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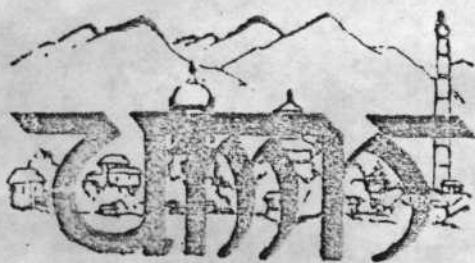
1984 - 1991

Enthält

offizieller Schriftwechsel zwischen Gossner Mission u. verschiedenen Abteilungen der UMN; Health Service, Education, Economic Development, Rural Development (Gesundheitdienste, Bildung, wirtschaftliche und landwirtschaftliche Entwicklung); auch "The Way

2/31/1 Health Service

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THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Executive Director: Mr. Edgar Metzler
Treasurer: Mr. L. Miller

Telephone: 212179 212131, 212668
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Fax: 977-1-225559
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:
POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

30 March 1991



Gossner Mission
The Asia Secretary
Handzerjstr 19-20
1000 Berlin 41
GERMANY

Re: Medical Assistance Funds

Dear Board Representative:

You will recall that at last November's Board Meeting, there was a good bit of discussion highlighting the funding needs for the work carried out through our hospitals. Last year we fell far short in raising funds specifically for this purpose.

Our hospitals collective financial results for 1989/90 were as follows:

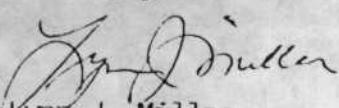
Recurring Budget Expenditures	Rs. 48.0 million	US\$ 1,715,000
Outside Funding Required	Rs. 13.6 million	US\$ 485,000
Total Received for the Medical Assistance Fund	Rs. 5.9 million	US\$ 210,000

Many of you have received letters in the past requesting your organization to include the Medical Assistance Fund in your financial support of UMN program activities. I urge you to bring this need once again to your allocations committees and interested persons in your constituencies.

It would be helpful if you could report back to me how much additional support over 1989/90 levels you might be able to generate annually in light of this pressing need.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this request.

Sincerely,


Lynn J. Miller
Treasurer

P.S. Some of you may find the enclosed "Maiti's Story" useful in promoting the needs here in Nepal. Feel free to use it as you see fit.

MAITI'S STORY

Maiti's mother and father's faces and voices reveal their concern and love for Maiti as they glance in his direction, discussing with each other what to do next. The village sorcerer with his feather headband and drum has been to their home several times in the past month. The mantras he chanted as he beat his drum, his blowing on Maiti, the chicken they brought and sacrificed at his request -- these all seem to have done little, but make them poorer.

Maiti lies almost motionless except for the periodic violent spasms of coughing that never seem to end as they convulse his whole body from time to time. Maiti watches from his mat in the dark corner of the hut. Eyes dulled with fever wistfully follow the movements of his friends as they chase each other outside the door of the hut. It has been sometime since he has been able to play with them. For several weeks now Maiti has been too weak even to go to school. The fact that he does not eat, worries Maiti's mother the most. He ignores even his favorite foods. Maiti's mother watches helplessly as day by day he grows thinner until now there is not much left of her once vibrant and healthy son, but skin and bones.

Maiti's parents consider carefully their neighbor's advice. "Take Maiti to the Mission Hospital. It is big. There are many people working there -- doctors and nurses or whatever you call those people. There are some foreigners, but many more Nepalis like ourselves. They can help Maiti. I am sure they can".

Maiti's mother recollects Maiti's responding plea, "Mother, could you please take me to that hospital?"

She also remembers the keen disappointment that shown on his face as she responded with a sigh, "No. I am sorry, I do not think it is possible. It is a big place. And there are all those trained people. Surely, we will have to pay much. And we have so little."

His mother also recalls that her neighbor had been quick to correct her. "Oh, no", she had interjected, "It is not expensive at all! I know, I went there once myself. I was examined by a doctor. Another man took some of my blood. And then a third man gave me some red pills. And all that I had to pay was a few rupees! I do not know how it works. But they say some of the money is donated from other countries. You must take Maiti! I am sure they will be able to help him."

* * * * *

It was a long difficult walk up and down and then up the mountain again to the hospital. Maiti had to be carried by his family much of the way. The doctor carefully examined Maiti. He told Maiti's parents that it was TB, and that treatment would take a long time. It would need to begin with a week's stay in the hospital. Maiti would have to take his medicine faithfully for many months. Meanwhile plenty of rest would be required. And Maiti would need to return once each month to let the doctor examine him.

After a week's time in the hospital Maiti was not well yet, but he was improving and strong enough to be sent home. Maiti's mother was asked to pay 125 rupees.

And she hesitantly parted with the 50 rupees she has brought with her wrapped securely in the belt about her waist. This was a lot of money to her! She promised to look hard for the remaining 75 rupees and bring it with her next month.

Maiti's family was very poor. The little parcel of land they owned produced barely enough food for his family. There was nothing left over to sell. Maiti's father often had to work for 25 rupees a day on the rich farmers land just to feed his family. Maiti and his mother knew what it felt like to go to sleep hungry.

What they did not know, but what the hospital administrator who received their 50 rupees did know, was that the cost of the treatment which Maiti had already received had actually been 250 rupees. The difference would need to be made up from a special fund call the MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FUND. He also was aware that there were many more families like Maiti's who were unable to pay what it actually cost for their treatment.

Other people like Maiti can use your help! And now that you are more aware of the need you can help! You can do this through giving to the UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL, MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FUND.

UMN Hospitals Statistics 1989/90

	Beds	In-patients	Out-patients	Surgery
Amp Pipal Hospital	50	2,056	33,217	1,368
Okhaldhunga Hospital	20	1,338	15,620	582
Patan Hospital	138	8,617	154,654	4,988
Tansen Hospital	102	4,956	96,779	5,158

UMN

**HEALTH SERVICES
IN NEPAL**



PHOTO CREDITS

<u>Page</u>	<u>S u b j e c t</u>	<u>Taken by</u>
Cover	Examining a young patient	Gudrun Bonnedal
4	A young burn victim, Patan	Owen Cumming
5	A child with malnutrition	Miriam Krantz
6	Landslide/erosion at work	" "
7	A young mother with three tiny children	" "
9	Tree planting/nursery	" "
10	Treating a child with rice-flour oral-rehydration solution	" "
11	A youngster being inoculated	UMN file
13	Plastic tubing for a piped water installation	Tor Mögedal
16	A health worker teaching about nutrition	Miriam Krantz
18	A much needed clean water supply	" "
19	A village "ambulance" bringing a patient to hospital	Gudrun Bonnedal
20	Hospital ward, Tansen	Juhani Kivelä
21	Dental work, Patan Hospital	Owen Cumming

Note: "UMN file" photos were taken by Juhani Kivelä (Finland), Gudrun Bonnedal (Sweden) or others (not named in the files). The remaining contributors are Owen Cumming (Australia), Miriam Krantz (HSB Nutrition Consultant, Kathmandu) and Tor Mögedal (Norway).

Prepared by:
Gene Glassman,
Information Officer

UMNINFO, 1/86

ABOUT THE HEALTH SERVICES BOARD (HSB):

The work of the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) is divided into three main areas: economic development, education and health services. The last of these--health services--is what this booklet is all about. With projects which utilize 41.9% of the people and 41% of the funds which the UMN receives, the importance of the Health Services Board's activities cannot be overemphasized.

Here you will read about general medicine and surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, physiotherapy, dentistry, mental health, immunization programs, maternal and child health care (MCH), family planning, T. B.- and leprosy-control/treatment. All of these are obviously medically related.

But you will also discover that the Health Services Board in cooperation with the other UMN boards is involved in such things as nutrition, food production and preservation, agricultural extension, water supply and clean drinking water, protection of water sources, hygiene, forestry and fodder trees, animal husbandry and nonformal education.

It is hoped that these pages will reflect something of the great health needs of the people of Nepal and also something of what the United Mission to Nepal is trying to do to meet these needs.

Jeanette Hyland,
Health Services
Secretary (HSS)

John Sibley,
Assistant Health
Services Secretary

United Mission to Nepal
Post Office Box 126
Kathmandu, Nepal

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UMN HEALTH SERVICES IN NEPAL

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

The United Mission to Nepal (UMN) in the mid-1950s was unofficially known as the United Medical Mission, a name which—as is often the case in the developing world—reflected a basic emphasis on meeting the health needs of a community. Indeed, the first opening for service that the UMN received was in 1951-52, at a time when the mission as a mission had not yet even come into existence. The request was that clinics, health services and hospitals be established in the country. It was not long, however, until the mission's sphere of activities encompassed other kinds of ministry as well, thus necessitating its more general name "The United Mission to Nepal."

Today—32 years after its official founding in 1954—the UMN has three functional boards: one in economic development, one in education and one in health services. All of their work is coordinated under an administrative department designed to serve all projects. In 1985-86 the UMN assigned 41.9% of its total board appointees to the work of the Health Services Board (HSB). HSB projects in that year also accounted for 41% of the UMN's budget. This amounted to the equivalent of almost two million U. S. dollars.

Although in the beginning stages of the UMN's work the primary emphasis was on curative medicine—the need being so obvious—the mission's efforts very soon shifted to include preventive care through emphasis on community health and development work. In the words of the old adage, "An ounce of prevention [was] worth a pound of cure." Or, to change the figure, it made more sense to build a fence at the edge of a cliff than merely to park an ambulance at the bottom of it. But while such examples as these seemed reasonable on paper, in the context of Third World need, and especially the needs of Nepal, the issue could not be so easily or neatly resolved.

For one thing, the health problems of Nepal are very different from those which most expatriates are used to seeing. One does, of course, find cancer, arthritis and heart disease in this Himalayan Kingdom, but not to the same degree as in the developed world. One also finds T. B., leprosy and (in some places) malaria, maladies almost unknown in many parts of the developed world. But what attendance on a clinic in Nepal is likely to reveal more than anything else is a preponderance of skin disease, parasite infestations, diarrhea and dysen-



tery, burns, infection and malnutrition. This last condition may not be as obvious in Nepal as in some other countries but it is still common and a key to understanding the development of the UMN's approach to health services. (In our clinics malnutrition is generally observed by weighing a child or looking at and measuring the flesh of a child's upper arm. The greater the malnutrition the smaller the circumference of the upper arm. Such measurement can be made without any fuss or pain while talking to the child or its parents.)

Of all the problems that UMN health workers face malnutrition is probably the most serious because as malnutrition increases, one's resistance to disease decreases. And as one loses one's ability to fight dis-



ease malnutrition goes up farther. Why is this? Because with diarrhea (one of the commonest of maladies, especially amongst children) you get less absorption of what food you do eat and this only adds to the malnutrition. This cycle of infection (e.g., diarrhea) leading to malnutrition leading to more infection is one of the most common things observed in Third World clinics. And in

this respect Nepal is no exception but rather a prime example. However, there are other factors which add to the overall enormity of the problem of maintaining good health in Nepal.

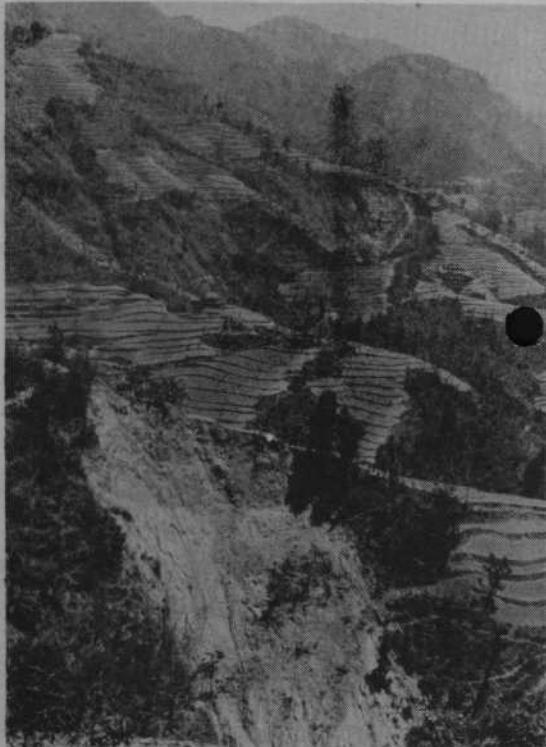
●(1) Isolation. Geography and topography is a more serious problem in Nepal than in many other countries. Approximately 77% of Nepal's total land area is made up of mountains and valleys, most of them difficult to get into or out of. This isolation leaves a large segment of the population out of reach of the ordinary amenities of civilized life and certainly beyond the reach of health services. It is out of the question that a nation whose per capita annual income (about U. S. \$ 140) ranks it amongst the ten poorest countries in the world should have very much money to spend building roads over 12,000-foot mountain passes which follow one upon another much as the folds of an accordion. It is also out of the question to expect that very many people (doctors, nurses, paramedics, even teachers) will want

to go to such inaccessible places.

(2) Erosion. Another aspect of the topography problem is that because there are so many mountains—very beautiful for tourists to look at and photograph but quite inhospitable to live in—there is little land available for the cultivation of food (only 16% can actually be farmed). Consequently, terrace farming is the only way in which

these steep slopes can be utilized. But when it rains, much of this land—what little there is—is washed away and ends up in the river basins of India to the south. So there is a constant battle to maintain what arable land there is; and it is obvious that Nepal is losing this battle. The amount of land available for farming is disappearing and this in turn only adds to the level of poverty.

(3) Overpopulation. In addition to isolation and erosion a third factor which has to be taken into account in Nepal's struggle to overcome poverty (and resultant poor health) is the problem of too many mouths to feed. As the land available for growing food decreases, population density increases. That is to say, more people end up living on (or off of) less land. Even if population figures stood still there would be a problem because of the constant erosion of the land in spite of many heroic efforts to prevent it. However,



population figures do not stand still: the population of Nepal is growing at the rate of 2.7% per year. At that rate the population will have gone up 50% by the year 2000 and will have doubled in approximately 25 years. So before one can address the health needs of the people of Nepal one has to understand the economic and demographic problems which only contribute to those needs. The cycle seems unending: less land / more people // more people / more malnutrition // etc.

(4) Family planning. Those coming from developed countries might think that the problem of overpopulation

is a simple one which can be solved by family planning of one sort or another. The trouble is that this viewpoint is extremely difficult to get people to accept because of the high rate of infant mortality. If a country has an infant mortality rate of much over 100 out of 1,000 (i.e., 10%) of children dy-



ing before they reach the age of one year there is not much chance of pushing family planning schemes successfully.

There is a reason for this that cannot be ignored. As a man reaches middle age (which figure is variable, depending on the country) he knows that, having had infection and malnutrition and having survived, he cannot hope to continue to farm alone. (Remember too that about 90% of the people of Nepal make their living from agriculture, forestry or fishing.) He needs children, especially sons, to help him survive and to take care of him. This is even more important in a Hindu culture since sons are expected to perform final rites at the death of their parents. The person in question has an entirely reasonable viewpoint when one considers that he may see six children wiped out from diarrhea in one neighbor's family, three from measles in another family, etc. Children all around his village and community are dying and he is quite aware of it.

The official average for Nepal is nearly 150 out of 1,000 children who die under the age of one. But in some areas it is much closer to 250 or 300 out of 1,000. It is not easy to measure this because people do not usually want to talk about it. If you ask how many children have died in the past five years they may say just "one or two" when they've actually lost six! Consequently when the mortality rate is so high it does little good to tell people they shouldn't have so many children; their attitude is simply that they are merely trying to survive.

Until the infant mortality rate can be brought under control people are not going to be interested in family planning. And the mortality rate will not be controlled until nutrition is improved; for lack of good nutrition brings increased lack of resistance which brings infection and eventually death. If the population goes up while the cultivable land stays the same, inevitably the nutrition is going to go down. As nutrition drops, infant mortality rises; and as infant mortality rises parents are frightened that when they get old they will not have anyone to help and care for them. So they keep on having children as a form of security.

How does one go about breaking this vicious cycle? The answer is not simple: whatever you do with regard to one aspect of the problem you must do with regard to

other aspects of it. This is why the UMN and its Health Services Board have had to develop very b-r-o-a-d answers to the problem. There is no use just addressing one aspect of it; we have had to work at a wholistic approach.



Consequently, on the prevention and development side the Health Services Board, usually in cooperation with other UMN boards in economic development

ment and education, is also involved in such things as: nutrition; agricultural extension; food production, storage and preservation; water supply, clean/safe drinking water and protection of water sources; hygiene and sanitation; animal husbandry; reforestation and fodder production; and nonformal education. Many of these are aspects that one would not normally associate with medicine or health; but in the context of Nepal they are all vitally important, a part of that "ounce of prevention" that is so essential for long-term results. And these are the reasons that the HSB puts such a strong emphasis today on community health and development programs.

(5) Perspective. In order to get hold of the problems related to health in Nepal a change in perspective, both on the part of the mission and of the populace, is needed. For one thing, the mission no longer believes in just setting up hospitals—what most people think "health services" amount to—because this has so little long-term benefit. People who are isolated or who have

so little money to pay for treatment or medicines are not likely even to reach a hospital before they die. We have to go out to them in that case, to the villages (as inaccessible as they are) and find the children who have diarrhea. We have to show their parents that by treating them with sugar/salt water or rice-flour oral-rehydration solution many of them can be saved; they don't have to die. Maternal and child health care (MCH) clinics and immunization programs also demonstrate the possibilities of preventive care. Likewise, people have to be taught some basic facts about sanitation and hygiene in order to prevent the infection in the first place.

Naturally neither the mission nor any other group can reach all the villages of Nepal. That being the case, some suppose that we should just write up simple instructions in pamphlets and distribute them. But with a literacy rate of around 23% nationwide and much less in remote villages even literature will not help much. People have to go; but people do not ordinarily like to go to remote, isolated, backward areas. It takes a strong motivation such as a love for God and one's fellow-men to make people want to serve in this way. Jesus Christ had such love and taught His followers to demonstrate it as well. And this is where the UMN tries to set the example. In seeking to meet this need the mission tries to find a balance between prevention and cure since prevention or cure by themselves have their own rather considerable limitations.



