progr.	2,714,776	2,324,214	390,562
Industrial Dev. Coord. Office	28,250	28,731	(481)
Butwal Project Office	12,600	19,880	(7,280)
	3,695,023	3,382,356	312,667
Capital			
Butwal Project	3,066,559 x)	690,645	2,375,914

x) Including "Other funds", 16,199.

Program				Ack. balance
Promotion of Apprenticeship Training Program	-	19,105	(19,105)	192,973
Andhi Khola Project - AHREP				
AKP - Irrigation Development	(741,100)	176,061	(917,161)	(38,373)
AKP - Drinking water	321,055	180,388	140,667	548,287
AKP - Forest, Soil & Water cons.	56,000	56,064	(64)	(64)
AKP - Community Forestry	202,387	177,015	25,372	25,372
AKP - Rural Industries	95,338	87,033	8,305	(6,586)
AKP - Non formal Education	42,300	56,216	(13,916)	(37,030)
AKP - Appropriate Technology	68,950	15,256	53,694	146,914
AKP - Agricultural Development	74,000	57,711	16,289	21,947
AKP - Cooperative Society	-	52,178	(52,178)	32,657
AKP - Administration	147,100	120,903	26,197	(144,179)
AKP - Vehicle Operation	132,577	101,696	30,881	7,633
DCS - Rural Electrification	112,779	266,446	(153,667)	259,139
DCS - Research & Dev. Workshop	173,098	301,097	(127,999)	21,345
DCS - Roofing Tile	98,901	166,249	(67,348)	(89,496)
DCS - Advanced Training	11,992	16,883	(4,891)	(4,891)
DCS - Evaluation of Industr. Work	123,790	38,251	85,539	85,539
IDC - BTI Extension Program xx)	954,000	972,772	(18,772)	(44,262)
IDC - BPF Forestry Plantation xx)	580,988	580,988	-	-
IDC - BPF Poplar Trial xx)	93,064	87,176	5,888	5,888
IDC - Gobar Gas Promotion/Ext. xx)	1,784,312	1,817,100	(32,788)	3
	4,331,531	5,346,588	(1,015,057)	982,816

NOT COMPLETE - AHREP IS MISSING

xx) These statements are part of our sister organisations statements. For the BPF Forestry Plantation UMN has undertaken up to Rs. 2,000,000 as a loan, but this is kept for the time being as a guarantee.

GRAND TOTALS	11,093,113	9,419,589	1,673,524

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION - SUMMARY

Recurring	Income	Expenditure	Balance	
RDC Administration	444,713	444,713	-	
RDC Farm	238,519	238,519	-	
	683,232	683,232		
Capital				
RDC Administration	65,283	65,283	-	
Program				Ack. balance
RDC Animal Health Improvement Program	532,034	284,811	247,223	388,602
RDC Horticulture/Agronomy Program	134,636	257,967	(123,331)	75,462
RDC Rural Industries Program	506,061	309,332	196,729	414,841
RDC Treeplanting Program	831,944	441,328	390,616	136,758
RDC Studies and Evaluation Program	375,615	330,464	45,151	17,309
RDC Water Systems Consultancy Program	289,797	224,983	64,814	26,057
Surkhet Project	947,762	1,448,567	(500,805)	(569,916)
	3,617,849	3,297,452	320,397	489,113
GRAND TOTALS	4,366,364	4,045,967	320,397	

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Manuscript
(Gossner Mission Jubilee)

GIFTS FROM DONORS, OTHER THAN PER CAPITA GRANTS

Receipts from Member Bodies:

American Lutheran Church	219,000	
Assemblies of God, USA	2,571	
Baptist Missionary Society, UK	109,428	
Christian Church, Disciples, USA	1,369,297	
Church Missionary Society, UK	432,760	
Church of North India	1,331	
Danish Santal Mission	367,014	
Darjeeling Diocesan Council & Church of Scotland	13,107	
Evangelical Free Church of Finland	7,000	
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission	5,999,853	
Interserve (BMMF International)	79,969	
Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperative Service	134,783	
Lutheran Church in America	1,075,000	
Mennonite Board of Mission, USA	375	
Mennonite Central Committee, USA	401,100	
Methodist Church, UK	76,454	
Norwegian Himal-Asia Mission	6,717,703	
Orebro Mission, Sweden	4,933,890	
Presbyterian Church in Canada	30,965	
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	67,345	
Presbyterian Church, USA	2,780,421	
Regions Beyond Missionary Union, UK	10,972	
Swedish Free Mission	63,723	
Swiss friends for Nepal	12,206	
Tear Fund, UK	2,422,055	
United Church of Canada	1,095,838	
United Methodist Church, USA	2,419,167	
World Mission Prayer League, USA	47,387	30,890,714

Receipts from other donors:

Barnabas Trust, UK	334,000	
Bread for the World	838,070	
Christoffel Blinden Mission, West Germany	311,437	
ICCO, Holland	2,962,591	
International Ministries ABC, USA	651,000	
Leprosy Mission	467,753	
Tear Fund, Australia	1,436,565	
Union Biblical School, Holland	313,280	
World Council of Churches	260,300	
Various donors	2,424,160	9,999,156
Transfer from Suspense a/c		1,375,100
		42,264,970

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Gifts from donors distributed

Headquarters	1,204
Health Service Office and Programmes	754,489
Palpa Project	267,000
Gorkha Project	1,040,889
Okhaldunga Project	651,127
Nursing Campus	949,919
Patan Hospital	206,000
Lalitpur CDHP	6,791,445
Education Service Office and Programmes	203,712
Jumla Project	3,102,267
Training & Scholarship Programme	2,760,129
Student Financial Assistance Programme	1,288,382
Business School (correction)	(11,143)
Gandaki Boarding School	1,314,953
DCS Butwal	304,582
Gobar Gas Extension Programme	1,695,900
RDC Pokhara	1,301,700
Andhi Khola Project	7,988,058
Surkhet Project	838,070
Communication Development Production	1,080
Recurring budget in general	655,606
Other funds incl. Undesignated and Suspense x)	6,198,348
Medical Assistance Fund General	1,026,218
Medical Assistance Fund - Patan Hospital	1,642,383
Medical Assistance Fund - Tansen Hospital	640,811
Medical Assistance Fund - Amp Pipal Hospital	364,989
Medical Assistance Fund - Okhaldunga Dispensary	286,872
	42,264,970

x) Most of this has been distributed to Projects/Programmes, either during 1986/87 or 1987/88 financial year.

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HEADQUARTERS PROJECT

Annual Report for July 1986 - July 1987

1. Summary Report

This past twelve months has been a time of change for Headquarters. We have been actively restructuring Headquarters, working towards a separation of activities associated with the administration of UMN and those activities of a missionwide service/support nature.

There has been a division of the Economic Development work into Engineering & Industrial Development and Rural Development. There have been a number of changes in leadership, specifically in the four functional roles and in the appointment of a Project Director for the Missionwide Support Project (which includes Central Services Department).