A larger aspect of perspective relates to how local people view disease. For the most part, people suppose that sickness comes to them because the spirits are angry at them. The health worker can tell them that sickness is caused instead by bacteria and viruses. But when their parents, grandparents and all the generations before that have told them that sickness is due to the wrath of the spirits, why should they believe the stranger who comes along and tells them otherwise? On the other hand, if they bring their dying child to the doctor, nurse or health assistant and he/she manages to pull that child through with appropriate treatment then (and only then) they might be inclined to listen to what that person has to say about illness. In this way trust can be built up.

One can concentrate on preventive medicine or treatment (e.g., vaccination programs) but such prevention



does not appear to the unsophisticated villager as "help." People are more likely to be convinced when they see results, something more obvious in curative than in preventive treatment. In spite of this, the mission has found it necessary to push both aspects in its programs and at the same time to try and teach people

that their health is more in their own hands than they believe it to be, that it is not just in the control of spirits. They are shown that when a child gets diarrhea there is something more that can be done besides sacrificing a chicken. There is also something they can do to keep the child well in the first place. All of these aspects of health are interrelated and must be approached in a wholistic way.

(6) Motivation. Having spoken of some of the major factors which magnify the health problems of Nepal, one final point needs to be made as far as the work of the UMN is concerned. The mission's health services personnel can show the way to better health and a better standard of living, but they cannot themselves do all that needs to be done. In other words, they cannot merely provide services—something that people are generally only too willing to accept—but must motivate communities to take more of the responsibility for their own health. It is not what we as a mission do but what the people will undertake to do for themselves that will have a lasting and life-changing effect on their communities. So the new emphasis in our CHPs is on motivating communities; and there are at least two reasons for this:

(a) Our resources (which are limited) will go much farther and accomplish much more if communities themselves take on many of the responsibilities for their own health needs. They can, for example, meet and decide what their health priorities are; they can select and support a health worker that we will train; they can also select a person whom we will train so that he can maintain a piped-water system.

(b) Only certain aspects of health care can be provided for people. We can supply vaccines for immunizations (provided people will come to receive them); we can provide the materials and expertise needed for villagers to build latrines and to install piping systems to bring clean water closer to where people live. But most activities needed for good health must be carried out by the individual, family or community. For example, health education is of little value if the community doesn't absorb it, believe it and act on it. The cycle of malnutrition can be broken if mothers take the

responsibility for feeding their infants more than just rice. T. B. and leprosy can be treated/cured by tablets if the patients take them as instructed and do not discontinue them when they begin to "feel better." Piped



water is of little use if the community doesn't protect and maintain it. New trees planted will prove to be a waste of time and effort if villagers are not convinced that they are sufficiently important to keep their flocks and herds from eating the saplings. Latrines will improve sanitation if people will use them and keep them clean. But these are all very big IFs.

In short, the families of a community have to be convinced that they can and must learn health habits and take the major responsibility for their own health. This is motivation and without it there is not a lot that the UMN, or anyone else, can do to help people overcome the diseases that plague them. Health is not a "thing" that can be dispensed as a tablet or an injection; it can only come through a change in the attitude and behavior of those who are in need of it.

B. OVERVIEW OF HSB PROGRAMS

In order to fulfill its mandate to "assist [Nepal's] Ministry of Health in planning, managing and providing

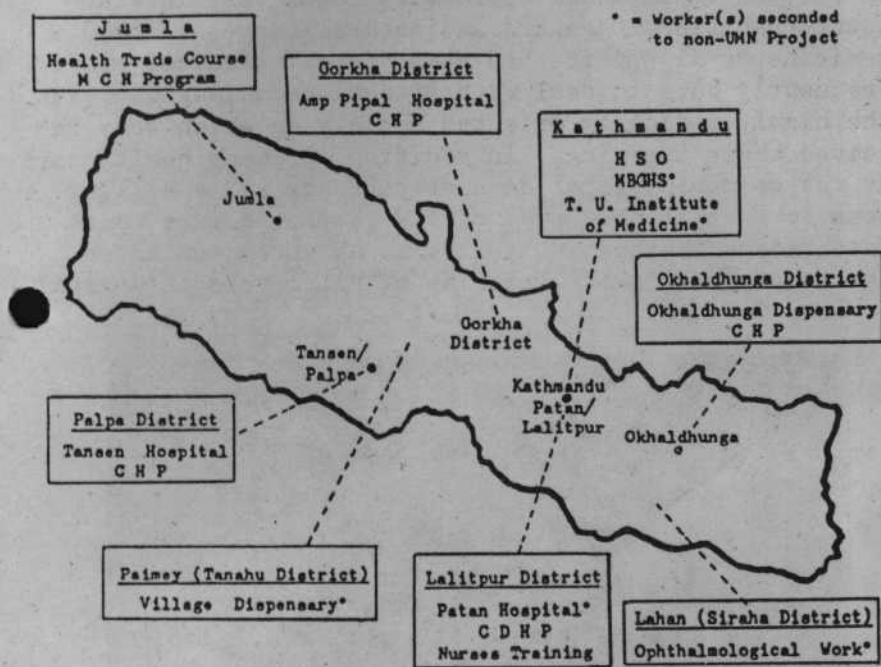
health care to the people of Nepal" (UMN Statement of Mission: Purpose/Nation/Aims, p. 5), the health services of the UMN are organized as pointed out earlier under the Health Services Board (HSB) which in turn has an executive officer known as the Health Services Secretary (HSS). At the present time the HSB directly supervises seven UMN health-related programs. These include three hospitals/dispensaries and four community health programs, all of which are integrated in varying degrees. It supervises the Health Services Offices (HSO) and a certificate-level nurses campus. In addition, the UMN's HSB is represented on the board which administers Patan Hospital in Lalitpur District. Besides these areas of service the HSB seconds individual workers to non-HSB programs within the UMN as well as to non-UMN health programs and teaching institutions.

Each of the UMN's community health and development programs (CHPs) has taken shape according to the nature of local needs and community involvement. What they all have in common, however, is an effort to bring health to people and motivate them to effect changes and take responsibility for their own health within, of course, realistic economic limitations. These programs may include water supply schemes, agricultural development (especially increased food production), nutrition, food storage, sanitation, nonformal education, forestry projects, etc.

The four community health programs work in close operation with a base hospital; and the effort is constantly made to strengthen this relationship especially with regard to responsibility for primary health care. The UMN's three hospitals and Patan Hospital have high patient loads—some beyond their capacity—and they are very conscious of their need to define their priorities and plan ahead to meet anticipated demands. All of this must take into account their role within Nepal's national health-care structure.

Each HSB program is administered under its own Planning and Management Committee (PMC); and these PMCs include the directors and staff representatives of the program as well as members from similar programs elsewhere.

C. LOCATION OF HSB PROGRAMS



D. ORGANIZATION

A chart at the end of this brochure (on page 24) outlines the main organizational structure of the HSB.

E. PERSONNEL

In addition to many hundreds of Nepalis working in HSB health and development projects there are many expatriates (i.e., non-Nepalis) working under the HSB as well. These expatriates come from many countries and bring a wide range of valuable experience and expertise to the health work of the UMN. However, for most of them there is much to learn before they can become fully proficient in dealing with the health needs of this predominantly rural and generally unsophisticated land. Language is, of course, a vital ingredient. But other knowledge is also required, especially as it relates to the beliefs and values of the people seeking health care. One soon learns that in Nepal modern medicine is

often turned to as a last resort; people are more likely to rely on traditional approaches which take into account traditional healers and natural (e.g., herbal) medicine, evil spirits and even "fate." Medical staff frequently have to deal with situations unimaginable in the highly medically oriented society in which they received their training. In addition, primary health care at the community level demands patience and a willingness to move at the speed of the people, a pace which often seems frustratingly slow to an action-oriented health professional. Teaching at all levels is a vital



ingredient of the UMN's health care programs and personnel need to be sensitive to such opportunities as they present themselves, especially where these involve encouraging and developing the skills of national co-workers.

F. DETAIL OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

(1) Health Services Offices (HSO). The office of the Health Services Secretary (HSS) and indeed of the Health Services Board (HSB) are located in Kathmandu in a facility at UMN headquarters. The HSS has the oversight of the work and is responsible for seeing to the staffing of UMN health projects and for liaison and

agreements made with HMGN. The HSO also contain various departments of the UMN health services such as: a library of health materials; dental and mental health programs; an evaluation and statistics section; a medical supplies department to serve all UMN medical work needs throughout the country; a missionwide maintenance program offering preventive maintenance, repair and overhauling of equipment and installation of new equipment; and a section for interviewing medical and nursing personnel for prospective employment in UMN projects and for training courses. In addition, a team of consultants assists by providing expertise in such areas as: nutrition, community health and development, planning and evaluation, integration with HMGN services, health education, nursing administration, research, hospital administration, physiotherapy, X-ray/laboratory, and orientation for new personnel.

Finally, since the UMN's health services are set up primarily to serve Nepalis and not specifically to care for expatriates (HSB, 6/85/a), a small clinic is operated for expatriates in a nearby building in Thapathali. This provides inoculations, simple medical advice or procedures, and referral service to Patan Hospital or other clinics when needed.

(2) Secondments. In addition to its own projects described above, the HSB seconded personnel to two kinds of projects:

(a) UMN programs which are not directly under the HSB. An example of this is the Health Trade Course taught since 1981 at the Karnali Technical School in Jumla, an institution under HMGN's Ministry of Education but in which the UMN's Education Board plays a significant part.

(b) Non-UMN programs, as for example a nurse assigned to Mahendra Bhawan Girls High School (MBGHS) in Kathmandu and an ophthalmologist working in the Government's Eye Care Services at Lahan in Siraha District. Besides these the HSB assigns UMN workers to the Tribhuvan University/Institute of Medicine for course development, nursing training and teaching, and to the Department of Health Services, Nursing Division of the Ministry of Health.

(3) Okhaldhunga District.

(a) Okhaldhunga Dispensary. The UMN's smallest hospital (really a dispensary) is the 20/25-bed facility in Okhaldhunga in the east of the country. This dispensary, begun in 1961 and established on the present site in 1964, offers general health care and limited surgical services.

(b) CHP. In addition to the dispensary a community health program (CHP) serving nearby village panchayats provides: training in maternal and child health

care (MCH) and family planning clinics; T. B. and leprosy follow-up work; a clean water supply and sanitation program (which encourages among other things the building of latrines); and nonformal education for women and girls. Agricultural or rural development (RD) is also encouraged through crop rotation programs, seed selling and animal husbandry.

The project which is direct-

ly south of the Mt. Everest region and lies at an altitude of about 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) is not easily accessible but requires a flight (if available) of less than an hour plus a hike, or a three- to four-day trip by bus, truck and trek if weather or overbooking of flights rules out travel by air.



(4) Gorkha District.

(a) Amp Pipal Hospital. The mission's next largest facility is the 40/45-bed hospital at Amp Pipal in Gorkha District, begun in 1958 as a small dispensary. Permission to establish a "hospital" was given in 1963.



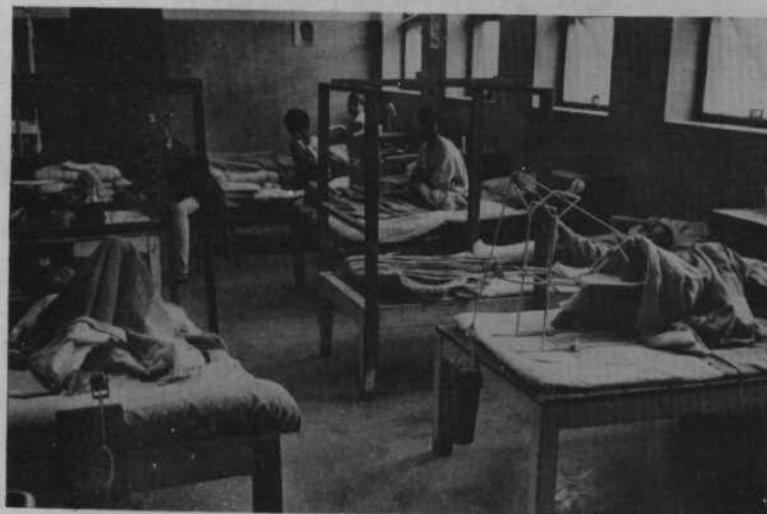
Amp Pipal is reached by a five-hour bus ride and seven-hour walk from Kathmandu and lies at an altitude of 4,000 feet (1,219 meters), north and west of Kathmandu. The hospital takes care of general medical and surgical work, and T. B. and leprosy patients.

(b) CHP. Besides the hospital a Community Health Program (CHP) for the area offers maternal and child health care (MCH); nonformal education; animal health improvement; and development of agriculture and drinking water supplies. A teaching program through village visits includes instruction about tree planting and compost techniques, latrine building, general health and family planning.

(5) Palpa District.

(a) Tansen Hospital. The UMN's second largest health service facility is based at Tansen, west of Kathmandu at an altitude of about 4,170 feet (1,271 meters).

More accessible than either Okhaldhunga or Amp Pipal, Tansen is reachable by a paved road either via Pokhara or Butwal. It was in Tansen, in fact, that the mission opened its second project in Nepal in 1954, a general hospital, shortly after beginning one in Kathmandu. It occupied the present hospital site in 1959. The hospital today is a 100-bed facility and offers medical, surgical, obstetric, pediatric and dental services.



It also cooperates with an Assistant Nurse/Midwife (ANM) campus offering a two-year training course and a Community Medical Assistant (CMA) Training Program which offers a one-year course to young men. Both of these programs are part of the Tribhuvan University/Institute of Medicine.

(b) CHP. With the hospital as a base the Palpa Community Health Program (CHP) carries out follow-up work in the surrounding communities and refers patients from one level of care to another, depending on the need. The CHP supports a Government district health program by assisting health posts and on its own helps communities in their self-development by an integrated approach that includes clean drinking water, food production, T. B.

and leprosy control and follow-up, health education, income generation schemes, nonformal education and sanitation.

(6) Lalitpur District.

(a) Patan Hospital. The largest hospital in which the UMN is involved is Patan Hospital, a joint venture with HMGN and the community. The hospital was opened in November 1982, superseding Shanta Bhawan begun by the mission in Patan in 1956 as an outgrowth of several mobile clinics. Although it is rated as a 138-bed facility, for lack of nurses the capacity of the new hospital has been kept at about 120 beds. The hospital is administered by a joint board in which the UMN participates as defined under a separate agreement with HMGN. Patan is thus, strictly speaking, not a UMN hospital but one in which the UMN plays a very distinct role. The hospital provides care in general medicine and surgery, gynecology, obstetrics and maternal and child health, pediatrics, physiotherapy and dentistry.



The decision to erect this beautiful new hospital complex underscores the dilemma that the UMN faced, one

that is confronted throughout the Third World, namely, that although the medical needs (as already noted in this brochure) are all over the country, scattered and remote, a great deal of our resources are concentrated in capital (or at least the larger) cities. What is the answer to this situation? It is quite simply that we cannot solve all the health needs of Nepal by building hospitals wherever they are needed. Logistics, economics and staffing are against this. Consequently we have to build models.

(b) CDHP. It needs to be pointed out, however, that the "model" aspect of the UMN's health services extends not merely to hospitals' physical plants and facilities but to their key position as a support for community health in the entire district where they are located. For example, based at Patan Hospital are the offices of the Community Development and Health Project (CDHP), a program which has teams in this hilly and difficult-to-reach region to serve and teach people to follow basic health care principles (even if their resources are limited) and to take responsibility for their own health care. Such teaching includes: training in the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases; establishing good (or better) health habits; reducing infant and maternal mortality through MCH clinics; and such like. Along with the specifically health-related training, an emphasis is also put on adopting better agricultural methods, animal health improvement, nonformal education, tree planting, nutrition, food technology and storage, sanitation, clean drinking-water supplies and simple village industries.

(c) Nurses training. Also located in Patan but serving the needs of the entire nation is the UMN's school of nursing which is now known as the "Nurse Campus, U. M. N. Programme" under the Tribhuvan University/Institute of Medicine. About 25% of all the nurses trained in the country are graduates of this institution. However, there is still a chronic shortage of nurses in Nepal.

G. THE HEALTH SERVICES BOARD IN STATISTICS (1985-86)

The three graphs below will illustrate the place of the HSB in the work of the UMN.

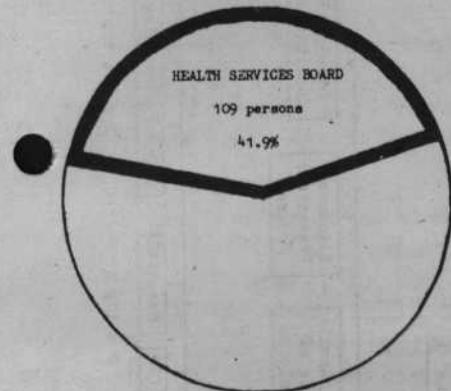


Figure 1 (Personnel)

There are a total of 260 Board appointees in the UMN (not counting spouses who are not usually "assigned"). 109 of these workers (or 41.9% of the total) are related to the work of the Health Services Board.



Figure 2 (Budget Share)

The total UMN budget for 1985-86 is Rs. 76,178,348 (= US\$ 4,481,079). Of this budget, Rs. 31,092,640 (or US\$ 1,828,979) is assigned to the work of the HSB. The HSB will thus spend about 41% of the total UMN budget.

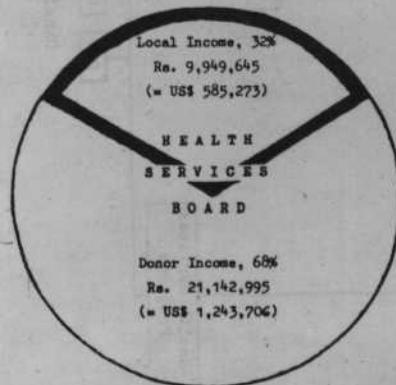
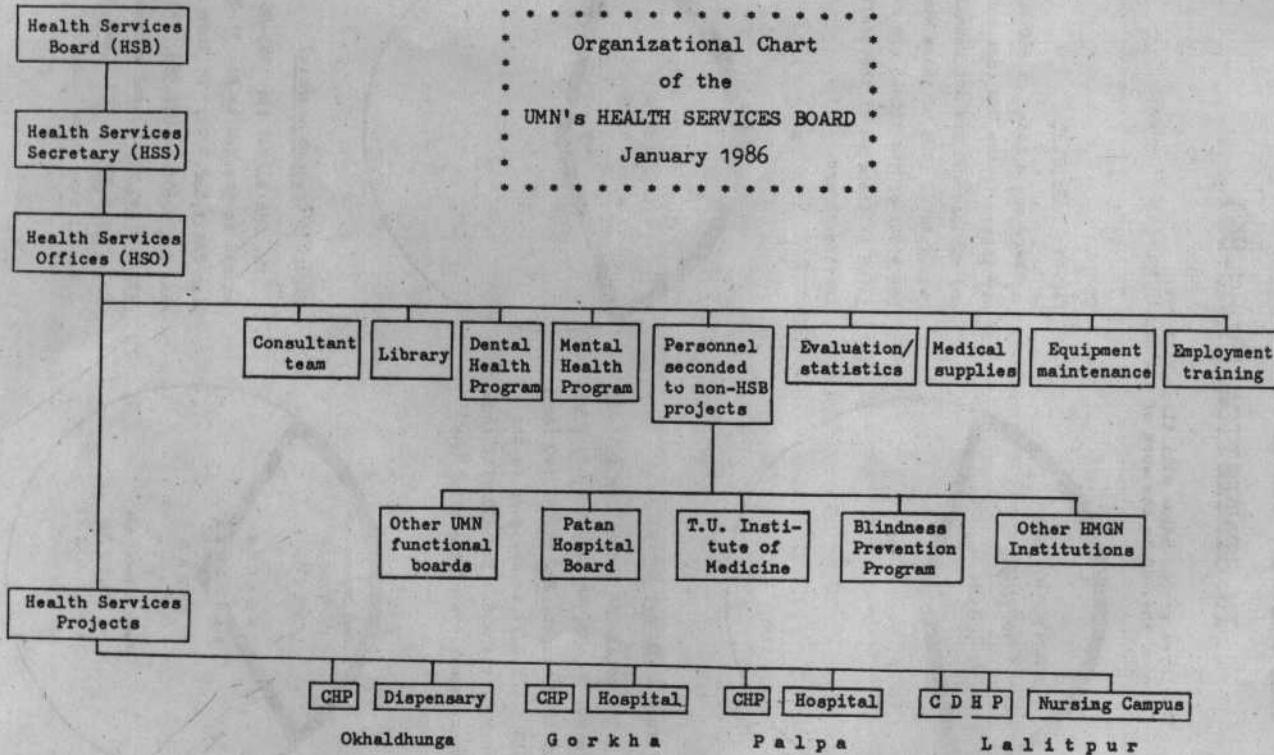


Figure 3 (Budget Sources)

The UMN budget for 1985-86 assigned to the HSB is Rs. 31,092,640 (or US\$ 1,828,979). Of this amount Rs. 9,949,645 (= US\$ 585,273) or 32% will be met from local sources while Rs. 21,142,995 (= US\$ 1,243,706) or 68% will come from "donors."





THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMME (DAPP)

Programme Director
Uli Kohler

Telephone : 212179, 215573, 212668,
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:
POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Hans Uwe Schwedler
Gossner Mission
Handjery Strasse 19-20
1000 Berlin-41
Germany

December 30, 1990

Lieber Hans Uwe,

kurz ein Gruss aus einem nassen und kalten England, wo unsere Familie
zur Zeit einen kurzen Heimat Urlaub macht.

Die Bilder sind von der Gewerkschafts-versammlung im Headquater der UMN
die vor zwei Wochen stattgefunden hat. Das CC hatte sich nach einigen
ueberlegungen entschlossen den Demands der Union nachzugeben (wohl um eine
"all-out confrontation" zu vermeiden. Diese entscheidung fand ich personlich
sowie meine Frau vernuenftig und die Forderungen auch als gerechtfertigt. Es
ging ein paar Tage relative kritisch hin und her und ich habe, wie du von den
beigefuegten papieren sehen kannst, dann auch etwas mitgemischt.

Das CC leidet meinens erachtens etwas von dem drang dinge von
wichtigkeit geheimhalten zu muessen, was bedeutet das wenige andere "BA's"
wissen was so eigentlich laeuft unter ihren Nasen. Dies bedeutet wiederum das
es leicht zu missverstaendnissen kommen kann zwischen BA's und Nepali Staff.
Unter den bedingungen die jetzt allgemein vorherrschen in Nepal ist dies
gefaehrlich und kann zu komplikationen fuehren an die mann unter normalen
bedingungen niemals in betracht ziehen wuerde.

Das Fruehjahr in Nepal wird eine sehr schwierige Zeit werden fuer
Nepalies sowie auch Auslaendern die dort arbeiten und mann kann nur hoffen das
sich die Leute im ende richtig verhalten werden. Dies gilt nicht nur fuer die
Nepalies sondern auch uns Auslaendern egal mit wehm oder durch wehn wir
arbeiten.

Mit dieser netten Hiobsbotschaft wuensche ich Dir und Deiner Familie
alles Gute zum neuen Jahr.

Mit lieben Gruessen,

und Familie!!!



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Executive Director: Mr. Edgar Metzler
Treasurer: Mr. L. Miller

Telephone: 212179 212131, 212668
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Fax: 977-J-225559
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:
POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

13 December 1990

Uli Köhler
UMN Headquarters
Kathmandu

Dear Uli:

Last night we discussed the situation in the HO/MSP projects in regard to the concerns being expressed by staff. I emphasized my priority commitment to encourage and facilitate dialogue between all members of staff, expatriate and Nepali. I told you of some of the attempts being undertaken from all sides to do this in the immediate situation. In that context I expressed my belief that at the moment the meeting you had proposed for Thursday evening would not be a constructive contribution to the ongoing process and therefore I am asking you not to proceed with that meeting.

I repeat my appreciation for your insights and concerns in these matters. I hope we can all find ways to express solidarity with each other within the UMN staff. It will take time and attention on the part of all of us to achieve a truly cooperative and mutually supportive way of working as an organization. We need the prophetic tension which persons like yourself contribute so that the vision of justice in all our dealings is realized.

Peace

Edgar Metzler
Executive Director

Dear Colleagues and Friends,
Ed has asked me to share this letter with you.

In accordance with his instruction I hereby have to cancel the meeting scheduled for tonight 19.00 hrs. at Headquarters.

Thanks for your interest and concern. Yours
Uli Daff

To the Executive Directors Office
UMN, Headquarters

Wed Dec 12, 1990

Dear Ed,

There is growing concern among the Expatriate Staff over the issue concerning the worsening of relationship between the Nepali Staff Union and its members with our Coordinating Committee over the pay/salary-issue.

From what some of us can gather it seems that we are heading for an all out confrontation with the Nepali Staff Union and her members. Since the members of this Union are also our Colleagues and people that we are working with on a day to day basis, anything related to the maintaining and facilitating of an conducive work-atmosphere is the responsibility of all of us engage here with the UMN.

An all out confrontation with Nepali Staff will have serious future ramifications, not only for management but (and perhaps even more so) for other expatriate Staff who will be living and working with the consequences of such an scenario.

It is for this reason, we feel, that it is our responsibility to have a clear picture of the present situation. There has been regrettable little communication between the CC and the other expatriate Staff over events recently taking shape in our mission. This is something that needs to be changed should we desire to move forward in a constructive manner in our work here in UMN, as well as have a positive input "in a changing Nepal".

We therefore propose to hold a meeting with all parties concerned on the Thursday the 13th Dec.'90 at 19.00hrs in the Boardroom of Headquarters (UMN).

The aim in this meeting is to listen to the demands, perhaps even grievances of our Nepali Colleagues, to hear managements response in this regard, and to exchange views with the aim to facilitate better understanding among all concerned.

It is our hope that we shall find cooperation from the Executive Directors Office in this matter and we want to assure the Office at the same time that the burden of decisions is shared by all of us.

Sincerely,

DYPP. U. H.



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Executive Director: Mr. Edgar Metzler
Treasurer: Mr. L. Miller

Telephone: 212179, 212131, 212668
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Fax: 977-1-2235559
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:

POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

12 December 1990

To all Kathmandu Valley Appointees:

Many of you are aware that at Headquarters there have been various public demonstrations of Nepali staff concerns plus extensive discussions between representatives of the staff and the Coordinating Committee. There was also a regular meeting on Monday of the Staff Representative/Management Advisory Group.

I want to report to you that these discussions are continuing at various levels. The Coordinating Committee is attempting to respond seriously to the various concerns of the staff, taking into account the restraints of our funding situation and the responsibilities given by the UMN Board. We are in touch with the Finance Committee about the possibilities and implications of various demands and possible responses. We are also trying to be sensitive to the widely varying conditions in various project locations.

This is a time when all of us in UMN, expatriate and Nepali, are attempting to learn the new skills and attitudes necessary for a productive cooperative relationship in an atmosphere of democracy. I feel we as expatriates need to make a special effort to be aware of and sensitive to the cultural differences in communication, resolution of conflict, and our various mutual responsibilities to each other within the overall purpose of UMN.

We are here in challenging times and I trust we can all take a positive and constructive attitude to the new opportunities Nepalis have to express their interests with dignity and self-respect.

If you have questions or suggestions about this situation, please feel free to contact me or Gareth or any of the department secretaries to whom you relate.

And please pray that we shall all have the wisdom to act in ways that will express the love of God and contribute to the development of Nepal and the effectiveness of everyone in UMN in that task.

Peace,

Edgar Metzler
Executive Director

c/o: Project/Program Directors

Gossner Mission



Handjerystraße 19-20
1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Telex: 186 655 blnmw d
Telexgramme: Weltmission Berlin

Gossner Mission · Handjerystraße 19-20 · 1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)

Prof. Dr. Hans Grothaus

An die
Geschäftsführung der Firma
Poppe & Potthoff GmbH & Co.

4806 W E R T H E R

Telefon: (030) 850004-31

- Indien -30
- Nepal -35
- Zambia -32
- Öffentlichkeit -35
- Gemeindedienst -34
- Buchhaltung -33/78
- Zentrale (BMW) -0

Flensburg, d. 5.3. 1991

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren!

Nach dem Heimgang von Frau Anneliese Potthoff möchte ich auch Ihnen im Namen der Goßner Mission zum Ausdruck bringen, wie sehr wir Frau Potthoff verbunden waren und wieviel wir ihr verdanken. Durch unsere Geschäftsstelle in Berlin haben Sie sicherlich das Kondolenzschreiben der Goßner Gemeinde in New Delhi erhalten. Ich habe bei meinen mehrfachen Besuchen in der Gemeinde New-Delhi immer wieder gehört, wie sehr die Glieder dieser Gemeinde, vor allem auch die Familie Mundu, Frau Potthoff verehrten und ihrer in Dankbarkeit gedachten. Die Gemeinde bemüht sich ja seit vielen Jahren um den Bau einer eigenen Kirche. Sie kann das nur, weil ihr von Frau Anneliese Potthoff großzügige Spenden überwiesen wurden. Darüber hinaus wußte die Gemeinde sich auch von den Gebeten von Frau Potthoff begleitet, was den Christen in der hinduistischen Umwelt sehr wichtig ist.

Leider hat die Gemeinde sehr große Schwierigkeiten bei der Beschaffung des Kirchgeländes. Seit Jahren wurde ihr seitens der Regierung ein einigermaßen im Preis erschwingliches Baugelände zugesagt. Aber der häufige Wechsel unter den Regierungsbeamten warf sie immer wieder zurück, da die Anträge immer wieder erneuert werden mußten. Wir hoffen nun sehr, daß es bald zum Kauf des gewünschten Baugeländes kommt. Bei den stets steigenden Baukosten ist die sonst sehr arme Gemeinde weiterhin auf Zuschüsse angewiesen. Wir wären Ihnen sehr dankbar, wenn Sie, ähnlich wie Frau Potthoff, dieses für die kleine ev. Gemeinde in New-Delhi so wichtige Anliegen begleiten und unterstützen könnten.

Mit herzlichem Dank und freundlichen Grüßen!

hr.

Dr. Hans Grothaus, Vorsitzender des Kuratoriums
der Goßner Mission



W.S.

Handjerystraße 19-20
1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Telex: 186 655 blnmw d
Telegramme: Weltmission Berlin

Gossner Mission · Handjerystraße 19-20 · 1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)

Dr. Silvia Scholz
c/o United Mission to Nepal
P.O.Box 126
Kathmandu
NEPAL

Telefon: (030) 850004-31

- Indien -30
- Nepal -35
- Zambia -32
- Öffentlichkeit -35
- Gemeindedienst -34
- Buchhaltung -33/78
- Zentrale (BMW) -0

Berlin, den 20.3.1990

Liebe Silvia,

Ich möchte Dich heute über den letzten Stand der Dinge bzgl. Deiner Vertragsverlängerung informieren. Leider sieht es recht schlecht aus. Christophe und Misereor haben abgewunken. Misereor wäre allerdings u.U. bereit, eine Finanzierung ab dem Zeitpunkt zu übernehmen, da die "Fistelgeschichte" als eigenständiges Vorhaben läuft. Verlassen würde ich mich auf diese vage Auskunft aber nicht.

Christoph hat auch noch einmal zwei Vorstöße bei dir unternommen. Eine Vertragsverlängerung aber wurde erneut abgelehnt. Danach hat er versucht zu erreichen, daß du für uns, Gossner, wenigstens die Sozialabgaben, die ja erheblich sind, übernimmt. Aber auch daß wurde leider abgelehnt. Jetzt ist die Angelegenheit wieder voll und ganz bei uns.

Während seiner letzten Sitzung hat unser Verwaltungsausschuß beschlossen, auf jeden Fall einen Gehaltsanteil von (max.) DM 25 000,- zu übernehmen, wenn wir für den Rest andere Finanzierungspartner gewinnen. Aber genau damit sieht es jetzt schlecht aus. Außerdem wurde für den Fall, daß "alle Stricke reißen", erwartet, Dir eine Vertragsverlängerung mit einem halben Gehalt nach BAT 1b für weitere zwei bis drei Jahre anzubieten. Dieser Vorschlag ist übrigens eindeutig auf den guten Eindruck, den Grothaus gewonnen hatte, zurückzuführen. Ohne seine Fürsprache wäre eine solche Erwägung - es ist noch kein Beschuß! - nicht möglich gewesen.

Ich habe kein sehr gutes Gefühl, dir diesen Vorschlag zu unterbreiten. Aber es scheint die letzte Möglichkeit zu sein, Dir die Arbeit in Nepal auch weiterhin zu ermöglichen. Du mußt halt überlegen, ob Du unter solchen Bedingungen arbeiten würdest, was die Rückkehr nach vielleicht zwei bis drei Jahren bedeutet, ob das Einfluß auf die Rente usw. hat.

Laß bald von Dir hören - zum 22. April brauche ich die Antwort - und sei ganz lieb begrüßt

Schweitzer



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMME (DAPP)

Programme Director
Uli Kohler

Telephone: 212179, 215573, 212668,
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:

POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Herr Hans-Uwe Schwedler,
Gossner Mission,
Handjerystrasse 19-20,
1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau),
West-Germany.

Tue Aug 24, 1990

Lieber Hans Uwe,

Kuerzlich erhielt Ich eine "note" datum 1.8.90 von Euch in Berlin, es war allerdings kein name dabei aber ich schaetze das es von Dir kam.

Es ging in Deinem Brief um die ACP - Geschichte, habe daher ACP darauf hin angesprochen. Um Dich nun auf dem laufenden zu halten hat ACP kurz erörtert was der stand der Dinge sind bezueglich des Kredites fuer den Kauf des Hauses. Soweit, allerdings, ich es in Erinnerung habe hat sich Brot nicht besonders positive zu ACP ueber das Proposal ausgedrueckt. Aus diesem grund meine Ich das es vielleicht besser ist zuerst einmal den stand der Dinge Dir zu erlaeutern. Sollte Brot nun sich an ACP wenden, wird ACP Brot direct anschreiben.

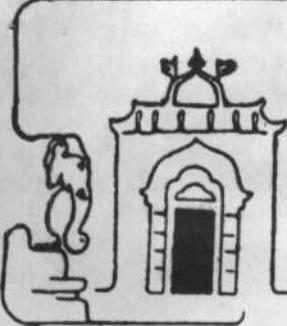
Ich bin ueberzeugt das ACP eine sehr nuetzente Rolle im woman-development sector hat, und eine unterstuetzungs wuerdiges Project ist...

Bezueglich des FORUM-Projectes moechte ich gerne Dich ebenfalls auf dem laufenden halten: Im Fruehjahr schrieb ich Dienste in Uebersee diesbezueglich an um eventuell bei der finanzierung des Projectes mitzuhelfen. DUe verwies mich an Brot (Fr.Moll) die mich mit ein paar Fragen anschrieb. Der Frau Moll Ihren Brief (Fragen) beantwortete ich im May, habe aber seit dem nichts mehr gehoert, in wie fern sich Brot der Mitfinanzierung gegenueber stellt. Ende July schrieb ich nochmals Moll an aber soweit noch keine Antwort.

Soweit haben schon etliche NGOs zugesagt aber die Frage der beihilfe fuer die Anreise Kosten ist immer noch offen. Die meisten NGOs koennen die Anreise Kosten selbst nicht tragen und so bin Ich sozusagen in einer kleinen Klemme. Finanzen fuer die Venue sind bereits schon vorhanden und die Venue ist gebucht etc. Beihilfe fuer Anreise Kosten sind soweit nur die von Dir (Gossner) zugesagten Gelder da. Wir haben soweit eine "shortfall" von ca. DM 11-13,000.- Frage an Dich waere ob Du nicht nochmals ein Freundliches Wort mit Brot haben koenntest. DUe habe ich auch um Hilfe gebeten und hoffe das sich etwas in kuerze "materialized".