Change in Location: The move into the new Headquarters building occurred.

2. Project Objectives

The objectives of Headquarters have been as follows:

a. The Coordinating Committee continued to meet regularly, at least monthly, coordinating the work of finance, personnel, administration and functional work areas.

b. Communication with member bodies and functional agencies, and general supporters in matters of finance, personnel, information and prayer.

c. Liaison with HMG/N for visas, agreements, special permissions, and generally building and strengthening relationships.

d. Serving projects, both through administration and through service areas, in matters of personnel, finance, communication, purchasing, counselling, guesthouse facilities, and other activities.

3. New Building

This year has seen the fulfillment of the new building program. While the building was occupied at the end of the year, there are still some areas of completion needed, and also time to adjust to and settle into the new location. There is also the ongoing establishing of the physical lines of communication.

4. Project Activities

Because of the restructuring of Headquarters, these activities have now been divided for reporting into the two areas towards which we have been working: that is, administration and support services.

A) HQ Administration

a. HQ Administration: The officers responsible for the following activities support the leadership of the Executive Director, and are members of the Coordinating Committee:

b. Functional Secretaries' offices: The division of Economic Development as directed by the Board into Engineering & Industrial Development and Rural Development has been effected, and Functional Secretaries have been appointed. The four Functional Secretaries have carried their leadership in supporting projects for which they are responsible in areas of personnel, planning (including longterm planning), agreements, and overall advice. They have been supported by administrative and consultancy staff members.

c. Treasurer's office: The main tasks of this office are: funding, consolidating budgets and statements, being the 'bank' of the projects and programs, being responsible for liquidity and investments, having ongoing contact with the projects and programs over business matters, and being advisor to the Functional Secretaries and Executive Director in financial aspects of the Mission. During 1986/87 preparation has been done for the inclusion of most of the smaller Kathmandu-based projects into the Accounts Office.

We have been looking for a systems analyistwho could give guidance to UMN for computerisation of routines, but no one has answered our appeals, and therefore the Information Processing Committee has put a hold on further developments in that area.

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The 1985/86 financial year auditing was completed during 1986/87, partly by our UMN expatriate auditor who left in January 1987, and partly by a short-term auditor. Preparations have taken place to engage a Nepali audit form as no expatriate auditor is available.

d. Personnel Office: This office has provided advice to the functional areas on personnel matters, and given assistance with particular personnel issues involving our Board Appointees and employees. We continue to work on the Human Resources Planning of personnel policies. This includes a follow-up to the Human Resources Study.

This office has also dealt with over 500 enquiries for work from expatriates, and has processed over 2,000 visa applications.

A Management Consultant has been appointed late in the current period, and is settling into the training/consulting role. Some progress has been made in the task of implementing the Management Study approved by the Board in November 1986, but the major part still lies ahead.

Personal Counsellors: During the year we have received assistance from two counsellors, both based in Kathmandu. However, this continues to be an area where we are in need. We are particularly grateful in this respect for the extra assistance given by our psychiatrist and our Medical Coordinator, as well as others in medical administration.

B) Missionwide Support Project

a. Missionwide Support Project: This is being established as a separate project with its own Project Director. For administrative purposes it will relate to the Coordinating Committee. Its activities are:

b. Business Manager's and accounts office managed the accounts of the HQ and Missionwide accounts, and those of personnel located in the Valley.

c. Central Services Department continued to service the projects missionwide with purchasing and transporting 118,933 kg of goods, logging 16,000 km, purchasing 725 air and 160 bus tickets, and processing close to Rs.300,000 in import licences, as well as other administration-related duties.

d. Kathmandu Valley Housing was involved with the property management and maintenance of UMN holdings within the Valley, currently handling 100 leases.

e. Publications Office has been involved with the publication of the UMN Prayer Calendar, "UMN Health Services in Nepal", and a number of revisions of existing publications.

f. Public Relations Office has been developing in order to meet the PR needs of UMN. It is also exploring the possibility of the production of a visual publication and other visual aids.

g. The guesthouses have been home for more than 1,600 people, including language students and project people while in Kathmandu.

h. Mailroom activities continue to grow each year. This year it handled 211,228 pieces of mail, plus countless internal letters.

i. The Archives Office has been busy cataloguing and organising the many valuable and important files on the history of the UMN.

j. The Library, although housing mainly reference books and materials for health services, has served many other fields as well. The library has not yet fully integrated into the project, but the process has begun.

k. Missionwide Maintenance, who was formerly related to the Health Services Office, provides specialised assistance in the maintenance of medical and non-medical equipment, including electronic equipment, in all UMN projects and departments.

l. Office Services has been developing to ensure the smooth flow of business between the various offices within the project.

m. Open House Clinic has been very busy this past year, assisting in the delivery of many new UMN babies, giving vaccinations to keep people healthy, and putting in hours of visitations and consultations. Although this work is not yet fully integrated into the project, the process has begun.

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EDUCATION BOARD
Annual Report 1986 -87

1. Summary

As for the other Functional Boards, the past year has been one of gradual working towards implementing the new administrative structure as approved in the November 1986 Board meeting. The final Education Board meeting was held in March 1987 and marked the changeover to a system of using professional/advisory groups as forums for discussing strategy. This is a significant and welcome move forward.

A new Education Secretary and new Assistant Education Secretary shared responsibilities in the Education sector and towards the end of the year moved office to the new HQ building.

Most projects continued as in the previous year with new involvement on Okhaldhunga and the Kathmandu International Study Centre. The work in Makaisingh was terminated.

The main concerns have been real difficulty in recruitment of badly needed people and the continuing delay in getting an agreement for seconded teachers.

2. Brief Reports of Projects/Programmes

Gandaki Boarding School
English medium is now used in classes 4-7. Some work has been done on curriculum development, particularly in Science and class 7 English. 71 students are on scholarship assistance and in 1987 there are 37 girls at the school. There has been a good, calm working atmosphere throughout the year. The Health Centre, largely funded by UMN was opened in November and construction of the new girls hostel was begun in May. Cooperation with Budhanikanta School whas continued in scholarship recruitment.

Jumla
Construction of the KTS campus has continued at a moderate rate. Shortages of suitable building supervisory staff, both Nepali and expatriate, has been a serious on-going problem. Lack of suitable staff has meant that materials development for the KTS teaching programme has not progressed as much as hoped for. Two members of staff have been sent by UMN on In-service training and three have returned. For different reasons this training programme also has not progressed as quickly as planned.

The workload on the team members was a serious issue addressed, and limits were put on the size of the team and the extent and nature of extension work.

2 Jumla Forestry Long Term Plans were approved and work expanded.
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Seconded School Workers

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.