Das interresse der NGOs ist gut, habe dies bezueglich im April einen kurzen Besuch nach Delhi und Bombay gemacht. Es werden auch andere Berater von internationalen Organisationen teilnehmen (auf eigene bzw deren Organisations kosten). Das FORUM-Meet ist festgelegt auf 26 Oct.-2nd Nov. das heist kurz vor dem UMN-Board Meet. Vielleicht ist es moeglich fuer Dich teilzunehmen? Mit lieben Gruessen,

Uli



ASSOCIATION for CRAFT PRODUCERS

हस्तकला उत्पादक संघ

P. O. Box 3701, Kathmandu, Nepal Cable: ACP Kathmandu, Phone: 272676

To: Mr. Uli Kholer
United Mission to Nepal

From: Meera Bhattarai
Association for Craft Producers

Subject: Status of the **ACP** Building Proposal

Dear Mr. Kholer;

August 14, 1990

As you have recently inquired about the status of the **ACP** building proposal, I would like to give you a brief description of our financial situation.

We have already reported to you the following information:

***ACP** made a 50% downpayment on a 4 story building
***ACP** has an option to buy the adjacent land to the building (approximately 1/2 acre).

*The Ford Foundation gave an informal approval of a no-interest loan (\$100,000.00 with 1 year grace and 5 years to repay).

*The total value of the building proposal is:

ACP contribution	\$134,000.00
Ford Foundation	100,000.00
NIDC	<u>100,000.00</u>
Total Requirement:	\$334,000.00

The above information is several months old. In the meantime our proposal has met with some progress and some failure.



PROFESSIONAL SERVICES FOR LOW INCOME PRODUCERS

Progress

- *ACP has registered the office building in its name even though we have only made a 50% downpayment. This was possible to complete because the present owner of the building has trust in us. Without registration papers we would not be able to use the building as collateral for a bank loan.
- *The Ford Foundation has approved our no interest loan but is still in the process of completing the formalities in New York. We have not yet received the money.
- *Workshop plans for simple shed construction have been completed including electrical, water and drainage systems.
- *FY' 90 gross sales were \$282,750.00. This represents a 65% growth from last years sales (\$175,000.00). Projected sales for FY' 90 was \$203,448.00. We are therefore \$79,000.00 higher than our target.

Problems

- *Sep. 5, 1989. NIDC gave **ACP** the green light to proceed with a request for a bank loan.
- *Jan 15, 1990. We were told that the loan would be easier to approve if the requested amount was only \$86,000.00 instead of the full amount (\$100,000.00) because only local approval would be required. We were also told by the bank that they were not able to approve a loan to a non-profit association. **ACP** would have to register a private company limited and receive a bank loan in the name of that company. We registered a private company limited on Jan. 23, 1990.
- *Feb. 1, 1990. We submitted a feasibility study prepared with assistance from NIDC staff. Total preparation cost was \$1,000.00.
- *May 3, 1990. The bank informed us that there would be less paperwork if we requested the loan for working capital instead

of a bulding proposal. A working capital loan could be sanctioned for only \$53,700.00 instead of for the original request of \$100,000.00. The payment period would be for 3 years only instead of 5 years and the interest rates would be at 18% instead of 16%. we had no choice but to agree to this.

*Jul. 4, 1990. The bank informed us verbally over the phone that our loan had been approved but it would have to go to the legal section for a final check.

*Aug. 10, 1990. We received a letter that said our loan could not be approved because **ACP**, as a non-profit association is not allowed to provide collateral for a bank loan. We have contacted our lawyer concerning this matter. He told us that the bank's decision is not correct. **ACP** has the legal status of a private entity as per section 5 of the Society Registration Act 2034 (copy attached). It allows us to enter into such transactions without hampering bank rules.

Further Complications

Since this is a recent development, now we have to report the matter to the Ford Foundation and the owner of the bulding. Both of these parties are interested to cooperate with **ACP** on the building proposal because they think all of the money to begin the work has been organized. Now it appears it is not.

The Ford Foundation is likely to tell us that they will forward the money only when the full financial requirement is finalized.

The owner of the building may tell us he wants the house back because now it looks like he won't get the balance payment within the scheduled time. Our financial pakage is about to fall apart.

We wasted 1 year and over \$1,600.00 applying for the bank loan from NIDC. At the end of the process it was disapproved.

Conclusion

Mr. Kholer, I have just completed a 3 week marketing tour of the USA funded by USAID. Our products received a very good response from wholesale buyers. They are interested in large quantities of handicrafts and want assurance that they are dealing with partners who can be trusted with money, schedules, quality controls etc. When I told them we were about to construct permanent quarters for the association and had support from the Ford Foundation and a local bank, they were impressed to know we were able to negotiate and finalize arrangements for this activity.

The bank has not only rejected our loan request but also tarnished our credibility with donor, buyer and building owner.

I wish I had better news to report to you. Even worse, we have no other alternative source of funding and we're too disappointed to start the process all over. We have been working on this proposal for the last 3 years.

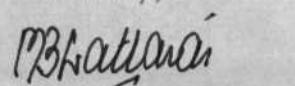
If there is anything you can do to help remedy this situation, it would be highly appreciated. But, time is short. We have to act quickly if we're going to save the building proposal.

If you are interested to check any of this information please contact the following parties:

Ms. Karen McGuiness
Ford Foundation
55 Lodhi Estate
New Delhi, India 110003
Fax: 91 11331 6467 (attn: Ford Foundation)

Mr. Ajit Narayan Singh Thapa
General Manager
Nepal Industrial Development Corporation
PO Box 10
Kathmandu, Nepal

Sincerely,


Meera Bhattarai
Executive Director
ACP

Society Registration Act 2031

5. Associations to be Regarded as Corporate Bodies

- (1) Every association which is registered under this act shall be an autonomous and corporate body having perpetual succession. It shall have a seal of its own for its entire business.
- (2) The association may acquire, use, and deal in movable and immovable property like an individual.
- (3) The association may sue and be sued in its own name like an individual.

6. Property of the Association

- (1) In case any person, including any member or employee of the association, misuses, seizes, or impounds any property belonging to it in contravention of its constitution, the local authority shall take over such property from him and restore it to the association.
- (2) Any person who is not satisfied with the action taken by the local authority to restore the property of the association under Sub-Section (1) may file an appeal with the Zonal Court.
- (3) In case any person, including any member or employee of the association, commits any crime or offense against any property, document, or dignity of the association, any member of the association, or the local authority, may initiate legal proceedings according to the law.

7. Registration of Unregistered Associations

Associations which had been established before the commencement of this act but had not been registered under the law then current shall register themselves under this act within three months after the commencement hereof.

8. Changes in the Objectives of the Association

- (1) In case it is considered necessary to change the objectives of the association, or to amalgamate it with another, the managing committee of the association shall prepare a resolution accordingly and convene an extraordinary meeting according to the constitution of the association for the purpose of discussing such resolution.
- (2) Such resolution shall be deemed to have been passed by the extraordinary meeting if it is endorsed by two-thirds of the total number of members present therein.

Provided that prior approval of the local authority shall be obtained for the execution of such resolution.

(c) Managing Committee means the managing committee formed according to the constitution of the association.

(d) Prescribed or as prescribed means prescribed or in the manner prescribed in rules framed under this act.

3. Prohibition to Open Associations Without Registration

Nobody shall establish any association without registering it under this act.

4. Registration of Association

(1) Any seven or more persons who desire to establish an association shall submit an application to the local authority along with the following particulars, a copy of the constitution of the association, and the prescribed fees:

(a) Name of the association.

(b) Objectives.

(c) Names, addresses, and occupations of members of the managing committee.

(d) Financial sources.

(e) Office address.

(2) After receiving an application under Sub-Section (1), the local officer shall conduct necessary inquiries, register the association if he deems it appropriate to do so, and issue a certificate of registration.

(3) In case the local authority decides not to register any association, he shall notify the applicant accordingly, and the applicant may file a complaint against such decision with the Zonal Commissioner within thirty-five days after receiving such notice.

(4) After receiving a complaint according to Sub-Section (3), the Zonal Commissioner shall conduct necessary inquiries and other the Chief District Officer to register the association if he deems it proper to do so. The Chief District Officer shall register the association after receiving such order.

(5) The form of the certificate to be issued under this section, its term and renewal, and renewal fees, shall be as prescribed.

Information sheet about income generation

1. Visits of organisations which are involved in income generation.

During the last month I've met with John Vandenberg (RDC Pokhara) several times. John is the income generation coordinator for UMN. We've shared some ideas and discussed some topics. As one result I've written a very short/ general draft report (look under II). Also we've visited two organisations income generation activities and talked with responsible persons. Below I give a short summary of the informations we've got from the organisations.

1) Small business promotion project (SEPP/GTZ responsible person Mr. Guthier.

- Work since seven years in Nepal (Mainly in urban area)
- Mostly Nepali Staff (Well trained and skilled)
- Providing different kinds of business training
- (Entrepreneurship, women / business activities, "training for trainers")
- Help with small business foundations (small factories, shops)
- Interested in work with NGO's
- Next training for trainers who work in rural areas will be in February 1990 (6 weeks, Fee 4000 Rupees)

2) Action Aid (responsible person Mrs. Urmila Singhoda)

- Work in rural area (North-east of Kathmandu 9 panchayats)
- Income generation activities
 - Carpentry (A carpenter works with Action Aid and trains the rural people)
 - Bee Keeping
 - Gundruk producing
 - Family solving found
- Working mainly with individuals
- Very interested in our work
- Offering of a field trip sometimes.

II. A Draft Report about Income generation in Malta/South-Lalitpur

Preliminary note: I took Malta only as an example, because this is the area in which I will mainly work and live. However, this draft report is so, of a general, nature and is applicable to other rural areas.

In February 1990 a new CDHP - project will be started in Malta - Panchayat South Lalitpur.

Save for a health post (MCH) visited by the UMN Staff from Bhattedanda once a week and village health work by VHW no other UMN activities take place. Before starting any new activity, careful surveys must be taken. This will be done during the comming months. One survey about health and sanitation has already been completed and evaluated with the help of the Health Section of CDHP.

Beside drinking water provision, forestry, non-formal-education, health and agriculture, income generation/rural industry will be one branch of the CDHP activities.

Why-income generation ?

According to research under taken ten years ago, it was estimated that about 60 % of rural households live in absolute poverty, "based on a subsistence requirement of RS 2 per person per day" "Nepal, State of Poverty" David Seddon, 1987". Up until the present, there has been no fundamental change in this situation. Income generation could be one instrument to overcome this depressing situation. It is not a substitute or an alternative to farming. Rather, it must be seen as complementary; a possibility and a chance to get a bit cash to buy necessary goods during the months in which the harvest does not maintain a family, to save some money and to build up the self-confidence of the rural people.

Income generation in Malta

It is difficult to write or say anything about income generation activities, knowing only a little about the project area. However, I have some ideas for starting income generation activities, and offer here some general remarks.

First of all, I've already worked out a very simple Questionnaire (a kind of guideline for the interviewer, (see appendix). Which will be administered to the people of Malta. The questionnaire has the main purpose of finding out, which if any, economic activities and relations (Sale, transactions, barter) beside farming already exist. In my opinion before promoting a new product or activity, you can improve the economic resources (marketing-strategies) that already exist. If this doesn't work you can promote or work on new products or income possibilities.

If it turns out (after evaluation of the questionnaire) that there is enough interest in improving the marketing and trading patterns a marketing cooperative could be formed.

Some goals of a marketing cooperative should be:

- Marketing of goods together
- Selling goods for a reasonable price
- Saving money - for different purposes, (e.g. investment)
- Becoming more independence of the "money lenders"
- Thinking about the production of new goods.

The idea of a long-term plan is to set up finally a cooperative store - room/shop in an expedient place (for Malta or South-Lalitpur this could be Chapagaon) where rural people can sell their goods, for a reasonable price. The store-room/shop should be run by the marketing-cooperative itself. They should pay part or full-time staff to centralls store and market the goods. The profit should be shared in a proper way.

I know that there is much ground to cover from the survey to the store-room/shop. This should not be seen as a fixedplan but rather as a possibility for the development of income generation. I only wanted to share briefly some ideas which are in my mind.

Bernd Augustin
CDHP (Community Development Worker)

29.8.89

BA/TR

12th November 1987

To: Member Bodies and Personnel Sending Agencies
From: UMN Medical Coordinator (Dr. Annette Britton)
RE: MEDICAL REPORTS

The UMN medical criteria for expatriates applying for service in Nepal include details of a physical assessment and a psychosocial assessment. We understand this to be two separate procedures by two appropriately qualified people.

For processing and screening of candidates, a certificate of clearance following assessment as per the criteria is all that is requested. However, UMN still expects to have copies of this information for the UMN Medical Coordinator to have available at all times while Board and Direct Appointees are in the country. We are happy for these reports to be sent in a confidential envelope to the UMN Personnel Secretary for me or to be hand carried to Nepal by the worker. It is assumed that the Member Body will provide the Board Appointees or Direct Appointee with whatever information they feel is relevant for his/her own health file.

Questions have arisen about our requirements for short term workers. Hopefully these guidelines will clarify any misunderstandings.

Expatriate workers coming to Nepal for:

Less than 6 months a statement from the applicant's local doctor or personal physician regarding their physical health

6 - 12 months a health assessment as for long term workers. A separate psychosocial assessment is not considered necessary.

long term (more than one year) as outlined in your copy of the UMN medical criteria. A Health Assessment and a separate Psychosocial Assessment.

furloughs for all furloughs over six months -- unless otherwise requested, clearance from the Member Body's Medical Coordinator is required.

Please feel free to contact me if further clarification is needed or if you would like additional copies of the UMN Medical Criteria.

Uli Köhler
Director von DAPP
United Mission to Nepal
P.O.Box 126

KATHMANDU

Ihre Zeichen Nepal	Ihre Nachricht vom	Unsere Zeichen	Ihr Korrespondenzpartner/Hausapparat	Datum
Mit der Bitte um: Kenntnisnahme Betreff:	Prüfung Erledigung	Genehmigung Stellungnahme	Angebot Unterzeichnung	1.8.1990 Rücksprache wie besprochen

Lieber Uli,

ich habe vorgestern nochmals mit "Brot" wegen des ACP-Antrages telefoniert. Ich habe keine Ahnung, warum der Antrag mehr oder weniger liegen geblieben ist, nachdem ich so Ende Februar, Anfang März schon mal darüber mit ihnen gesprochen habe - zumal man grundsätzlich nicht abgeneigt war und ist, eine Finanzierung zu übernehmen. Frau Moll von "Brot" will sich jetzt wieder nach Nepal wenden, um zu erfahren, ob das Haus schon über Kredite gekauft wurde.

Liebe Grüße
Hann. Buer

Uli Köhler
Director von DAPP
United Mission to Nepal
P.O.Box 126

KATHMANDU
Nepal

Berlin, den 4.1.89

Lieber Uli,

die ACP-Unterlagen und auch Dein Entwurf für das FORUM-Programm sind angekommen. Noch war ich nicht bei "Brot", kann also noch nichts sagen. Es sieht so aus, daß ich Ende Januar nach Stuttgart fliege.

Zur FORUM-Konferenz folgendes: Wenn der genaue Zeitpunkt und die Teilnehmerzahl feststeht, schreibe uns doch. Ich denke, wir werden uns mit DM 5000,- daran beteiligen. Die Überweisung muß über die UMN auf das Konto des Drogenprogrammes erfolgen. Ob ich an dem Treffen teilnehmen kann - was ich gern tätige - ist offen. Es hängt vom Zeitpunkt ab. Ende November tagt ja das UMN-Board. Wenn die FORUM-Konferenz Ende Oktober wäre, ginge es. Sonst müßte ich kurz, hintereinander zweimal nach Asien reisen - und dazu habe ich weder Lust noch Zeit. Na, mal sehen, wie's kommt.

Sei ganz herzlich gegrüßt

Dr. Hanns-Uwe Schwedler
(Nepalreferent)



2/31 1)

THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMME (DAPP)

Programme Director
Uli Kohler

Telephone: 212179, 215573, 212668,
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:
POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

20 December, 1989

Hans Uwe Schwedler
Gossner Mission
Handjersystr. 19-20 1000 Berlin 41
West Germany



Dear Hans Uwe,

A quick "hello" from Nepal. Hope that your flight back to Germany went O.K.

My family and myself are off tomorrow for vacation in the land of sun and sand (Thailand). So I thought best to get the draft proposal for the FORUM Project off to you before we leave.

The budget of the project is only an estimate and is likely to be in excess of what is needed.

However, I thought it to be best to over-estimate rather than under-estimate. The room price also includes the rent for meeting hall etc.

The draft has been sent to Delhi and London for input from the people there. If you should have any suggestions please let me know.

Hope that things in Berlin are not becoming too "hot" or too "cold".

Warm greetings,

Uli Kohler
Director
UMN Drug Abuse Prevention Programme

UK/drm

1

FORUM
(draft)

Background

Over the past few years an understanding among grass-root NGO's (involved in drug abuse prevention and services) has developed regarding two areas of need:

- 1) The need for sound concepts in regards to drug abuse and prevention.
- 2) The need for more extensive communication and collaboration between the different groups (NGO).

Various attempts have been made by prominent NGO's in the area of coordination and communication. One such attempt led to the formation of an international federation. While this in itself is a positive development, there have been some drawbacks:

- a) Within the regional context it is fairly difficult to maintain the status of a pure NGO and gain prominence at the same time. NGOs are often led into compromise to such an extent that more often than not the NGO becomes in reality a semi-G.O.
- b) International forums of the NGO's resemble, at times, a political arena or a "closed shop" rather than an open forum. As a consequence new and fresh input from the field is blocked while at the same time a process of alienation between the NGO with considerable prominence and the smaller grass-root level NGO takes place, thus undermining cooperation and partnership.

This alienation-process from the grass-root level has severe negative consequences particularly in the area of policies and overall planning. Often one can find animosity between the larger and smaller NGOs, the former seeing the latter as un-professional and at times as a nuisance while the latter has doubts in regard to the integrity of the former. Thus the NGOs with grass-root level involvement are all to often left with little direction and input.

It is against this background that the idea of FORUM came into being, as an attempt to bridge the gap between NGOs and to stimulate cooperation in an non-threatening manner.

What is FORUM?