Teacher Training

Two teacher educators have been seconded during the past year to the Butwal Campus and Prithi Nardyan Campus, Pokhara. They have taught English and methodology of teaching to different groups. The continuing frustrations of straight Campus teaching raised a question of our manner of involvement in Teacher Training. This is now being looked at.

UMN Children's Education Support Programme

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

The first six months of KISC's operation has been very encouraging and the number of students (now 24) vindicates the step of faith taken to open the Centre.

Finding staff for the tutorial groups has been extremely difficult.

Education Consultants

i) The Language Consultant was much involved in getting further information on language issues arising from the Leichty Report. This is being included in a review of the Language and Orientation Programme. He also provided linguistic services and advice to language learners and was a link person with the LARC Language School.

ii) The Consultant Librarian 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 trained 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.

NFE Consultant

The NFE Support Programme was manned for most of the year by a Nepali Consultant. He made several project visits to train facilitators, produced some printed materials for literacy and numeracy work and acted as resource person for UMN NFE workers in different projects. In May he went for training in Canada for six months. At the end of the year, an experienced expatriate consultant came to head up this programme.

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Language and Orientation Programme

As a result of the Human Resourses 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.

In two five month sessions 50 students studied the Basic Course, 18 BA's passed the complete first year exam and 9 passed the second. Another 33 passed the first year oral exam and 5 passed the second.

The Oreintation Administrator coordinated a very good Orientation Programme for Basic Course students and provided invaluable counselling for them.

Business School

A 7 month Secretarial Science Course and shorter ESL courses were run during the past year. The graduates are of a high standard and normally have no difficulty getting jobs. A part-time English teacher is the only expatriate involved in this school. Plans to start a Word Processing Course have been postponed.

Training and Scholarship Programme

52 general scholarships for campus level studies and 50 in-service scholarships were granted. One advanced study scholarship was awarded. A decision was taken by the Education Board to increase the staff at the office in order to set up a resource facility for projects - keeping up to date material on courses available in the sub-continent and further afield. There was a full revision of the programme's guidelines.

Student Financial Assistance Programme (SFAP)

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 (total 207 students). Local administration was tightened up in a few locations. It seems that the central administration of SFAP could be done better and this is being studied.

3. Agreements

Despite numerous visits to various ministries throughout the year, the Letter of Understanding, covering the secondment of village school teachers has not yet been signed. At this stage there had been no negative response to it, but not much progress either.
This means:- no move into Jajarkot has been possible, as we had hoped.
- no active recruitment of village teachers could be done.
- one teacher in Umbu has been told she can no longer teach in the school.

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4. Personnel

I am grateful to God for all the good people we have, and for those who stay. As at July 1987, almost 50% of Education people were in their second term.

However, there have been two major areas of unfulfilled need during the year: a) Primary tutorial group teachers
b) Construction supervisors at Jumla

Inability to adequately fill these posts has meant added stress, anxiety and work overload for others. I feel that it is essential that our method of recruitment is looked at carefully to see if such problems can be solved.

This year showed an unusually high number of health problems, missionwide, and this has affected the Education area as well. In two cases repatriation was required.

5. Finance

I am happy that all the Education projects are in a fairly healthy state and funding has not been a problem.

With UMN having given a working capital grant to GBS, we hope that the school will be on a firmer financial footing now. If one further probable grant comes through, Jumla's programme budget will be virtually completely funded. Greater than budgeted income in both Scholarship programmes has meant that we could award more scholarships. Although KISC is not an official UMN project, money has come in fairly well from member bodies. However, they are not yet fully financially self-supporting.

6. Looking ahead

As I look back, with gratitude to God, on the past year there are some issues which clearly need to be looked at carefully in the coming months;

a) The recruitment of personnel - Can it be done better?
b) Language study - LOP Review. Realistic assessment of language ability.
c) GBS - An international school study indicated some areas of concern which may affect UMN involvement.
d) Teacher Training - More appropriate and effective involvement. How?
e) Agreement - Urgently follow up the Seconded Teachers Agreement.
f) SFAP - Proceed with amalgamating this with the Training and Scholarship Programme.

God's help is clearly needed!

David McConkey
Education Secretary October 1987

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HEALTH SERVICES

Annual Report July 1986 - July 1987

1. Overview

During the past year there have been many avenues of service available, and those have been grasped by both Nepali and expatriate staff to the benefit of many thousands of individuals and many communities. UMN is fortunate to be able to offer to individuals and communities fairly comprehensive care through the linking of our hospitals and CHPs. Throughout the year these links have been strengthened. The support of these projects has been a major effort (by UMN). Some of our special programmes have been able to pioneer new work in the country (e.g. Community Mental and Dental Health) and to support these specialised aspects of our projects. Another avenue of fruitful service has been the secondment of BAs to the Institute of Medicines and Ministry of Health.

2. Project/Programme Reports

a) CDHP, Lalitpur

The two keywords to summarize the year's 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 led to major capital items being postponed, and a delay in advertizing vacant posts.

Although the number of Health Posts (HP) has increased from 4 to 5 there has been a drop in patient attendance. This drop has been confined to the valley, and raises questions about continuing the adult curative work at Badegaon (HP). In the hills attendance has risen, and there is no evidence of the new Health Post at Bhattedanda affecting the useage at Asrang (HP). The MCH work continues out of the 5 Health Posts and 5 subcentres. This shortage of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (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 attendance 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. Nutrition status 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 at Badegaon HP and Bhattedanda HP, but due to an almost complete lack of 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.

Forestry

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 availability, 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 irrigation scheme has also been installed in Bhattedanda covering 10 hectares and benefiting 15 families. NEF classes have been held in 5 panchayats with 434 participants, which is almost double last years total. Training continues to be a major activity of CDHP, both for the staff and f

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b) Nursing Campus, UMN Programme

This programme has continued to offer high quality certificate nursing training to 84 female and 8 male students (first-year 36, second-year 29, third-year 27). Each year has been involved in theoretical classes and practical and field training in Patan Hospital, Bir Hospital, HMG/N Family Planning Project, HMG health posts, Family Planning Association of Nepal and CDHP. Various instructional and coordination committees have been held to increase internal and external coordination and relationships. For the first time male students have been admitted and seem to be fitting in well. The number of male students was double the quota of 10%. Many staff members participated in the formulation of a new curriculum. Application was made to have the UMN Programme made a separate campus relating directly to the Dean's Office, (IOM) and not a sub-campus of the Maharajgunj Campus. We are still awaiting a reply. The perennial water shortage continued in the dry season. A new 26-seater Toyota Coaster was acquired duty-free through the Dean's Office (a gift from UMN). Building renovations continued throughout the year and promise to yield a more functional building in the near future.

c) Tansen Hospital

The hospital continued to provide both out-patient and in-patient care to patients from Palpa District and regions far beyond. The completion of the OPD renovations (including changes in 18 depts.) has greatly facilitated the handing of out-patients. OPD numbers increased by 15.4% to 88,566. Daily attendances went to well over 500 patients and near the end of the reporting period a limit of about 450 patients per day was set to ensure adequate care. In the Minor Operating Room/Emergency Room area the work greatly increased, but with a concomitant decrease in the work of the main operating room. In-patient admissions did not increase, showing that there is strict limitation and increasing ambulatory care. A fee rise of an average of 25% resulted in an increased income and a drop in the UMN Subsidy to 16%. The new Minimal Care Unit was established and is greatly appreciated and well utilized. Work was began on evaluating the system of giving free care. The general shortage of water continued and dialogue began with the local community and the water engineer to increase the supply.

d) Palpa Community Health Programme

The Palpa Community Health Programme, using Tansen as its base and working in close co-operation with the UMN Mission Hospital and the HMG/N District Offices, has fulfilled its two-fold aim of supporting His Majesty's 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. 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 22,648) CHP has been involved in a community multi-disciplinary health programme, meaning a programme that is wanted, planned and implemented jointly by the community and CHP. It is multi-disciplinary 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 of them continued (170 Persons). Immunisation coverage has reached 48%. Latrine coverage has reached 24% useable latrines according to a recent survey (46% 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, and a total 1,403 animals were treated. Six farmers have been supported

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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.

e) Horticulture and Agronomy Support Programme

HASP, based in Tansen, continued its support programme throughout the year. A new building near the top of the hospital compound was completed. This is a sun-dried mud brick building, and uses as much local material as possible. Because local craftsman were unable to read the plans, the HASP leader had to be more involved in the building project than originally planned. This meant that less time was available for crop trials, seed production and distribution, soil conservation work, and visits to other projects by the HASP leader. A number of visiters visited the programme but not many from within UMN.

f) Okhaldhunga Dispensary

The 20 bed hospital is located in the truly rural area of Okhaldhunga District. It is the only health facility with in-patient capacity to serve the more than 150,000 people in the district. In the past year almost 13,000 out-patients and more than 1,000 in-patients were treated. In addition to the ongoing in-patient and out-patient 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 programme spent time in CHP, but also 1 week in the hospital. More than 100 patients were seen and one of our nursing staff, together with somebody from the Okhaldhunga HMG/N Health Post, received theoretical and practical training in scaling and extractions. Two building programmes 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 been unable to 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 the income of the people in this poor area does not seem to keep up with inflation. 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 enhance cooperation. An official letter was received from the Ministry of Health to inform us that their budget at present does not allow for the establishment or 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 receive attention. In general we have enjoyed good and friendly relationships with the local officials. One of the major set-backs in the past year was the absence of a nursing superintendent during 9 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 nursing superintendent, made it possible to continue the work without any major disturbance. The in-service 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. Patient numbers are on the increase but manageable with the existing level of staffing and facilities. We have benefited greatly from visits by HSO staff and Patan Hospital-based workers and would hope that services from these two

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g) Okhaldhunga CHP

The work of the CHP continued as planned in 14 panchayats in Okhaldhunga District. Each panchayat has a different mix of activities depending on community interest, and participation, HMG/N permission and staff availability. The main emphasis of the work has been on prevention, motivation, supporting HMG/N services, panchayat involvement, training and education. Some 80 men and 20 women from 10 panchayats were trained as Community Health and Development Leaders (CHDLs) - all volunteers. They received training in basic health, hygiene, disease prevention, agriculture and animal health. Seven MCH clinics were run in conjunction with HMG/N health posts on the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (HMG/N). Health education classes were held in several schools. Six Non-Formal Education classes were held. Two drinking water systems were completed, benefitting a total of 95 houses. In one outlying panchayat, where 3 BAs are resident, a community clinic was started using locally raised funds for medicines. Community forestry work was begun and a school kitchen garden established. CHDL training and NFE classes were also conducted in this panchayat. Preparation for tree planting and anti-erosion work was begun in another panchayat. Regular visits were made to HMG offices, and 8 one-day seminars were held for HMG/N health post in-charges. A major evaluation of the CHP work was completed by the UMN Studies and Evaluation Programme.

h) Amp Pipal Hospital

In contrast to recent years there have been very few significant changes in the last year. Out-patient numbers have increased by 9% and in-patient admissions have increased by 24%. However, there has been a marked change in medical practice as shown by a decrease in the number of lab and X-ray procedures ordered and a decrease in the average in-patient length-of-stay. This attempt to lessen the cost for patients has resulted in a less than expected income, while expenditures remained as budgetted. Therefore there has been a higher than expected UMN Subsidy of 51%. The addition of the post of nurse-educator has proved to be beneficial, and it has become a priority to keep this post filled. It has continued to be difficult to recruit suitably trained Nepali staff, and the turn over in professional staff has been unsettling. There have been some problems with the integration of the Maternal Child Health Clinic into the hospital. The busy season lasted longer than usual last year, adding extra pressure to the hospital staff, but they coped well this.

i) Gorkha CHP

This year has seen a consolidation of new direction of the programme, with continued emphasis on a participatory approach with communities towards increasing understanding and application of measures that lead to improvements in the health status of the population. This has meant that the major emphases of our work have been in training and follow-up of volunteers, and in developing closer working relationships with local political structures. The vaccination programme has expanded to include 5 panchayats, whereas involvement in the 3 static MCH clinics has diminished as local committees have taken more responsibility for running them. After many years of agricultural work, this aspect of the programme has finally been phased out, and the farmland handed over to the panchayat for use by the school. A programme of repairs to existing drinking water systems has commenced, with repairs on 2 of the 44 systems completed. Four expatriate nurses and one nutritionist have been resident in 3 panchayats outside Amp Pipal. They have been involved in helping train volunteers in non-formal education and literary, MCH clinics, antenatal and postnatel care, health education and in teaching women handicrafts. The CHP offices have moved down to the hospital, in order to encourage a closer working relationship, and to enable more efficient use of joint resources. 6 expatriate and 13 Nepali staff are working in the target area of 5 panchayats, with a total population of about 25,000.

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j) Patan Hospital

Patient numbers have increased in every service. Staff posts have all been filled, except in the nursing service where it remains difficult to retain trained nurses because of the countrywide 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's decision to reduce annual leave from 8 to 6 1/2 weeks; the difference was compensated for 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 time of construction. Concealed sewage lines are also causing major problems, when blocked toilets and pipes send sewage water pouring into the Central Sterile and Dietary Department.
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 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 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 increases in salary and cost of supplies. 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.

k) Health Services Medical Supplies

The past year has brought about sweeping changes in HSMS, including a complete turnover of personnel, development of new ordering systems, a mission-wide drug formulary for all UMN projects, and finally, merger with our INF counterpart, the Medical Supplies Department, was prepared for. In the future, the merged programme will be known as UMN Medical Supplies Department. For the second half of year, we felt the loss of all the HSMS staff. The hiatus was managed by people from the Health Services Office and the pharmacist from Patan Hospital. Staff have gradually been replaced, including a pharmacist seconded from INF to be the director of the new MSD. During 1986/87 we have been actively seeking ways to reduce the cost of drugs to UMN projects, improve the service and control shortages of essential drugs, and make HSMS a self-supporting programme. To begin with, a major review of drug sources and logistics of purchasing was conducted in the fall of 1986. In the first half of this year, we accomplished the following:

1. Re-established procedures for importing drugs which meet HMG/N requirements while still letting UMN import the drugs needed at the best available prices.
2. Estimated the total UMN consumption of all drug items, based on the best available information.
3. Reviewed all known sources for price comparison, and set up a system for 3-monthly ordering of drugs from overseas suppliers.