FORUM is not an Organisation. Neither does FORUM intent to become a Umbrella body of NGOs. Rather FORUM is an attempt to facilitate small NGOs with grass-root level involvement to share experiences, common problems and together to develop strategies and concepts helpful to each individual NGO. Thus FORUM seeks to be a platform for NGOs to be able to have exchange of views and to review success and failure in an non-threatening atmosphere. FORUM also seeks to provide the opportunity to consider new approaches in the field of drug abuse prevention as well as rehabilitation. Forum aims to facilitate the developing of sound conceptions in the area of

the drug abuse, and so help in the establishing of sound policies and planning.

FORUM will provide the opportunity for members of the different NGO's to establish links and relationships which may be of assistance to the various NGOs in future.

It is also hoped that FORUM may be able to assist NGOs with the obtaining of necessary funding for their programmes.

Who is FORUM?

FORUM is a network of different NGOs from Nepal and India and the United Kingdom.

As mentioned in the above FORUM is a response of NGOs and its individuals members, to the need of greater cooperation and input from each other.

Who can join FORUM?

FORUM is open to any NGO. There is no membership or membership-fee necessary. The only criteria (as of now) is that the NGO is:

- a) A NGO by the true sense of definition; b.) does have grass-root involvement.

This is to say that the NGO wishing to join FORUM is involved on a daily basis with the people in the field.

What are FORUM's activities?

FORUM will take place once a year where the interested NGOs will meet together for a period of 5-7 days.

FORUM will encourage that during the year there will be substantial interchange and communication between the participating NGOs and where possible arrange technical assistance from one NGO to another for certain programmes or project. (The assumption here is that there is great untapped potential existing within the various NGOs and FORUM would like to see this potential being utilized.)

FORUM will also attempt where necessary to assist NGO's in the obtaining of funds by lobbying with various funding agencies and helping the particular NGO with budget and planning.

By whom is FORUM sponsored?

FORUM is in need of sponsorship as the participating NGOs do often not have enough financial resources to meet their own budget-needs.

Therefore FORUM seeks sponsorship from any agency who endorses the idea of FORUM and is willing to sponsor the same.

The immediate finances needed is for a venue (Hotel in New Delhi/India), cost for food and for the travel expenses for the participants who are not able to meet their own travel cost. The idea is to operate the meeting at low cost and therefore per diem is not considered to be necessary. FORUM is looking to several funding agencies as it can not be realistically expected that one agency could cover the entire financial outlay. It is also felt that it is important that FORUM is not seen to be the activity of one

particular agency or sponsored by only one particular funding agency.

Cost:

FORUM operates on a volunteer basis therefore time committed to the setting up and making of necessary arrangements for the meetings is not paid. It is anticipated however that food and lodging will be provided to all participants. Travel to and from the venue should be provided in India for train fares, second-class reserved. Plane fares should be only considered for subsidies when NGO representatives are coming from outside of India and are not in a position to receive sponsorship from his/her organisation due to lack of resources.

Estimate (in U.S. currency)

Hotel 40 persons = 40 rooms	
1 room per night = approx. \$ 35.-	
40 rooms for 1 night \$ 1400.-	
40 rooms for 7 nights	\$ 9,800.-
Food 40 persons	
1 person per day \$ 15.-	
40 persons per day \$ 600.-	
40 persons for 7 days	\$ 4,200.-
Total cost for the FORUM meeting (7 days/nights)	\$ 14,000.-

Travel

The travel assistance fund may be fixed at	\$ 8,000.-
Total Costs =	US.\$ 22,000.-

Conference material such as note-pads pencils/pens should be provided by the individual NGOs to their representative/s. It is hoped that special social functions such as dinners or luncheons will be sponsored by well wishers at site.

FORUM will give maximum attention to a conference venue that is conducive to the development of relationships between the representatives of the NGOs in order to stimulate maximum input and participation. The themes and issues to be addressed during the meeting will not be predetermined. The emphasis will be on facilitating the processing of ideas as well as of shared experiences. There will be sufficient time for reflection and evaluation in/and of the conference. Follow up with setting up of time schedules for the personal-exchange between the different NGOs is perhaps the only preset goal.

The FORUM-MEET. (conference):

This is an outline only and is subject to input and change.

Duration 7 days

1st day: Social time, aimed at allowing the participant to get to know each other in a non-demanding environment.

2nd day: Sharing of programmes and projects, with the aim of highlighting success and failure.

3rd day: Input/reflection: what have we done where has it led us, where do we need to go from here?

4th day: Input/reflection

5th day: Break time: this will be a time where activities of a social nature are undertaken with the aim to facilitate informal evaluation by the participants in an non-demanding environment as well as to continue the exchange of ideas from previous 4 days of conference.

6th day: Concept formulation in regards to prevention and rehabilitation. Developing of a feasible (appropriate) follow up system of possibly by inter change of personal.

7th day: Continuation of day 6. Evaluation of previous six days. Future planning (of continuation of FORUM). Closing.

The FORUM-MEET. has in-cooperated two full days for semi-social activities: this is important because it is felt that some of the most important sharing and developing of ideas/concept take place in a non-demanding socialisation process.

The aim is that, by creating an non-threatening environment to allow people to be honest about themselves and their programmes/projects to be able to receive valuable input and direction.

Time-frame: September/October 1990



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

2/31 6)

Telephone : 212179, 215573, 212668.

Telex: 2315 UMNEPA

Telegrams: UMNEPAL

Location: K-1-325 Thapathali

Mailing address:

POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

December 8, 1989

HEALTH SERVICE OFFICE

Eingegangen

18. Dez. 1989

Erledigt:.....

To: Personnel Directors of all Member Bodies and Sending Bodies of United Mission to Nepal

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Medical Screening Procedures for new applicants to UMN

I would like to bring to your attention a decision of the Executive Committee of UMN from its meeting at the end of November, (minute EC(2)-6/89), which reads as follows:

EC(2)-6/89 Medical Screening Procedures EC(1)-9/87 After a two year trial period of the Member Bodies using the UMN Health Criteria and alone being responsible for the medical screening procedures of new applicants to UMN, there has been a reassessment. It was RESOLVED to continue the procedure of the following two options:

- a) the Member Body informing UMN that the applicant has been medically and psychologically screened according to UMN Health Criteria; and the Appointee handing over medical reports to the Medical Coordinator on arrival in Nepal; or
- b) the Member Body sending full medical and psychological papers to UMN for selection.

The Medical Coordinator was requested to circulate a paper where each Member Body is requested to declare what alternative it desires to follow. The procedure will continue for a further two year period before reassessment.

I am enclosing a copy of the UMN Health Criteria for New Applicants for your information. Would you please write to me and tell me which of the above two alternative methods your agency intends to follow.

With kind regards,

Ken Snider

Dr. Ken Snider
UMN Medical Co-ordinator

KS/drm

Proposal for Drug Abuse Prevention Program

Background

Since the last 10 years the International Community has witnessed among the young generation an alarming development of Hard Drug Abuse and its subsequent effects on society. Governments of different countries have initiated concerted efforts to combat the development of Drug Abuse within their respective societies.

During the years of governmental efforts it has become an established fact that even though a particular government may have the resources and political will to fight against Drug-abuse, by itself the government cannot succeed in its efforts. Therefore, increasingly emphasis is given to mobilize the private sector and non-governmental organizations for the cooperation with the governments on this particular issue, so that the combined efforts may have a better chance of success in combating the Drug- Problem.

Nepal too faces this issue, since governmental resources are limited and the incidences of Drug Abuse (addiction) are an a alarming increase the Nepal society is facing a social catastrohny. Therefore urgently needs the help and cooperation of non-governmental organizations in order to combat this negative development more effectively.

It is for this reason that this proposal for an Drug Abuse Prevention Program is put forward to JANA CHIKITSHALAYA, to be included into the already existing programs and activities.

Mode of Operation of the Program

The activities of the Drug Prevention Program will be carried out with in the constitutional framework of JANA CHIKITSHALAYA.

The executive member of JANA CHIKITSHALAYA, Dr. D. M. Shrestha will be the organizer, with the assistance of U. Kohler (UMN), of the JANA CHIKITSHALAYS DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM.

The Drug Abuse Prevention Program will be responsible to produce its own financial resources.

Activities

1. To develop a Logo for JANA CHIKITSHALAYS's DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM.
2. To organize a Youth convention against drug abuse.
3. To organize with the cooperation of the District Education Office a Teachers-workshop for the development of material/programs suitable for drug - prevention in the classrooms.
4. To train volunteers from different communities in education and prevention of drug abuse.
5. To develop counselling skills among volunteers for individual and family counselling.
6. To develop educational material suitable for the general public.
7. To obtain the necessary funding for the above mentioned activities.
8. To asses and evaluate periodically the effectiveness of the program and its activities.

Fran Dr Scholz 521257

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Téléphone Central/Exchange: 791.21.11
Direct: 791 3367

The Superintendent
Mission Hospital
Lalitpur- patan
Kathmandu
Népal

In reply please refer to: M3/180/17

Prière de rappeler la référence:

8 September 1989

Dear Sir/Madam,

Magnitude and nature of the problem of obstetric fistulae

As part of our programme in Safe Motherhood we are interested in the long term morbidities which result from poor or non-existent maternity care, one of the most distressing of which is obstetric fistula. We have recently initiated an activity aimed at defining appropriate strategies for the prevention of such fistulae and for the surgical repair of existing fistulae.

Given the lack of good maternity care in many parts of the world the problem of obstetric fistulae must be very much more widespread than would at first appear. We have searched the literature, both published and unpublished and have discovered that in fact very little has been documented. As a result we recently carried out a postal enquiry among obstetricians and others in the Indian Sub-Continent. The response was very gratifying and confirmed to us that this condition is, or in some parts of the region was until recently, not uncommon. We have therefore decided to extend our enquiry to other parts of the world and, because we know of your interest in women's health, would like to solicit your help.

In specifying obstetric fistula, we exclude those vesico-vaginal fistulae or recto-vaginal fistulae which are due to non-obstetric causes such as radiation therapy or malignancy. We are anxious to learn not only about the numbers of cases but we are interested also in your views as to how many unoperated cases there are likely to be in your area, and above all we wish to build up a typical profile of the woman with obstetric fistula. For this purpose we need information about age distribution, parity, social circumstances, and factors associated with accessibility, economic or geographic, to obstetric and gynaecological care. We would also be interested in your views, based on personal experience, about what happens to the woman with obstetric fistula, how it affects her marital, personal, and social life

.../.

The Superintendent
Mission Hospital
Kathmandu, Nepal

8 September 1989

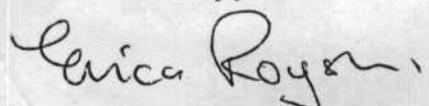
M3/180/17

Since exact numbers are not going to be available, one must acknowledge that something can be learned even from anecdotes and comments of experienced persons.

If you have colleagues who you feel might be more appropriate, because of their experience, please be good enough to pass this letter on, or, even better distribute copies to anyone who might be in a position to help our enquiry. If you have written, or have access to, any reports or articles on the subject, please do send us a copy. We will, of course, acknowledge your contribution and send you a copy of our review when it is completed. As we have already begun work on the overview your early reply, (if possible by 30 September 1989) would be appreciated.

Thank you very much for your help.

Yours sincerely,



Erica Royston
Safe Motherhood Research
programme

THE INTERVENTION CENTRE

Background

In recent years the social institutions and authorities concerned with the Drug Abuse, particularly from the developed countries increasingly recognize that the Rehabilitation Institutions are not producing the results hoped for, especially if brought into the light of the resources needed in terms of manpower and finances in order to maintain such institutions and their programmes.

There has been and is a definite shift in emphasis from rehabilitation to prevention or what is classified as "reduction of demand". Another emphasis that has emerged recently is that of "early intervention" or "intervention". The objective for the "early intervention" is to intervene prior to the first-time-offer situation in order "to prevent first-time-use". The objective in intervention is to intervene in the secondary phase of drug use (that is when a person is already addicted, but his dependance on drugs has not yet destroyed the socio-economic-fabric of his life) to take at that point momentarily complete control over the person, thus creating the "space" needed to withdraw from drugs and to consolidate. Enabling the person to return after a short period of "direct intervention" back into the social economic structure of his life and with further counselling/ guidance to continue his life free from drug dependance.

DAPAN, in the beginning phase of its foundation, has seriously considered the option of opening a rehabilitation facility (institution) as part of its ongoing programmes. It is after in depth consideration that this option has been changed in favour of an intervention facility. The following are some of the major issues that have brought about that change:

1. Over the past five years the drug abuse and addiction incidences have spread with epidemical proportions within the urban society of Nepal. At this point, there are no "scientific" estimates, in terms of numbers available, but authorities working in this field put the estimate at around 15,000-20,000 Heroin users within the country.
2. Kathmandu takes the capital share of this estimate with approx. 75-80% of the total number. The growth rate annually of the total number may be put at a minimum of 25%. With the assumption that in Kathmandu the number of Heroin users in 1986 was at approx. 15,000, the increase this year will be a minimum of 3,750.
3. As will be outlined in the following pages a Rehabilitation Centre may be able to accomodate only 60 clients per annum, which would necessitate over 60 such centres within Kathmandu alone, in order to cope with the "number of increase" only.... Important is to keep in mind the full-back (failure) quota: *poss. 50% of the clients after discharge from the Rehabilitation Centre.

4. An Intervention Centre has better feasibility since it can accomodate 6 times as many clients per annum with the same capacity of occupancy as the Rehabilitation Centre. Yet even with these figures: "360 treated clients per annum", one cannot hope to solve the overall problem of the Drug Abuse in Nepal.

The emphasis therefore has to be given to prevention rather than cure. However, in the absence of adequate facilities for intervention such a Centre is a viable option as the following outlines will explain:

1. Types of qualification and qualities needed by directors/managers and staff for the Rehabilitation vs. Intervention Centre.
2. Financial resources needed for the Rehabilitation vs. Intervention Centre.

*50% is a very low figure for failure.

Rehabilitation Centre (Institution) Manpower

Staff

Qualities/qualifications:

- High motivation, ability to assess client's needs/problems, competence to guide client on individual and group basis.
- Formal education necessary (CERT level).
- Prior experience in social work of minimum 6 months.

Director/Manager

Qualities/qualifications:

- High motivation, competence to guide staff/clients on individual and group basis, high degree of flexibility and indurability needed.
- Leadership quality is essential.
- Former education in sociology with degree level.
- (Prior) experience in social work of minimum 1 year.
- Experience in leadership and management.

These are some basic qualities/qualifications for staff/manager needed to keep the Rehabilitation Institution and its programme functioning.

At present the manpower with these qualifications is not available to DAPAN.

Intervention Centre (Institution) Manpower

Staff

Qualities/qualifications:

- Motivation is necessary but not to a high degree.
- Ability to communicate with clients.
- Ability to carry out instructions.
- Basic education SLC pass.

Director/Manager

Qualities/qualifications:

- Motivation is necessary.
- Administrative skill, leadership abilities necessary.
- Ability to instruct staff/clients.
- Flexibility, ability to intervene in crisis.
- Former education minimum CERT level.
- Prior experience in social work.

These are some basic qualities/qualifications for staff/manager needed to maintain the Intervention Centre and its programme.

At present the manpower with these qualifications is available to DAPAN.

Financial Resources needed for
the Rehabilitation Centre and the Intervention Centre

	Rehabilitation Centre	Intervention Centre
Maximum occupancy	15 persons/clients	15 clients
Length of stay (programme)	13 weeks	2 weeks
Maximum number of clients in 1 year	60 clients	360 clients
Cost per client treated approx.	Rs. 11,000	Rs. 1,433
Income per client approx. fee	Rs. 3,500	Rs. 1,200
% subsidy needed per client	68.1%	16.1%
NRs. subsidy per client	Rs. 7,500	Rs. 233
Annual budget approx.	Rs. 660,000	Rs. 516,000
Income annually (from clients' fees)	Rs. 210,000	Rs. 432,000
Subsidy annually needed	Rs. 450,000	Rs. 84,000

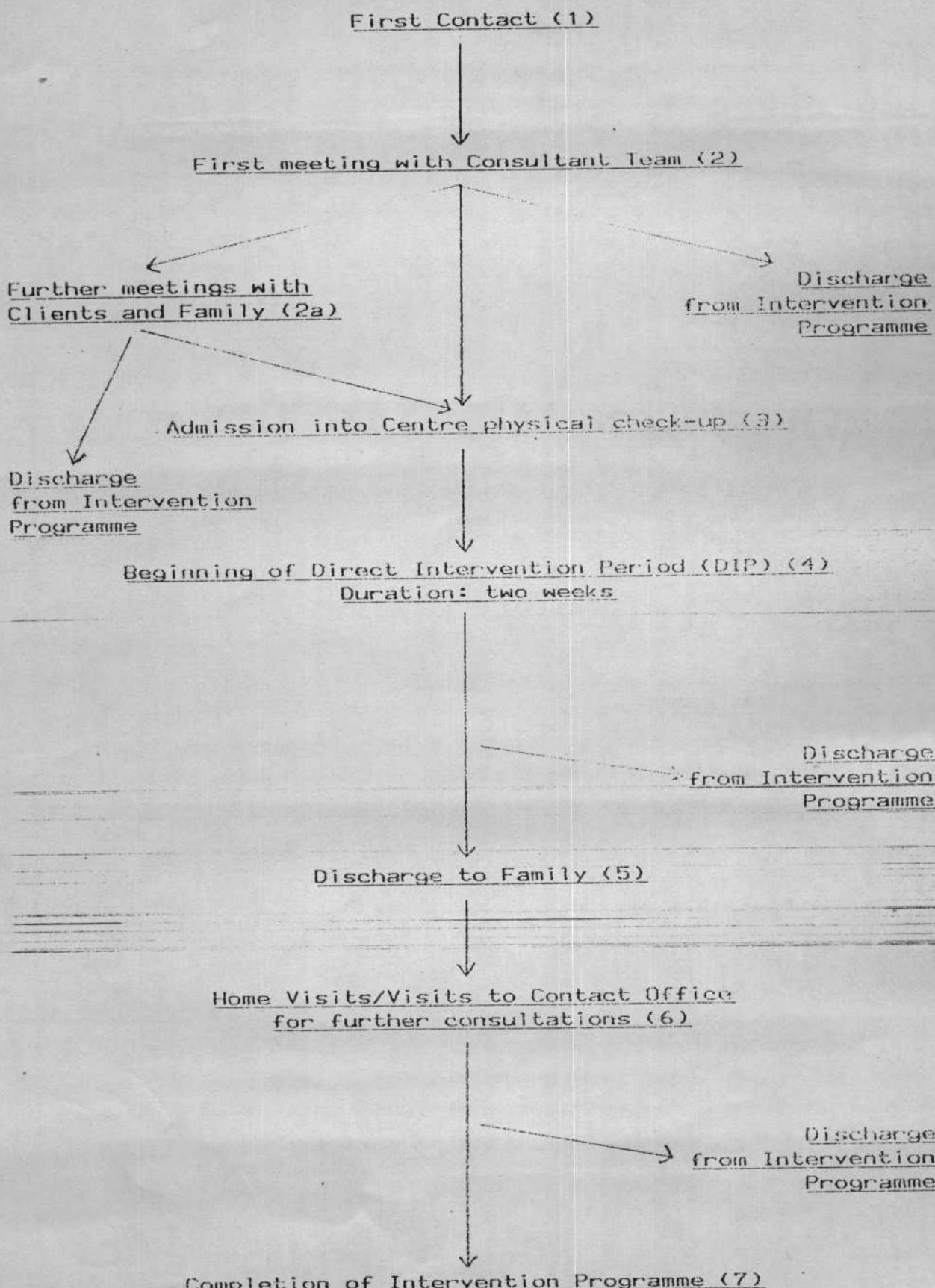
These figures would be accurate by the full occupancy of clients in the Centres. In the beginning stages, the full occupancy may not be realistic. However, this table will give an oversight for comparison.