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In the second half of the year, we have:

4. Prepared a final UMN formulary, with input from all projects, prepared by the Pharmaceutical Advisory Group and approved by Health Services Board In March, 1987.
5. Agreed to stock only those items on the Formulary.
6. Entered into discussions with INF, which are rapidly coming toward an agreement for merger.

l) Mental Health and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme

The Mental Health Programe continued to emphasize disseminated mental health care integrated into the existing health services. The Community Mental Health Pilot Project in CDHP was consolidated throughout the year, and a CDHP staff member has taken over some of the supervisory work. The programme is now used as a clinical attachment for medical students. The mental health work in Tansen was supported. One psychiatrist began a secondment to the Institute of Medicine for 3-4 sessions per work including a teaching and clinical load, shared research and the production of a teaching manual. The expatriate case load increased throughout the year and was a strain on the remaining psychiatrist. Relationships with govt. psychiatrists and services continued to be good. The resignation of one psychiatrist half way through the year added to the load of the remaining one. He has not yet been replaced.

The Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (DAPP) continued to stimulate and work with local drug abuse prevention programmes. Advice, information and support was given to these programmes. DAPP has developed an information service, an information folder (used in a police training), posters, a national symbol and a short video spot which was added to home videos in some shops. The team conducted a study tour of S.E. Asia which was helpful. The first survey on drug use was started. The death of the Nepali counterpart has greatly affected the programme.

Note: there has been a marked change in attitude to drug abuse in the last 2 years. The community and political attitude is positive towards drug abuse prevention. There has been a marked increase in law enforcement.

m) UMN Dental Programme

The work carried out by this programme, which includes all the work not done in Patan Hospital, CDHP, Tansen Hospital and Palpa CHP, but which does use the services of dentists assigned to these programmes, resulted in visits to Jumla, Okhaldhunga and Palmey, lectures to the UMN Nursing Campus, and the production of a set of teaching flash cards. "Oral health" training centers in Thailand and India were visited. The Dental Advisory Group met 3 times and proposed the position of a Dental Programme Director to lead this work.

n) Seconded Workers

Six UMN BAs were seconded to the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and one to the Ministry of Health, Nursing Division. Three BAs involved in the Nursing Campus have been involved in teaching and clinical supervision of post-basic nursing students, curriculum development and evaluation tools. During this coming year, 2 BAs will retire and we will need to seek their replacements. One BA has been teaching psychiatry and one teaching physiology and immunology. A biochemist and the immunologist have been involved in developing a Leprosy Serology Survey, which did not begin in the reporting period. The BA seconded to the Division of Nursing has been involved in developing a training programme for Traditional Birth Attendants. The work was cut short when she had to return home on sick leave after a car accident while returning from field training.

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o) Health Services Office

This office has continued to provide support, direction and guidance to the health services projects and programmes. Areas of activity have included the screening of the medical papers of expatriate applicants, the procurement and distribution of drugs and supplies, an expatriate clinic, nutrition consultancy, statistics and evaluation consultancy and processing, library, biomedical maintenance and help with training opportunities for Nepalis. There has been a complete change over at Functional Secretary level, with a change in the Assistant Health Services Secretary and, near the end of the year, the Health Services Secretary leaving due to ill health.

3. State of Agreements

During the year discussions continued with HMG/N Ministry of Health regarding the General Health Agreement and the Letter of Intent for Patan Hospital. Basically no progress has been made. We are now upto draft No. 11 for the General Health Agreement. The lack of agreements has caused problems in the importing of equipment, supplies and medicine. In the last month (after this reporting period) there seems to be some forward movement in the Agreement. We pray that this will continue.

4. Overview of Personnel

For most programmes BA posts have been relately well filled, and have enabled our programmes to function adequetely. However, there is no depth in BA coverage, and therefore annual leaves and sickness are covered with difficulty at times. Usually this means that those who remain must double up in their duties, adding to stress and reducing the time available for language study.

During the year there has been an acute shortage of some key Nepali technical staff - Health Assistants (HA), Auxiliary Nurse Midwifes (ANM), Community Medical Assistants (CMA) and Staff Nurses. These are responsible for patient care and teaching in our hospitals and CHPs, so a shortage hampers the work greatly. It is commendable that those who remained in our programmes have handled their very heavy workloads well. For some programmes there has not been a lack of technical staff, but rather a high turn over of these staff (e.g. In Patan Hospital 16 out of 23 new HAs have left in the last 2 years). This means that the programme spends a lot of time and energy training new staff, but does not see the fruit of it.

Two key posts for which BAs need to be recruited in the near future are a Laboratory Technician for Patan Hospital (by Jan 1988) and a 2nd psychiatrist for the Mental Health Programme (by July 1988). In the coming year 2 of our 3 Nurse Educators at the Institute of Medicine Campus in Maharajgung are leaving. We would like to replace them with suitably qualified Nurse Educators. These secondments to the Institute of Medicine are seen as key areas of potential ministry.

5. Overview of Finances

As is previous years, the Treasurer's Office has done a good job in providing sufficient funds for both the recurring and capital costs of our programmes. At least there were no major stresses for our programme managers in this area. Nevertheless programme managers have worked hard to keep to budgets.

Each of our CHPs and Special Programmes has been fully funded, except for a shortfall in expected income for CDHP, resulting in a deferment of some capital expenditure and a delay in filling some posts. Most of the other programmes had problems in spending all their income. This was due to several factors - a change in programme emphasis away from service delivery to community motivation, to blocks in developing programmes (e.g. the Dhulikhel Jail Project in the Mental Health Programme), to community participation being less than expected, or to a lack of staff hindering programme development.

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Agreements:

CHP

Three out of our 4 hospitals had much bigger UMN Subsidies than the target of 25% of recurring expenditure. Tansen Hospital had a subsidy of only 18%. It seems that a large proportion of the patients travel long distances to receive treatment at this hospital, and that those who can afford to come can also afford the fees. The hospital administration has been asked to try and make sure that the level of fees do not inhibit the patients from coming.

We suspect that the rate of inflation in the hills is much higher than the rest of the country, and since most of the population do not have a major cash income, the hills are getting po er. And so it seems that a subsidy target of 25% was unrealistic for Amp Pipal and Okhaldhunga hospitals, and this will need to be reviewed. Patan Hospital's subsidy was much higher than the target, and this has prompted a complete review of the fee structure.