The subsidy needed for 1 place in the Rehabilitation Centre throughout the year will amount to approx. Rs. 30,000.

The subsidy needed for 1 place in the Intervention Centre throughout the year will amount to approx. Rs. 6,058.

With the per capita gross national product (GNP of 1982) being approx. US\$ 153 we can say that the Rehabilitation Institution is not feasible in terms of coping with the Drug Addiction within the Nepali context, while the Intervention Centre is somewhat more feasible and realistic.

GRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF INTERVENTION PROGRAMME



The Program

The philosophy of the program can be summarized in "TO ENABLE THROUGH INTERVENTION".

The aim of the program is not to remove responsibility of client or the role of family and friends but rather to facilitate these resources in such a manner that change from drug dependence to non-dependence and therefore non-use can take place.

To "facilitate" implies to provide the means for "environment" and "space" wherein the desire of client and family, namely to stop with drug-use, can be realized. The assumption here is that there is a will and motivation for change in existence! (Where this is not the case - any attempt to introduce motivation for change from the outside, would be futile).

"The client is his own doctor and his family members and friends are the best nursing staff"

Again it is important to keep in mind that the objective of intervention is to intervene with those individuals whom their dependence on drugs, has so far not destroyed the socio-economic fabric of their existence. Not to facilitate a reconstruction of a person's life which has been seriously damaged by drug-addiction.

Outline of the Intervention Program.

1. First contact

The client contacts for the first time the Contact-office. His Bio-data is recorded as well as the history of his Drug-use. He then is given an appointment with the consultant team.

The role of the officer recording the data of the client, is purely administrative.

2. First Meeting with Consultant-team.

The consultant team meets with the client and his family, after overviewing the record of the first-contact. (1)

At this point it will be decided if the motivation, circumstances are such that the client can be admitted to the program, if further consultation are necessary (2a), or if admission to the (3) Direct Intervention period (D.I.P.) is possible.

If it is evident that the condition of the client are such that the program cannot be of assistance to him, the client will be discharged, no further consultations.

3. Admission into the Centre

After receiving from the consultant team the "go-ahead" a date for admission is given, on which the client has to report to the contact-office where he will given a medical check-up, if satisfactory the client will then be taken by staff direct to the "Centre" where his 2 week Direct Intervention Program (D.I.P.) will commence.

4. Direct Intervention

During this period the client may not receive any visit either from family or friends.

In the first 5 days the client with the aid of medical supervision overcomes the physical-addiction, he is not expected to participate in any centre-activity and may be confined to a particular part of the centre.

From the 6th day on he is free to move within the boundary of the centre and the program. From this point on the client is expected to participate in the program as well as be responsible fully for his behaviour and conduct. In the following period, the D.I.P. will be focusing on helping the client to reflect, and to understand himself and others better, as well as to develop positive coping-skills.

The program will not be rigid, so as to allow inter-action of client-staff and client-client on a individual, as well as group basis.

There will be the facilitation of Sport, creative, and work activities.

5. Discharge to Family

At a previously arranged time, the family of the client will come to the centre to receive their member back, a short session with family, client and manager of centre, prior to release, will be conducted.

6. Home Visits/Visits to Contact-office

Within the first week of discharge (after completion of D.I.P.), a social worker undertakes a visit to the Client's - Home, for follow-up. At this visit the social-worker tries to meet with Client as well as with other family members, an appointment is given to client for a meeting with consultant team at the contact-office. The family members are encouraged to be present at this meeting too.

The social-worker assess the development of client and reports back to consultant team.

The consultant team after consulting with client/family gives advice directives and where the program has achieved it's objectives officially discharges client from program.

7. Completion of Intervention - Program

The client is encouraged to take a positive role in his sphere of influence e.g. home, school, campus, work, peer group, in order to be instrumental in "positive prevention". To this end the client may want to join a volunteer-force, and meet at regular times at the contact office for interchange of ideas, mutual support, developing of program's or strategies for self-help and prevention activities.

Plans For UMN Mental Health, Drug Abuse Prevention Program

July 1987 - July 1988

Background:

The program is entirely community-based, therefore, all activities are dependence on the community's response and needs.

This means that any activity will only be executed if a local group e.g. youth-club or local organization is willing to be the owner of the activity.

Objectives:

2

- a) Continued Language acquisition.
- b) To continue awareness of Drug Abuse and its effects in the community.
- c) To prevent Drug Abuse in the community.
- d) To motivate development of Drug-rehabilitation services.
- e) Continued acquisition or production of education material, appropriate within the Nepal-context.
- f) Establishment of national groups, organizations capable of responding long-term to Drug-abuse prevention.
- g) Acquisition of understanding over the nation-wide development in Drug abuse.

Activities:

- a) Continuation of relationships within the local community.
- b) Continuation of contacting or further development of existing contacts with campuses, schools, youth-clubs, and local communities and their authorities.
- c) Continuation of cooperation with existing and developing structures of local-community engaged in Drug prevention as well as rehabilitation.
- d) Continually assessing of the potential within the community to self-help and where possible assisting in the initiation of such structures.
- e) Continuation of involvement in the production of suitable education material.
- f) Developing a communication and collaboration network with the different organization involved in Drug-prevention work.
- g) Visiting different city's within Nepal to assess the situation "On Site" and its development.
- h) Attending the IFNGO (International Federation of Non-Governmental Organisations for the prevention of Drug Abuse) meeting in Hong Kong.

Evaluation:

- a) In the absence of official data, to informally assess the level of Drug Abuse and community knowledge.
- b) Continuation of assessment of community's response to Drug Abuse prevention in particular assessing the effectiveness of the different efforts undertaken by the various groups within the community.
- c) At regular intervals and at the end of the program to assess change in the above.

Plans for UMN Mental Health; Drugabuse Program

July 1986 - July 1987

Objectives.

- a) Continued Language acquisition (or orientation)
- b) To weak awareness of drug abuse and it's "effects" in the community.
- c) To prevent drug abuse in the community.
- d) To motivate development of drug-rehabilitation services in the community.
- e) Produce and/or obtain education material using suitable material.

Activities.

- a) Continued Language Study by attaining school or talking with people from local community.
- b) To contact or develop existing contacts with Campuses, Schools, Youth-club's and Local communities and their Authorities.
- c) Collaborating with existing structures that are engaged in Drug education and Rehabilitation, on different cases or Projects.
- d) Assessing the potential in the community to self-help-groups and where possible assisting in the initiation of such structures.
- e) To be involved in the making of suitable educational material.
- f) To monitor the development of the Local Drugscene by maintaining contact with Drug-user's and the making of casestudies.

Evaluation

- a) In the absence of official data to informally assess the level of drug abuse and community knowledge.
- b) Assess what has been already done by the community for prevention and rehabilitation.
- c) At regular intervals and at the end of the program to assess change in the above.

for conference Jan. 1987

Report of UMN Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (DAPP)

Summary/Background

In the beginning of 1985 the Nepal authorities, for the first time, began to announce through the news-media that there was an alarming development of Hard Drug Abuse (Heroin) among the youth. Still no preventive measures, in the form of educational programmes, treatment facilities, extensive publications etc. were undertaken that year. The only rehabilitation facility existing then was closed in September 1985 and no other rehabilitation facility has been operational since.

The number of drug addicted youth in 1985 within the Kathmandu valley had been estimated at 10,000. In the last 11 years Nepal has seen an annual growth rate in the number of addicts of over 50%, which will mean that Kathmandu alone may have had over 16,000 addicts at the end of the year, 1986.

In July 1985 the UMN Drug Abuse Prevention Programme was launched with one expatriate, plus one Nepali Assistant working for the first six months on a half time basis.

From the beginning this programme has been community based which implies that all activities have been and are executed ONLY with ACTIVE involvement and cooperation of an already existing structure within Nepal-society e.g. a youth organization, local committees, parent groups. etc.

In this way the programme has not acted as an entity in itself but rather as a catalyst and motivating force within the existing structures enabling them to obtain the necessary awareness, education and means of rehabilitation in order to combat the growing threat of Drug Abuse poised over the Nepal urban society. Therefore, this report will deal mostly with the developments in those structures to which the programme has given its assistance.

The Objectives of the Drug Abuse Programme are (in brief):

1. To create awareness
2. To Prevent Drug Abuse
3. To motivate development of Drug-rehabilitation Services
4. To produce educational material

Programme activities

Youth Corner Club: A education programme conducted, a self-help group for detoxification of two Club members addicted to Heroin, initiated with the help of Father Gafney, financed by the Club and parents.

Bouddha Youth Club, Bouddha Committee: Education programme's conducted and a self help group of the Bouddha Committee for a 15 day detoxification programme initiated. In this programme 4 community members were detoxified. The nursing care, facility, and the finances were supplied by the Bouddha community itself.

GAA/SAV (SOCIAL ACTION VOLUNTEERS): Extensive education on Drug-Abuse was given. Posters and slogans against Drug-Abuse were developed and 3000 posters distributed. An Anti-Drug-Abuse week was held during which workshops for teachers, parents and youth were conducted. Also counselling services were provided during that week.

Jana Chikitshalays/Neukha: Participated in programmes together with Dr. D.M. Shrestha as well as in discussion held on Drug Abuse.

Nepal Youth Organisation: At present developing a programme for rehabilitation facilities and material suitable for educational programmes.

Nepal Television: Production of anti-drug abuse material, Anti-Abuse spots etc.

A Drug Prevention Education Programme has been formulated and conducted in 4 schools with approximately 700 students.

At present a committee of school principals is being formed for the establishment of a strategy for the prevention of Drug Abuse within the secondary schools. On 7 campuses preliminary educational talks have been conducted with the campus chiefs and lecturers.

The Programme has developed a pamphlet for the education of the general public which was sponsored by GAA/SAV; so far 35,000 copies have been printed and approximately 33,000 distributed.

The Programme is at present trying to set up a communication-system through "FADA" (Fight Against Drug Abuse) That would encourage the mutual sharing of ideas and efforts in among the different structures in their fight against Drug-Abuse, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and competition and to enhance each other's effort.

In conclusion, the aim of the UMN Drug Abuse Prevention Programme is to encourage existing groups and Organisations as well as individuals of the Nepali Community to develop their own programmes and activity for the Prevention of Drug-Abuse, therefore this programmes seeks out and is willing to fully cooperate with any group or individual of the Nepali - society willing to be involved in the prevention of Drug-Abuse.

18. C. a

PALPA PROJECT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 1985/1986
HOSPITAL (I)

	<u>Budget</u> <u>1985/1986</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>1985/1986</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>Budget/Actual</u>
INCOME:			
Patient Revenue	3,830,000	4,324,782	494,782
Other Income	41,000	39,693	(1,307)
Medical Assistance Fund	-	16,079	16,079
PCS	<u>696,000</u>	<u>584,902</u>	<u>(111,098)</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,567,000</u>	<u>4,965,456</u>	<u>398,456</u>
EXPENDITURE:			
Salaries	2,591,600	2,786,154	194,554
Drugs	1,444,000	1,886,016	442,016
Radiology	260,000	364,014	104,014
Laboratory	65,000	84,863	19,863
Physiotherapy	8,000	8,759	759
CSSD	430,000	405,460	(24,540)
OR	4,800	67,048	62,248
Patient Care	73,000	108,030	35,030
Education/Soc. Service	10,000	825	(9,175)
Leprosy	42,000	12,431	(29,569)
Ped. Clinic	6,500	3,302	(3,198)
OPD	46,000	84,984	38,984
Dental	9,800	9,872	72
Laundry	6,100	31,375	25,275
Housekeeping	7,500	85	(7,415)
Administration	16,200	32,667	16,467
Power/Heat/Light	115,000	175,694	60,694
Maintenance	97,000	104,026	7,026
Printed Supplies	37,500	64,076	26,576
Telephone	6,000	3,128	(2,872)
Water	15,000	10,172	(4,828)
Inservice Training	20,000	1,265	(18,735)
Medical Insurance	53,000	43,320	(9,680)
Miscellaneous	-	18,584	18,584
Minor Capital items	76,000	1,420	(74,580)
Library	4,000	704	(3,296)
PCS	<u>696,000</u>	<u>584,902</u>	<u>(111,098)</u>
	<u>6,140,000</u>	<u>6,893,176</u>	<u>753,176</u>
Free Care	<u>1,573,000</u>	<u>1,927,720</u>	<u>354,720</u>
Un used sick and Annual leave		<u>402,296</u>	
		<u>1,525,424</u>	

PALPA PROJECT

PLANS AND BUDGETS 1985-1986 SUMMARY

TANSEN HOSPITAL

1.0 DESCRIPTION:

While quoted as being a 95 bed hospital, the Tansen Hospital has in reality been a 75 bed facility with a 20 bed minimally used Minimal Care Unit (MCU). The hospital was primarily serving the Palpa District, but because it is located on an ever expanding road system it now serves a large part of Western Nepal, the Terai and some of the northern areas of India and in reality acts as a referral center from CNP and from Western Nepal. The hospital offers services in a busy Out-Patient Dept., Surgical Dept., T.B., Leprosy Rehabilitation as well as continuing it's role in Paramedical Education and In-Patient Services.

2.0 OBJECTIVES:

- 2.1 These continue to reflect the Long-Term Plans of UMN: Ministry, service to the poor, utilisation of resources, growth limitation, Nepalisation, education and co-operation HMG and local government.
- 2.2 To seek to increase role of the hospital in community health orientated programs.
- 2.3 To seek methods of improving the level of care both in the Out-Patients and In-Patients departments.

3.0 ACTIVITIES:

- 3.1 Building and Renovation - A program initiated in 1984 which over the next two years by an extension to the present OPD building and renovation of the present facilities will allow a more efficient and better level of care. This is in the face of ever increasing demands and without an increase in the bed capacity of the hospital.
 - 3.1.1 To finish the phase of the program initiated in November of 1984 and to be completed by early 1986 with the following changed departments running smoothly by mid 1986:

a. Out-Patient Dept.	i. TB/Leprosy Clinic
b. Laboratory	j. New Moderate Care Unit
c. X-ray Dept.	k. Hospital Administration Wing
d. Pharmacy	l. Physiotherapy
e. Emergency/Rehydration Room	m. Front Entrance/Inquiry/In-Patient Cashier
f. Minor OR	n. Classroom/Recreation Room
g. Medical Records/Cashiers	o. Hospital Hotel
h. Social Services & Education	p. Central Store
	q. Dentistry
 - 3.1.2 To complete the alterations and rewiring of the hospital and the new facilities.
 - 3.1.3 To consider minor alterations and renovations of the remaining hospital facility such that badly needed repairs and a more efficient use of the facilities can be obtained without expansion.
 - 3.1.4 To seek to solve the continuing problem of water shortage on a short-term urgent basis and also in a long-term approach.
- 3.2 Administration - Need to restructure the project administration to better handle the financial and personnel aspects of a large project. The need for an expatriate secretary is noted.

- 3.3 X-ray/Laboratory - Finalization of equipment, facility staff and operation changes including in-service education program.
- 3.4 Education/Social Services - Consolidation of the new and greatly needed Dept., with emphasis on preventative education and charity assessment.
- 3.5 TB/Leprosy - Separate staff and clinic to assess present program and to seek long-term solutions to problems in both of these large programs.
- 3.6 Minor Operating Room/Rehydration/Emergency Room:- To explore the possibilities of expanding the role of these areas in an out-patient treatment program and thus limit pressure on the in-patient department.
- 3.7 Nutrition - To establish a joint Hospital and CHP program to emphasize the educational and preventative ways of dealing with malnutrition.
- 3.8 Community Health Program Affiliation - To continue in establishing of referral systems with CHP and government health workers and to seek programs and areas of joint hospital and CHP function. In all to encourage a community health awareness in all aspects of the hospital.
- 3.9 Dentistry - To complete the Dental clinic and establish it's role in the hospital.
- 3.10 OPD General.
- 3.11 IP General.
- 3.12 Maintenance Dept.

4.0 PLANNED EVALUATION AND RESEARCH:

Evaluation of the following areas:

- a. T.B. Program
- b. Medical Records
- c. Hospital Statistics
- d. Laboratory/X-ray
- e. Rehydration Unit
- f. Minor Operating Unit and Out-Patient Surgery
- g. Charity Programs
- h. Staff Turnover statistics (Project)
- i. Social Services and Patient Education
- j. Intestinal Toxins

5.0 PERSONNEL/TRAINING:

- 5.1 To continue to encourage the present trend of a continuity of expatriate staff especially at the senior levels.
- 5.2 To potentiate the role of expatriate staff as resource people in program planning and education while training experienced Nepali staff to take over the day to day responsibilities.
- 5.3 To seek to overcome the present block in staff obtaining further government training because of inadequate SLC certification of staff.
- 5.4 By studying staff turnover to be able to predict long-term training needs and thus be more capable of predicting long-term Scholarship needs.
- 5.5 To establish "Resource" people to be available for in-patient and out-patient in-service education programs.
- 5.6 Nepali Staff Training:
 - Senior Nursing Staff in BSc Nursing and Administration
 - : Two Ward Sisters in Post Basic and Administration
 - : One staff in ANM training
 - : Two Lab. Assistants in continuing WHO program
 - : Two ANM for staff nurse training

5.7 Approved posts for Board Appointees:

a. Project Administration: Administrative Officer for Hosp/CHP
Maintenance Supervisor
Hostees

b. Tansen Hospital: Medical Director
Surgeon
Paediatrician
Internist/GP
General Practitioner (4)
Nurse Anaesthetist
Ward Sister/Midwife
Pharmacist
Lab. Technician
Engineer/Building Supervisor
Builder
Dentist

5.8 Approved Posts for Nepali Staff: FTE 172.5

/sg

United Mission to Nepal
 Community Development and Health Project (CDHP)
DEVELOPMENT SECTION REPORT

1985 / 86 (July 85 - July 86), (2042 / 43)

I. SUMMARY

The CDHP Development Section has been involved in Agriculture / Livestock, Forestry / Horticulture, Drinking Water, Rural Industry / Food Technology and Non-Formal Education. Component work in the five most Southern a remote panchayats of Lalitpur (Ikudol, Pyutar, Ashrang, Gimdi and Thula Durlung) and only in Forestry/-Horticulture in Bhatte danda panchayat. The work has been carried on with the co-operation of local people, leaders and work related committees.

Greater interest has been shown in tree planting, production by contract nurseries and establishing community / village plantations; Over 50 % survival rate of one year old plantation trees (which is very reasonable for private plantations in Nepal) gives encouragement for the work. Interest continues to be shown in other components activities as well. We are preparing to hand over drinking water systems, animal medicine stores and Farmers Aid Fund to be operated by communities. In some areas it has been difficulties to get expected results eg. grain storage because of unwillingness or a lack of input from the people. In some areas we may need to reconsider what should include people's participation besides of the role of CDHP on motivation and teaching.

The Section has had good relationships with district offices and we are pleased by their willingness to co-operate. We have some practical signs of that. We have had discussions about the role and working area of CDHP on the development work in South-Lalitpur to avoid duplication.

A lot of discussion and planning have been put to solve constraints of administration and Field Supervision resulting from the remoteness of the Field area and difficulties of communication. New Field administration structure was developed to improve supervision as well as local participation in planning of activities. According to that the Panchayat Team will have more important role in supervision and planning of the work. A problem to put into practice the new structure is the shortage of suitable persons to be Panchayat Team leaders.

It was the first year of unified CDHP. There are signs of the benefits of only one UMN Project in the area. It was difficult to understand the amalgamation of two Projects with different type of philosophy, therefore a lot of efforts and time were spent to understand that and to get the unified Project to operate. The changes of Staff, illnesses and difficulties of remoteness of field area have had constraints for Smooth Programme operation.

II. ACTIVITIES:

All the activities carried out were based on communities' felt needs and operated within the integrated structure of CDHP. More detailed each component report are available when requested.

A. Agriculture / Livestock component activities:

- agriculture extension by visits to farmers and discussion new ideas and activities continued.
- grain storage compost making and potato growing trainings were organized, few people were sent vegetable training in IHDP and some went to see Ipil - Ipil production in Sindhupalchok.
- new variety trials of grains and potato were carried out in farmers Fields, maize multiplication was carried out in one panchayat and started in other one but it was damaged by hail.
- agriculture supplies: seeds, fertilizer agro chemicals, animal medicines and hardware continued to be supplied from the Ag. centres in each panchayat, plans to hand over the animal medicine stores to communities have been prepared.

- 26 ward level people received RDC /AHIP (Animal Health Improvement Training). Out those 12 people were new and were also given small animal medicine stocks. Follow-up of Village Animal Health Workers continued.
- Fodder development by silage making took place in two panchayats and altogether 19 pits for silage were made. Fodder trees seedlings / grasses were distributed from the CDHP nurseries.
- Small scale programs were carried on in rabbit, guinea fowl, goat and chicken raising.
- agriculture credit program was continued by operating revolving fund to purchase Fertilizer. We are looking for a way to hand over this activity. to communities.

B. Forestry / Horticulture component activities:

- about 175, 500 seedlings were produced by 12 contract nurseries. It was first year to practise a contract growing system and it has shown many advantages.
- First priority in the area has been in private plantation. Some planting on community land was carried out in Ikudol panchayat with the co-operation of Community Forest Development Project, local panchayat and CDHP.
- a survey of trees planted on private land in July 1985 has produced a survival rate of 50 - 70 %.
- horticultural work; Fruit trees were produced in most of the nurseries and remain popular, Courses on Fruit Tree Planting and Pest / disease control were held in two panchayats and production of visual aids for horticultural extension work was started.
- Spice Feasibility study was started.
- Check dam demonstrations for erosion control were established in two panchayats and it proved impossible in other panchayats because communities seem to give low priority to this.
- Forestry Staff were given trainings regularly covering a range of subjects; seed collection, nursery techniques, Fruit tree planting, using 'A' Frame.

C. Water Component activities:

- installation of new water systems have been undertaken in all six panchayats in Dev. Section working area. Among them the work in Bhatte danda was started this year. New installation in other panchayats will be completed within 1986 and will be handed over to the communities. A total use of pipes were 30, 400 meters 63 taps and no. of households benifitted was 150 with a population of 880.
- maintanance of the water system was done in old systems. This included pipe replacement because of land slides and in some cases to change for bigger or heavier pipes, tank repairment, pipe relining and pipe addition for new houses. About 5000 m. pipes, some sacks of cement and some taps were used for maintenance.
- contineous follow-up and supervisision have been done in the whole area to assist local water caretakers (watchmen) and people to take over the responsibility of their own water system.

D. Rural Industry / Food Technology Component activities:

- Small machine testing: Three hand operating Flourmill, a Japanese two men operating rice hullar, a hand operating maize shellar and a reversible plough were tested in our field area with the co-operation Agricultural Engineering Division, Khumaltar. The rice hullar and reversible plough seen to be most appropriate. The contract has been made with D.C.S, butwal to make same type of machine in Nepal. Suggestions were given to improve some parts of reversible plough.
- roofing tile making training organized by Truga - Project were provided for four people; clay tested and the first tile making trials in small scale were organized.

- a survey and design of small water turbine mill and irrigation scheme, and community motivation for co-operative mill were done. The activity is now on pending after Agri. Dev. Bank didn't approve a loan for the mill.
- surveys of small scale irrigation were done in Bhatte danda and Pyutar. A material assistance by 600 m HDP pipe was given to Bhatte danda. Pyutar will be assisted next year.
- trainings in soap making from chauri ghee, grain storage basic and follow-up and smokeless stove installation training were assisted by food technologist.
- Food technologist assisted in the nutrition work teaching, the Ashrang II survey reporting and the other area of community motivation.

D. Non-Formal Education component activities:

- adult literacy program continued in two panchayat and was started in one. The literacy class facilitators (teachers) training were organized seven times. 31 classes were running with 285 participants.
- practical activities with NFE are a part of community motivation. Such activities as latrine making, smokeless stove installation, home gardening, use of super porridge and oral Rehydration therapy, hand sewing etc. were done. The Core (Tuki) group meetings are also a part of community motivation.
- a new story book for a follow-up course was a part of material development and the set up of a small ward. Libraries were assisted in one panchayat.
- new literacy teaching material developed by UMN Education service office was tested with co-operation of ESO in Gimdi panchayat.
- relationship with other projects was kept on and assistance for others were given by CDHP NFE-Staff.

III. INTER-RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PROJECTS:

- HMG's work related offices and project: eg. Khumaltar Research Centre and farm, TU Institute of Agriculture, and Animal Science, Ipil Forest Development Project, Community Forest Development Project, Lumle Ag. Centre, IHDP.
- HMG district offices
- UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO
- NGO's: World neighbors, Winrock International, SPACE, Communication Media Nepal, SCI, Save the Children Fund.
- Other UMN Projects

IV. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Our activities have been carried on with the expressed need and co-operation of local people, leaders, working groups (eg. Core-groups, NFE Facilitators), development committees, local ward and panchayat committees and local Staff (nursery naikas).

At the district level we have relationship with work related offices and have received advice concerning our role and area of development work in South Lalitpur.

V. Research / Evaluation

UMN RDC / SEP has conducted a comprehensive evaluation of CDAP. The report has not completed yet. II Ashrang survey will be ready also next year. Some field trials, small machine testing, NFE material testing, tree seedling, survival survey and contract nurseries (first year) were carried out (see activities). Section has given some assistance for the studies of rapeseed and the processing methods carried on by ex - UMN's.

VI. PERSONNEL / TRAINING:

Personnel: In the middle of July 1986 we had 22 Field Posts (58 %) according to the postplan 1986 / 87. Biggest shortage is with community motivators.

During the year 1985 / 86 there were many changes among the staff. Most meaningful changes happened with Development Manager and Agriculture / Livestock Component leader. Food technology Component was joined to Rural Industry because of the leave of Food technology In-charge.

Training:

Two of our Staff participated SARRA's 3 weeks leadership training in India, NFEducator studied six months Social Development Diploma Program in Coady Int. Institute, Canada, one J.T participated one month the Agriculture, Man and Ecological-training, India. Trainings in Nepal such as Animal Health, Water system Management, NFE, etc. short training Staff have participated.

Submitted by

Markku Voutilainen
Development Manager

I) Summary:

Agriculture activities have been carried on in all areas of the project area, using agriculture staff, nursery foremen, leader farmers and NFE contacts to implement CDHP agriculture activities. Our activities have included Animal Health training, maize seed multiplication, grain storage, agricultural credit, Silage making, improved seed distribution and demonstration, vegetable gardening and livestock development.

We are now in the process of handing over medicine supplies to selected trained local people on a Panchayat level and we are co-operating with HMG in the hope that we can run our A.H. program alongside the govt. program.

II) Look at page 2.

III) Interrelationship with other projects:

The Ag. component has had relations with the following organizations:

HMG - Ministry of Ag. - J.T.A. training arrangements - Teaching materials.
 - District Vet. Hospital - A.H. trainees recognition - program co-operation.
 - Soil Science Khumaltar - soil testing, inoculant,
 - Potatoes Dev. Khumaltar - improved seed, storage advise.
 - Botony Dev. Khumaltar - improved maize and bean seed.

- Botany Dev. Khumaltar - improved maize and bean seed.
- UMN - RDC Seminars and AH training.
- components within CDHP Development section, Forestry and NFE.
- D.C.S. machine development.

NGO's - IHDP - Feild trip and training.

World neighbours - Fodder tree feild trip.

Lumle Ag. Center - training received by Ag. staff

A.M.E. - training received in India by staff member

Winrock - seed.

UNICEF - seed.

IV) Community Involvement:

None of our work has been carried on without the expressed need and active Co-operation and involvement of local Farmers, leaders and NFE facilitators. Without this Co-operation and their motivation, the work would not have been appropriate or possible. In some Panchayats, work has been carried on through Dev. Committees, but we have seen more constructive work achieved at ward level where the smaller community usually works together more effectively.

V) Research/Evaluation:

UMN RDC have conducted a comprehensive evaluation of CDHP activities and we await the outcome with interest. From their preliminary observations it was noted that only the AH work had shown much lasting effect in the area and that most of the other Ag. activities had not been very beneficial. In areas where NFE has been working, we have seen definite changes in attitude and it is in these areas where lasting change and development is happening. More and more, we see the need to have all CDHP components working closely together especially in the Agro-Forestry area.

VI) Personal/Training:

Our J.T Agriculturist is at present applying to study B.Sc. Ag. for 3 years at Rampur University.

Activities:

All the activities carried out were based on communities' felt needs and operated within the integrated structure of CDHP.

Animal Health: There are now trained local people in almost all wards of our Project area who have completed at least the first course with RDC AHIP Pokhara. Many have also attended the second year course. Follow-up and supervision of these local people have been done by Ag. staff.

Community Medicine Store: Persons have been selected by the panchayats to run C.M.S. These are previously trained people and have been taught about how to run the store, keep stock and they will supply medicines to the N.H. trainees within their panchayat. HMG recognition is being sought for these persons so that they can become an integral part of their program.

Livestock Development: Small scale programs were carried on in rabbit, guinea fowl, goat and chicken. Fish farming was requested, but the proposed site proved to be unsuitable.

Fodder Development: Silage making took place in Pyutar and Ikudol panchayats (report available). This will be continued in Pyutar and started in Asrang. Altogether 19 pits of silage were made. The results were varied, but most people are keen to continue to make silage again this year. As it is a new kind of feed then a lot of motivation was needed. Fodder trees/grasses were distributed from the CDHP nurseries.

Maize Multiplication: of 'Rampur Composite' seed was carried out in Pyutar (report available). Most of the production (1st grade) from 20 ropanies was distributed within our project area - 900 kg. The same type of program was started in Majkhandaikudol with Kakani Yellow maize seed this year, but unfortunately because of extensive hail damage the crop failed.

Vegetable seed was obtained from UNICEF (3000 packs) and distributed to NFE groups in Pyutar, Asrang and Gimdi Trainings were conducted.

Potato seed was obtained from HMG Potato Dev. Khumaltar and distributed to the project area. Training were held and in some areas variety trials were carried out. More work needs to be done in storage.

Improved Variety seeds of maize, millet, mustard, bean, upland rice were distributed.

Agriculture Credit: A revolving fund has been set up to provide local communities, funds to purchase fertiliser (chosen by themselves). Difficulties arose because some of the panchayat Dev. Committees failed to take responsibility for collecting money and repaying back into the account. Some wards had already repaid their outstanding money, so in those areas ward Committees are now taking care of the fund.

It is hoped we can develop this into other ward level activities. e.g. Community grain store.

Grain Storage: Even though a lot of effort was put into this area, there has been very little interest in farmers purchasing their own bins. Trainings were held in Pyutar, Asrang, Gimdi and Thula Burlung.

Leader Farmers: Although no specific training took place, most of our activities were carried out on farmer's fields who showed interest in our programs. NFE facilitators in pyutar were taken on a field trip and vegetable production training in IHDP. Other farmers were taken to World Neighbours project to see Ipil - Ipil production. Some farmers were given Ipil seed to plant on field edges to stop erosion.

Agriculture Supplies from the 5 Ag. centres in project area, continued supplying seed, fertiliser, ag. chemicals, animal medicines and hardware.

Bacterial Fertiliser trials were carried out on maize, but failed to show any significant advantage.

Compost making Small trainings were carried out, but because of lack of thatching grass for making roofs to cover compost pits in our project area-it has been difficult to encourage farmers in this area.

United Mission to Nepal
Community Development and Health Project
FORESTRY/HORTICULTURE Component Report
1985/86 (July 85 - July 86), 2042/43

I. Summary:

A measure of the increasing awareness of the need to plant trees is shown by the increase in seedling production from last year; 56,000, to this year 175,000.

This season has also seen a very encouraging co-operative effort between local people, HMG and CDHP to establish the first Panchayat Forest Plantation in the area.

Initial survival data for 1 year old trees would suggest a very reasonable survival % for private planting in Nepal.

Much work is now needed to consolidate the above activities and to begin to look at management of plantations/existing forest.

II. Activities: See page 2.

III. Interrelationship with other projects/Programmes:

Hill Forest Development Project - Visited our area remain in close contact.
District Forestry Controller - See activities 2).
HMG Dept Forestry research sect. - developing close links re 'Fodder Trees'.
World neighbours - advice, seed, farmers visit.
RDC - technical input.

IV. Community involvement:

Decisions re choice of species, where to plant etc are made entirely by local people with project staff acting as advisors. In the case of the Panchayat Forest established the site determined species section.

V. Personnel/Training:

Personnel: 6 Nursery Foremen, Nepali, 12 Months.
1 Forest Technician, Nepali, 12 , ,
1 Forester/Horticulturist, Expatriate, 12 Months.

Training: See 5) under activities.

Submitted by

Alan Iles.
Forestry/Horticulture Component Leader.

II. Activities:

1) Nurseries produced seedlings according to orders received from individual farmers and communities as follows:

<u>Panchayat</u>	<u>No. of nurseries.</u>	<u>No. of seedlings.</u>
Ikudol	2	42,970
Bhatte danda	2	22,775
Pyutar	2	31,649
Ashrang	3	28,702
Ghimdi	1	13,361
Thula Durlung	2	35,868
Total nurseries and seedling production.	<u>12</u>	<u>175,325</u>

Two points to note:

i) The worst recorded hailstorm in 30 years caused considerable damage resulting in approximate 15% losses.

ii) Some of the seedlings which survived were damaged. As seedlings are grown on contract to agreed specifications; this resulted in only 154,641 seedlings being paid for by the programme.

This is the first year a contract growing system has been used the advantages proved to be;

- Better overall quality of trees.
- Increased production (300%) over previous year.
- a lower unit cost (Rs. 0.65/seedling).

Plantation establishment:

Nearly all of this years nursery production was used by individual farmers for planting on their own land, as this is seen to be the first priority in the area.

However some planting of community land was carried out in Ikudol Panchayat. The encouraging aspect of this is that it is a joint venture between local people, HMG and CDHP as follows:

local people gave i) commitment to control grazing.

ii) time to do planting.

HMG gave i) staff to do demarcation work, erect posts.

ii) legal Panchayat forest land.

iii) assistance with supervision of planting.

iv) training of and payment to locally chosen 'Forest watchers'.

CDHP gave i) technical advice.

ii) most of the seedlings i.e 42,821.

iii) Staff to supervise pitting and planting.

It is hoped that this will be only the first of many such joint ventures.