6. Looking Ahead

All projects and programmes have been moving ahead towards their long term goals. During the year the parameters for the major programmes were reviewed. Only in Palpa Project and CDHP were there significant changes made to these parameters. In Palpa Project the idea of "one health unit" running both hospital and CHP was not considered viable in the present climate in Nepal. Secondly, after looking at the functioning of the Patan Hospital Board, the thought of an "independent board" was likewise shelved for the present. In CDHP the plan of almost total withdrawal of the project from the Kathmandu Valley was set aside because of the importance of the valley centres for training purposes. Last year 54 weeks of residential training were provided in these centres. This will increase in the future because there is much more community health in the new nursing curriculum; however, there will be some reduction in CDHP's valley work.

At present the Health Services does not have a permanent Health Services Secretary, and it does not look as if this post will be filled in the near future. This means that there can be no major changes in the direction of the work, and yet major issues will need to be dealt with. We need to pray that God will continue to lead in this interim period and guide us to the person of His choosing for this important role.

One issue arising out of the reporting of 1986/87 is the need for a review of the level of UMN subsidy in our hospitals. It has become evident that target subsidy should be worked out carefully for each hospital because their individual circumstances vary so much. How do we determine the capacity of the patients to pay, then set our fees appropriately, and yet without disadvantaging the poor?

Tansen/Palpa
Horticulture/Agriculture
Support Proj

The anomalous situation of HASP needs to be addressed. It is situated in the midst of a health project, administered by the Health Services, and yet it is a purely agricultural programme. Most involved feel that it would be best administered by the Rural Development Secretary (as passed in HSB 17/87a). Perhaps then the wealth of information generated could be better utilized.

This last year has seen great opportunities for service through our hospitals, CHPs and other programmes. We are thankful for all the hard work put in by our staff, both Nepali and expatriate, and for the necessary funds being made available. We give God the glory for all He has done, and we look in this coming year to see the great things He is going to do.

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ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Annual Report 1986/7

1. Summary and overview

The Engineering and Industrial Development Board was formed in April 1987 as a result of the decision of the UMN Board to divide the work of the former Economic Development Board into two separate functional areas. The work at Butwal and Andhikhola projects comes under this Board, as well as the coordination of UMN's involvement in the Companies of which it is a shareholder.

In addition the Engineering and Industrial Development Secretary (EIDS) is responsible for recruiting of Board Appointees to fill engineering related posts in the projects of other Functional Boards. The main area of responsibility this involves is finding staff for the building and maintenance programmes of UMN projects.

The year has seen a large effort put into the implementation of the Management Study report. In particular this has meant the working out of new ways of decision making, and the preparation of Long term Plans in a format more suitable for setting project parameters. This has led in particular to a reevaluation of the number of programmes within the Andhikhola Project, as a result of which consolidation has been implemented from the current year.

The year has seen some very significant areas of progress, as well as a number of difficulties. Particular points to mention are:

- A very encouraging recovery by **Butwal Wood Industries (BWI)** from the effects of the fraud case. There has been record production: the fraud case has been settled: steps have been taken towards the workers owning shares: a new manager has been appointed.

- **Butwal Power Company (BPC)** has established a Consultancy Division to work particularly in the field of design for hydro power projects.

- A **Management Consultancy Programme** has been established in Development and Consulting Services (DCS) which has begin to provide advice and training to the related Companies. In addition the **Advanced Training Programme** has been providing academic training to the staff of DCS and the companies.

- Three small industries for manufacturing **Roofing Tiles** have been established with the assistance of DCS.

- Eight villages received electricity through the **Small Turbine and Mill Programme.**

- Further testing has led to improvements in the design of the **hydraulic ram pump,** and preparations have been made for the regular installation programme within STMP.

- Much groundwork had been laid in the **Evaluation of Industrial Work in Butwal**, which will be completed within the next year.

- Arising out of the Evaluation, attention has been given to the issues of the needs of **under-privileged groups** in Butwal. As yet this has not led to a concrete action; however awareness has been raised, and this matter needs to be addressed as the cities and towns of Nepal begin to mushroom.

- Significant progress has been made in the construction of the **Andhikhola Hydel and Rural Electrification Project (AHREP).** The tailrace construction has progressed well; the construction of the dropshaft has restarted with new procedures during the year and is now 43% complete. Continued attention is needed to keep to schedule, and difficulties have been experienced with the reliability of vital equipment.

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Much detailed planning has been done for the Rural Electrification component, so that it can enter its trial phase during the coming year.

Particular difficulties have included:

- A difficult raw material situation for the **Butwal Plywood Factory** due to HMG discontinuing the supply of timber to industries. It is envisaged that it may be necessary to close the Factory for a time.

- **Himal Hydro** and **Nepal Hydro and Electric** have continued to experience difficulty in winning orders through tenders.

- **Himal Hydro** and **Nepal Hydro and Electric/Butwal Engineering Works** have experienced industrial difficulties during the year including strike action. In the latter case this arose through unclear directives from HMG, and this has been one of a number of symptoms of an increasingly difficult climate for industries to operate in.

- Shortage of personnel in the **building field** has meant that the teams in the DCS Design Office and on the Jumla Project building programme have been overstretched and have had to work under exceptional stress.

- Difficulties in negotiating agreements for the **Andhikhola Irrigation** and **Forestry** Programmes have severely hampered the work.

- The partial collapse of the building under construction for the **Andhikhola Cooperative Society Aid Programme** has been a discouragement: however it is leading to a more serious participation of the Cooperative Society, and may well in the end have beneficial results.

2. Report of Projects

Butwal Project

Work has started on the evaluation of the Butwal Project, and this will be completed during the current year.

Development and Consulting Services (DCS)

In all departments, except for the Design Office, DCS has had a good year. The Small Turbine and Mill Programme has continued its regular installations, and has taken on an increasing number of village electrification installations. This has been taken over from the Rural Electrification Programme, which has provided training to staff, as well as continuing development of the low wattage cooker. The Research and Development Workshop has reopened; it has concentrated on the completion of the ram pump design, and training STMP staff for installation. The Advanced Training ogramme continued to develop course material, as well as teaching students in English, Maths, supervision and Galvanising. The Management Consultancy Programme was started, and has offered advice and training to related organisations. The Design Office has been hampered by staff shortages, but has nevertheless worked on buildings for the BTI Extension Programme, the Gandaki Boarding School girls' hostel and the AKP Cooperative Society warehouse.

Related Organisations

We continued to contribute to the development of Butwal Technical Institute (BTI) and the Companies in which UMN has a share interest through secondment of personnel, as well as through membership of their Boards. Particular programmes in this sector in which UMN has had a part related to BTI, Butwal Plywood Factory (BPF) and the Gobar Gas Company. The BTI extension programme has continued, with buildings being provided to expand BTI's capacity to 96 trainees. The BPF Forestry Programme has planted smaller areas than planned, but nevertheless has achieved significant progress, and is viewed by many people in the forestry sector as an example of what should be done for commercial forestry. The future of this programme is dependent on HMG giving BPF an agreement under the Leased Forest Rules. The Gobar Gas Promotion and Extension Programme was completed, under which subsidies for plant construction have enabled the

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Company to establish a healthier financial base. Preliminary discussions have been initiated with regard to the eventual handover of UMN's share interest in the company. No progress has been made on the handover of BTI, and the decision on this had been postponed until the Institute of Technology and Industrial Development (ITID) agreement has been implemented.

Andhikhola Project

Significant progress has been made during the year in the Andhikhola Hydel and Rural Electrification Project (AHREP), with progress on the tailrace and headrace tunnels, the dropshaft and the dam. Revised working methods on the dropshaft have enabled this to proceed steadily. In addition the transmission line is expected to bring power to the site by February 1988. This will ease the difficulties which have been experienced with breakdowns, particularly of generators, which have been the major difficulty. A number of safety issues have been satisfactorily addressed. Planning is being done for the Rural Electrification Programme, which will start with a pilot scheme when the transmission line reaches the site.

Further design has been done for the irrigation programme, but progress on redistribution of land is delayed by the lack of agreement. The Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme has continued more slowly than planned, due to stricter controls being exercised to ensure that village sanitation is effectively implemented before water systems are installed. The Galyang system has been expanded, with ram pumps from DCS. There have been difficulties in getting reliable operation of these pumps, but progress has been made in resolving these, with the assistance of DCS and of the Appropriate Technology Programme. Other rural development programmes have finished their activities, in preparation for the consolidated structure to be implemented during the current year. Forestry activities have continued with motivation of individuals and communities, and with the establishment of vegetative erosion control practices. The Agriculture Programme demonstrated improved crops, as well as continuing involvement with Youth Clubs in animal raising. The Rural Industry Programme has continued to work with a local ladies sewing group, which has now been established as a separate unit. The Cooperative Society Aid Programme has focussed on the construction of a warehouse; this is being built by a local contractor under the supervision of the Society. Weaknesses in supervision led to a partial collapse in the monsoon, but this has led to a reevaluation of the supervision practices. Non Formal Education has continued to support the other programmes.

Promotion of Apprenticeship Training Programme

Activities during the year have focussed on assisting BTI in evaluating its training programme, and suggesting new patterns of training to supplement the exisiting 4 year programme.

3. State of Agreements for Projects

We have continued to operate with only one valid project agreement, that for the Andhikhola Hydel and Rural Electrification Project. In addition we have a letter of authorization from the Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development which has enabled us to assist with the construction of drinking water systems in the Andhikhola area.

Negotiations for the agreements for **Irrigation** and **Forestry** within the **Andhikhola Project** have been slow and difficult. At the present stage there has been considerable local pressure for the Irrigation Agreement, and this pressure has had a useful effect in getting some response and support for the programme at a ministerial level. Work on the Forestry Agreement appears to have been hampered by a change of personnel within the Ministry of Forests: after an initial enthusiastic response from the Ministry about our proposal, we are now in a position where conditions have been set which would be very difficult for us to work within.

Progress on the renewal of the Agreement for the **Institute of Technology and Industrial Development (ITID)** in Butwal has been much more encouraging. After detailed discussions a revised draft has been submitted: since this revision incorporates the suggestions of the officials in the

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Ministry of Finance as well as the concerned Department, we are hopeful that the passage of the agreement through the various Ministries up to Cabinet Level will be relatively smooth.

4. Overview of personnel

The year has seen stability in the leadership of the two Projects of the EIDB, and this has resulted in increased overall stability. However there have continued to be shortages in the overall leadership situation, with the Industrial Development Coordinator having to cover for the furlough of one of the BA Company Managers, as well as having to take a major part in the management of Butwal Wood Industries. The major shortage has been in the building field. DCS Design Office and the Jumla building programme have been consistently understaffed, and this has led to great frustration as well as overwork. Recruiting efforts have been focussed on this need, and as a result a number of enquiries are being processed: however the time involved in the recruitment process means that the results of this will not become evident until the end of the current year. There has also been a need for more assistance in the EIDS's office, and routine work has suffered.

Overall, however, the personnel situation has been encouraging.

5. Overview of finance

The Treasurer has continued to procure funds so that all programmes have continued to operate as planned, within the limits of other constraints. One setback has occurred in the funding of the Andhikhola Irrigation Programme: due to the delay in the agreement, both funding agencies involved have withdrawn their promises of funding: however we have been encouraged to reapply.

Of particular significance is the fact that approval has been given to the increased funding from NORAD for the revised budget for AHREP. However we still await commitment from HMG for their share of this budget, as well as towards the increased share capital in Himal Hydro. We are also waiting for the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (the other main shareholder in the Butwal Plywood Factory) to commit themselves to funding for the BPF plantation.

6. Looking Ahead

As indicated earlier much work has been done on putting long term plans into a format which will enable effective medium term planning to take place, and it is expected that these will be presented to the Executive Committee in April 1988. These will be used to project personnel needs up to three years ahead, to assist in recruiting.

Particular areas for which thought needs to be given include:

a) The future pattern of training within Butwal Technical Institute.
b) How to effectively promote the concept of apprenticeship training.
c) Future directions for Himal Hydro, NHE and BPC, with particular attention to the possibility of involvement in the Jhimruk Khola project after the completion of the Andhikhola power plant.
d) How to effectively promote the development and establishment of rural industries, taking care to address the business and marketing side of such enterprises, as well as the technical.
e) How UMN should address the trend to urbanization in Nepal which will become increasingly apparent in the closing years of the century.

Lionel Mackay
EIDS

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Annual Report 1986/87

1. SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

In April 1987 what was formerly the Economic Development Board (EDB) was divided into two separate functions. At that time, Rural development (R.D.) became an entity of its own under the office of the newly appointed Rural Development Secretary (RDS). The two projects which became administratively managed by this office are the Rural Development Center (RDC) and the Surkhet Project for Income Generation and Development of Cottage Industries (Surkhet).

The RDS is professionally linked to all rural development personnel and programs throughout UMN projects. He is responsible for recruitment for all R.D. posts and has advisory input to all R.D. programs. Rural Development has had seconded people in 6 UMN projects throughout the past year.

Generally speaking, the efforts of the past year have largely gone into establishing the operative function of the RDS, while specifically fulfilling responsibilities in administrative and professional relationships. Attempt has also been made to outline long term vision and plans. This work has been complicated by the fact that 3 different people have held the rural development responsibilities in the past year: the former Economic Development Secretary (EDB); the newly appointed RDS; and then an acting RDS to cover while the RDS has been on home leave.

The division of EDB has had positive effect on rural development in UMN. R.D. people are very encouraged with the results of this change. They feel the new structure has given them better support and representation.

2. PROJECT REPORTS

SURKHET.

This integrated rural development project has now completed its fifth year of operation. In the past year major emphasis has been in the following areas of activity: women's skill development and income generation; non-formal education; water systems --- drinking and irrigation; conservation and forestry; and health care.

Surkhet Project has made working with women a priority in all of their activities. This most strongly shows up in their skills development work. Last year a 3 month training was held for 18 women who were encouraged to return to their villages and train other women. As a result of this 76 women have now learned various skills. In non-formal education, out of 161 participants (75% women) 70% were judged to be literate by the end of their course.

Five water systems are in various stages of completion. This area has proved to be the most difficult of the project's activities. Set-backs occured in several systems, primarily as a result of insufficient on-site technical input and supervision. Recruitment efforts are going on to try and resolve this problem.

Community forestry has continued with good interest shown by the local people. However, because the project's forestry technician and component leader had both gone off for training during the course of the year, some of the activities suffered.

In health, 9 village health workers received training and field support. Nearly 1,500 patients were treated in a low profile clinic.

Surkhet project has grown in numbers; 8 new staff were hired, which brings the total number of personnel up to 14. Two of the 14 are away on studies.

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Minutes of the "Women's Interest Group" meeting, 6 th July 1988, 2:30 at HQ.

People present: Kath White, Tullis Hofton, Seija Hjelt, Gillian Norval, Marcia Smith, Lyn Leane, Jim Alexander, Miriam Krantz, Ruth Overvold, Gareth Wardell, Mary Auld, Winnie Thuma, Sabine Hausler.

The meeting was chaired by Kath White. Recommendations coming out of the questionnaires returned and made at the last meeting at AC were used as a frame for discussion and decision making for actions to be taken in the future.

People present at AC meeting: Jim Alexander, Dick Smith, Marcia Smith, Thomas and Karin Doehne, Dorothea Vestol, Winnie Thuma, Tim Thomas, Kath White, Sabine Hausler, Gareth Wardell, Wendy Moore, Anne-Therese Ness, Miriam Krantz, Gillian Norval.

Discussion points
UMN internal:
1) The questionnaires returned shall be discussed at project and staff meetings, ASO meetings and also include Nepali Staff.

2) Nominate contact persons in each project.

Lyn Leane + Kath White will draft a letter to be sent to all project directors and ASO's to that effect.

3) Add a post to UMN (BA or Nepali) to specialize on women's interests.

This recommendation should be made to the Coordinating Committee. Winnie Thuma, Gareth Wardell, Lyn Leane, Marcia Smith, and Sabine Hausler took the responsibility to draft a job description for this post. Jim Alexander will facilitate the administrative process.

4) At next AC a substantial session on women's issues (may be 2 hrs) should be held.

In preparation to this session a seminar will be held. It will be organized by the group mentioned under 3). Unassigned UMN spouses, UMN staff, women from the Nepali Church and women from other organizations working in Nepal shall be invited. The meeting will be called several months in advance so that everybody can come.

Church World Service is willing to fund such a seminar. Name list of Nepali women that could be invited: Dropati Rokaya, Dr. Vijaya Shrestha, Sareeta Sharma, Manu Rongong, Bishnu Budhakoti Shrestha, Devi Lama, Sarita Devkota, Indira Shrestha, Bina Pradhan, Indira Rana, Hari Pradhan, Phulmati Basnet, Meera Sharma, Roshani (Tansen), Shoba Gurung.

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5) Gillian Norval offered to spend some time to find out about training and education available for women.

Jim offered help in secretarial and computer services needed by the group.

Training

6) The projects should be encouraged to nominate women trainees (RDC, Scholarships etc.)

Some more creativity in the kinds of training that are available is needed. Up to now the scholarship program mainly sponsors formal schooling. Women, according to the TOR should be favoured for scholarships, but often girls don't have equal access to education to start with and cannot compete with boys.

Gillian will find out about low level, short term vocational training suitable for village women.

A copy of the scholarship application procedures should be obtained.

Kath talked about the Churchill Trust in Australia that gives scholarships for training of any kind without formal qualifications. One example mentioned was a cancer patient who who was sponsored to go abroad and study the use of cancer patients as counselors for other cancer patients.

7) We should investigate the available information on training for women in the scholarship office and at HQ Library(box file).

Gillian will do this.

8) We should consider how to get women involved in training and how to make contact with women who need training.

This could be the role of the contact persons in the projects.

9) Training required in: English, motivator's training ,group organisation, book keeping, management, teaching, agriculture, animal health, forestry.

The South Asian Partnership has compiled some information about training courses available (Gillian will find out).

10) Investigate the possibilities of sending people to Asian seminars and courses on women's issues. The Allahabad course for rural women leaders was said to be very good.

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Liaison
11) We should establish links with Nepali women's organizations, for example the Professional Business Women's Club, or CWD.

A notice about meetings of these will be posted at the mail room notice board.

12) The questionnaire should be mailed to Nepali UMN staff, and also be circulated to selected Nepali women.

13) Literacy is seen as a good medium to help women.

Other topics discussed
- A selection of books and articles was displayed.

  Lyn Leane will contact HS library and the RDC library and make a list.

- Little booklets that tell stories about women's lives from AKP were shown. Some of these stories are very touching, they could make a good start for discussions with village women. Jim suggested that they be circulated to decision makers in UMN in order to raise their awareness about the issue.

  Kath is setting up a letter exchange between Tamil and Nepali women for exchange of information. The Tamil women have decided to work on the following topics this year: sewage in urban slums (their home), income generation, alcoholism of husbands, wife beating, multiple marriages and deserted wives.

- A workshop for Christian women writers has been held in Kathmandu recently, 8 women attended.

- Unassigned wives who live in the village could look into the possibility of teaching girls who don't go to school in basic literacy.

  Thulis mentioned that when NFE was formally introduced as part of the projects, wives who had been giving informal training stopped their activities, in that respect NFE had a bad effect on the involvement of spouses.

- One recommendation in the questionnaire returns was that Westerners should listen more to Nepali women and not dominate. Sometimes we don't even realize how we impose our Western culture on Nepalis. They in turn often believe that Western culture is deeply associated with Christian culture.

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Marcia made the following statement of intent: "we address ourselves to looking at our own need as a Mission, to learn more about our systems of operation, our own biases and how they lead us to tend to dominate both Asians and Asian women".

- In the Hindu society the position of women inhibits them to initiate action for change. They have to submit, be quiet. How does this affect our concern to help women?

Marcia mentioned that even in the US it is publicly stated now that "the poor" are mostly women.

The next meeting of the "Women's Interest Group" will be on the 10th of August 1988, 2:30 in the Orientation Room at HQ.

Sabine Hausler

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