3) Survival of previous plantings:

a survey of trees planted on private land in July 85 has produced the following results;

Panchayat:

% trees still surviving and growing:

Ikudol	*
Pyutar	51
Ashrang	52
Ghimdi	71*
Thula Durlung	61*

* An error made during data collection means that these figures are incomplete, accurate figures will be made available as soon as possible.

4) Horticultural work; fruit trees were produced in most of the nurseries and remain popular.

Courses for farmers on fruit Tree planting and Pest/disease control were held in Ikudol and Pyutar Panchayats.

Production of visual aids for horticultural extension work should be completed by the end of the monsoon.

5) In service training for Forestry staff, trainings were held regularly usually monthly covering a range of subjects, inc; seed collection, nursery techniques, fruit tree planting, using 'A' frames.

6) Spice feasibility study; This will be completed by the end of the monsoon and a decision made.

7) Erosion control: A number of check dam demonstrations were established in Ikudol Panchayat. It proved impossible to establish similar examples in other Panchayat. It seems the community at this point gives a low priority to this.

CDHP Non-Formal Education Component Report.
1985/86 (July 85 - July 86), 2042/43

II) Activities:

Non-formal Education program is running in three Panchayats in South Lalitpur. Following activities have been done in following areas. We have been working through Panchayat Development Committee in Pyutar, through core groups in Asrang and through NFE Committees in Gimdi. Gimdi NFE Program was run to test NFE teaching materials prepared by Education Office of UMN.

Up until now there are 49 trained facilitators and 32 facilitators are working at present.

(1) Literacy Trainings/Superivision of classes:

- a) Basic course trainings were held two times in Asrang for Sixteen facilitators and once in Gimdi for ten facilitators.
- b) Follow-up reading/writing trainings were held separately in Asrang and Pyutar for twentyseven facilitators.
- c) A short training was held in Pyutar on numeracy and reading/writing follow-up course for ten facilitators.
- d) Monthly review day trainings were held in Asrang and Gimdi.
- e) Facilitators are running classes according to trainings and 285 participants (male 148 + female 137) are taking part in all courses (classes).
- f) We have been doing Class Superivision as usual.

(2) Practical activities:

- a) Sewing (by hand) trainings were started in three areas in Pyutar having five women participants in each place. Two girls, who are teaching now these women participants, were given two times three days refresment trainings by expatriates' wives.
- b) About 250 vegetable gardens are in Pyutar, Asrang and Gimdi.
- c) Seven (different) books were distributed to each ward library in Pyutar.
- d) Encouraged to build latrines and grain storage by puppet show and some slides in Asrang.
- e) Encouraged on medicine water, common illness and hygiene, tree planting, latrine and animal health by discussions theoretically in follow-up trainings in Asrang in cooperation with health staff.
- f) Smokeless stove trainings were provided in Asrang in three areas and fourteen stoves are built in Gimdi.
- g) Super flour and medicine water were made in each literacy class in Gimdi.
- h) About 40 latrines are built and other 40 are in the process in Gimdi as well as some sanitation program were done.
- i) Jute trail program was done in Gimdi by the request of Ag. section.
- j) 3800 seedlings were planted in Gimdi through NFE in several places.
- k) Smokeless stove trainings were held in cooperation with Agriculture staff in Pyutar. Since CFDP is now working in our project area we are Cooperating with them. Stove pipes are now available from CFDP and some of our trainees are working as installers.

(3) Material Development and others:

- a) A story book is written for a follow-up course for newly literate participants.
- b) Some puppets were made.
- c) Orientation was provided to other NFE workers, within UMN and outside UMN.
- d) Build relationship with district Education Office and other organization.
- e) Involved in Core (Tuki) group meetings, NFE Committee meetings, Panchayat meetings and development Committee meetings etc.

Submitted by;

Krishna K. C.
NFE Coordinator.

Non-Formal Education Component Report
1985/86 (July 85+July 86), 2042/43

I) Summary:

Non-Formal Education (NFE) is one of the activities of Community Development and Health Project (CDHP). NFE Program has been running in three Panchayats in South Lalitpur (Pyutar, Asrang and Gimdi) having three Staff through out the year and recently hired a staff more to continue NFE Program in Gimdi. NFE Program sounds increasingly important and getting bigger. It was planned mainly following activities and done most of those.

NFE activities were started in Gimdi with the help of UMN Education Office. Education Office tested their NFE teaching material. Trainings and literacy Course, Practical activities, Material Development, and Involvement with different Committees such as Core Groups, Development Committees and Panchayat meetings.

We haven't done anything special for children yet due to the lack of time and Staff. It has been successfully trying to have good integration of our CDHP Activities by taking (getting) help from different components and helping them from NFE Component (mainly with agriculture component). Thirty one classes are running in South Lalitpur at present.

II) Activities: Look at page 2.

III) Interrelationship with other Projects:

NFE Component has different kinds of relationships with different Projects/ Organizations as following:

- HMG Programs:

- (a) Adult Education Program is providing us literacy books.
- (b) Sharing ideas with district Education Office.

- NGOS:

- (a) SPACE - Sharing ideas, help in trainings, exchanging educational materials.
- (b) CMN - Sharing ideas, materials provided to them, providing help to their trainings.
- (c) IHDP - Exchanging educational materials.
- (d) SCI - Educational materials provided to them.
- (e) SCF - Orientation.
- (f) UNESCO - Sharing ideas.

- UMN:

- (a) Education Office - Materials, training to facilitators, testing developed teaching material.
- (b) RDC - Materials, sharing ideas and suggestions.

IV) Community Involvement:

Even through the Core Groups in Asrang are not active and not functioning very well at present but our efforts will be continue to make them active. Involvement of NFE Committees in Gimdi is appreciated.

V) Research/Evaluation:

An evaluation was done by RDC in Pyutar. Any one can read the evaluation book called 'CHANGING TOGETHER'. UMN Education Office tested NFE teaching material in Gimdi.

How to motivate the villagers into NFE activities, where there are not reading materials (news papers, Cinema, Sign boards) is difficult question and required continual testing and evaluation of new methods.

VI) Personnel/training:

NFE Coordinator studied six months a social Development Diploma Program in Coady International Institute, Canada. One expatriate left Nepal on August 1985. Two national staff were hired on Nov. 85 and January 86. One Nepali staff participated in Communication Seminar, one Nepali staff participated in RDC Seminar. One expatriate participated on women Development meetings. NFE worker from UMN Ed. Office was working in Gimdi for four and half months to test NFE teaching materials.

Submitted by

Krishna K.C.
NFE Coordinator.

United Mission to Nepal
Community Development and Health Project
Drinking Water Component Report
1985/86 (July 85- July 86), 2042/2043

I. Summary Report:

The drinking water project target area was South Lalitpur six panchayats with aim of at least 85% of the population in selected area should have adequate clean drinking water accessible within fifteen minutes walk from their homes.

This component has been undertaken in cooperation with District Administration and the local committees with several mutually agreed upon guiding principles. The objectives of project was to assist in development efforts, clean drinking water and preventive of different disease on village level, realizing that these efforts are all interrelated and interdependent.

During last fiscal year mainly seven water sources were used to supply water for 150 households and population about 880 benefited by these water systems. Necessary maintenance has been done within five panchayats (See activities report).

II. Activities: See page 2.

III. Interrelationship with other projects:

This component has relationship with other water and UMN projects: sharing ideas, helping each other, etc.; and District Panchayat Administration: receiving request of new systems and advises for planning.

IV. Community Involvement:

The drinking water component has been involved with local political leaders and local development committees. The committee meetings were held on time to time.

V. Research/Evaluation:

CDAP evaluation was done by SEP/RDC. According to the preliminary summary drinking water component had outstanding success in bringing water within at least 10 minutes' walking distance, with the minimal though essential input from the project. CDAP had developed an effective delivery system for building water systems.

According to our own observations the water systems are running well except sometime created problems by political people, carelessness among the villagers, children and landslides. Committee members and villagers have realized the benefits of clean drinking water schemes, to take care of the system and to be responsible for their own water system.

VI. Training:

One Water Technician received training about rural drinking water management and surveying for one month, which was organized by Save the Children Federation U.S.A.

Submitted by: Nawang Tenzing
Water Component Leader.

II. Activities:

1) Installation of new water system:

In last fiscal year we installed water systems in following panchayats or wards, as follow:

Panchayat	ward no.	pipes	taps.	Households.	Population benefited.
(1) Gimdi	8, 9	7000	15	40	235
(2) Bhatte danda	5, 8	6800	22	35	200
(3) Asrang	6	2500	5	20	120
(4) Pyutar	4	8000	8	30	185
(5) Durlung	1	2100	6	15	85
(6) Ikudol	3	4000	7	10	55
Total	8	30,400	63	150	880

We have installed water system in 1981 at Asrang ward no. 6, Pyutar ward no. 4, Ikudol ward no. 3, but it was damaged by landslide and some sources were dried, so we added new source in last fiscal year.

2) Maintenance of the water systems:

We have done maintenance in following panchayat's ward, which are as follow:

Panchayat	ward no.	pipes	Cement sacks	No. of taps.	Kind and reason of maintenance.
Asrang	1, 2	600	-	2	Pipe replacement, damaged by landslide.
"	4	-	1	-	tank repairment damaged by soil erosion.
"	5	900	-	1	pipe installation, wasn't received pipe before.
Gimdi	7	300	-	-	pipe replacement, damaged by landslide.
"	6	-	1	-	tank plastering, leaking.
Durlung	1	600	-	-	replacement of plastic pipe by galvanized pipe, too heavy pressure for plastic pipe.
"	7	500	-	-	pipe addition to old system.
"	5, 4	-	-	-	relining the pipe, pipe was digged off and wanted to reline.
Ikudol	5	600	-	-	pipe replacement, damaged by landslide.
"	7	300	-	-	pipe addition for new house.
"	4	-	1	-	building of tank cover, wasn't any.
"	6	300	-	-	pipe replacement, damaged by landslide.
Pyutar	2	600	-	2	replacement of pipe by bigger one for nursery centre and new houses.
"	6	200	2	1	addition of pipes and distribution tank for 3 new houses.
Total	16	4900	5	6	

3) Follow-up and Supervision:

Continuous follow-up maintenance and supervising has been done by water Project technician at all six panchayats. Technician has given practical training for local water caretakers (watchmans) during installation of water systems.

Submitted by

Nawang Tenzing,
Water Component Leader.

United Mission to Nepal
Community Development and Health Project
Rural Industry/Food Technology Component report

1985/86 (July 85 - July 86), 2042/43

I. Summary report:

The Rural Industry/Food Technology Component has progressed slowly with the planned activities.

The object and main emphasis of the component is to assist in the six Panchayat's people interested in establishing a new enterprises and income generating activities as well as to improve the use of present resources.

During the last fiscal year the main priority was given to testing small machines, and arranging trainings and management Committees for interested local farmers in different aspects of income generating activities.

The local development Committees, trainers and political leaders have been able to take more responsibility and increase their interest in establishing rural industries, enterprises and income generating activities. Though they are still very much in need of encouragement, motivation and support from the project and technician (particularly for those communities which do not have the resources to establishing income generating enterprises).

Small machine testing:

Among the tested machines the two ~~non~~ operated rice hullar was most success. Many villagers would like to purchase that kind of machine. Therefore, we have ordered a similar type of machine to make in D.C.S. Butwal. One of them will be ready soon and will be tested again.

Asrang Community water mill:

We have had arranged a mill Committee: The survey and design were completed and 60 shareholders have been signed to be owners of the mill. Finally we requested a loan from Agricultural Bank to purchase the machines but bank didn't agree to give loan. So it is on pending.

We have completed an irrigation survey and it needs a loan for equipment and cement etc. The Ag. Bank can give loan for this propose but the community has to come with proposal. It may take quite a long time to go through the legal matters and if they can establish this irrigation system it will be benefit 27 family members; and can irrigate 200 or more ropanies.

II. Activities: See page 2).

III. Interrelationship with other Projects:

There has been a relationship of gathering, sharing of development resources materials and training facilities with:

- a) D.C.S. small Turbine mill project to survey the water mill; seminar and orientation for local farmers etc.
- b) RDC Rural Industries, to sharing ideas and advices new technology.
- c) Agricultural Bank, to providing loan for farmers.
- d) HMG Agricultural Engineering Division; to testing machines and agriculture equipments.
- e) District Agriculture Office; in planning and advice.
- f) District Panchayat, suggestions and support for the administration.

IV. Community involvement:

In carrying out the activities of the rural industries component, received information, advice, and help in planning from the local development Committees, farmers and political leaders. Encouragement and motivation was given by development Committees.

V. Research/Evaluation:

This has been done informally and local people have been involved in most activities with interest. Villagers are beginning to understand that it is feasible to have some income generating activities.

VI. Personnel/Training:

Component leader has been a half time worker. For half a year one Food Technologist/Community motivator. Assistance for RI/FT activities have received from other component staff. Component leader participated three weeks SARRA's Leadership Training Course, Bangalore, India.

Submitted by Nawang Tenzing,
RI/FT Component leader.

TANSEN HOSPITAL ANNUAL REPORT 1985-1986

(Summary)

THAP 1.0 THAR 1.0
86/87 85/86

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION.

1.1 A 100 bed (actual 102) hospital plus out-patient department which serves as a base hospital for the CHP Programme as well as a referral centre from Government and private services. It is equivalent to a zonal hospital, but receives many cases for primary as well as higher levels of care from a much wider area.

THAP 2A.0 THAR 2.0
86/87 2B.0 85/86

OBJECTIVES.

- 2.1 These reflect the aims and objectives of UMN, with special reference to Health Services.
- 2.2 We have regular in-service training for our nurses, but are slow in implementing this for other staff.
- 2.3 Relationships have deteriorated recently on account of complaints about our fee increase.
- 2.4 There is still too little research done.
- 2.5 The CHP/Hospital referral committee has met several times, and the PCC co-ordinates the two programmes.
- 2.6 There have been major improvements in the structure and efficiency of the Out-patient Department, but they are not yet complete.
- 2.7 We have failed to be able to reduce the annual deficit to 20%, because we promised not to raise fees till after the building programme was completed.
- 2.8 Fees were finally increased on 1st Shrawan, but there has been marked antagonism resulting from this, and the matter is still under review.

THAP 3.0 THAR 3.0
86/87 85/87

ACTIVITIES.

3.1 Out-patient Department.

Despite the disruption of the building/renovation programme which is still continuing numbers have continued to increase, there being 76,000 patient visits for the year, an increase of approx. 20%. The improvement in flow pattern has been marked already, and when complete we should have a very efficient unit. It is still true that only 15% of our new patients come from Palpa District. The reopening of a Government District Hospital in the town has not had any effect on the work load here, nor is it expected to. We have enjoyed good relationships with the medical staff there. All OPD sub-departments have been busy, and stretched to the limit.

Special difficulties have been experienced in the Minor OR and Emergency Room where it will still be sometime before the complex is ready for use. Psychiatric services have begun, and the fortnightly clinic is very popular.

3.2 In-patient Department.

Bed occupancy rates have continued to be high. With the new MCU we now actually have 102 beds, but recently there were 108 in-patients - so corridor beds are still occasionally necessary. Phase II of the building programme involving CSSR/OR and Maternity Suite has not yet commenced.

3.3 Administration.

For nine months of the year we were without our permanent Project Administrative Officer, but were grateful for temporary help from headquarters.

3.4 Maintenance.

Our maintenance supervisor has had to be seconded to the building programme. We have experienced continuing difficulties with sterilizers and generators, and were without a vehicle for most of the year. We urgently need a long-term experienced expatriate maintenance supervisor.

THAP 4.0 THAR 4.0 EVALUATION AND RESEARCH.
86/87 85/86

- 4.1 A successful seminar was held in co-operation with the HS evaluation team.
- 4.2 We had very useful input from visits by world experts in Leprosy and Pigbel.

THAP 5.0 THAR 5.0 PERSONNEL/TRAINING.
86/87 85/86

- 5.1 We have been grateful for the addition of expatriate medical and nursing staff, and for the first time for many years new doctors and nurses have been able to get almost all of their language entitlement time.
- 5.2 In-service training for the nursing staff has continued regularly. OPD staff have not had the same opportunity.
- 5.3 Staff on scholarship for the year have been as follows:-
 - 2 Nurses/ANM training.
 - 1 Nurse/Staff nurse training.
 - 1 Staff nurse/Post basic training.
 - (2 Lab. assistant continue training.)

GP/sg.

2/31/2 Education

1 —
2 —
3 —
31.
2.



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Eingegangen

Executive Director: Mr. Edgar Metzler

Treasurer: Mr. L. Miller

23. Jan 1991

Telephone: 212179 212131, 212660

Telex: 2315 UMNEPA

Telegrams: UMNEPAL

Fax: 977-1-225559

Location: K-1-325 Thepathali

Mailing address:

POST BOX 126

KATHMANDU, NEPAL

UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL LANGUAGE AND ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

To: Personnel Secretaries, UMN member and Sending Bodies

Dear Friend,

We are in the process of reviewing our language and orientation programme for new personnel, and in order to be able to plan an effective and relevant course, it would be helpful to know the scope of orientation given to your personnel before coming to Nepal. Would you therefore please fill in the form below, and return to me by 28 February at the latest.

● Thank you for your help.

Suzanne Linnell
Asst. to Personnel Secretary

1. Please describe the preparation and orientation process for new personnel eg. orientation or Mission course, English language course etc. Please indicate duration of time for each part.

2. For each of the above could you please briefly describe

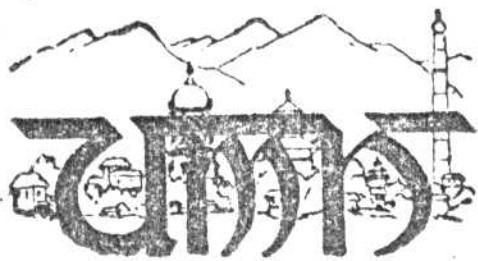
- i. Programme's objectives
- ii. Subjects covered. Do they include particular Reference to life and culture of Nepal?
- iii. Teaching methods eg. classroom teaching, individual reading and research etc.

* If you have documents showing this information, please just send copies.

3. What information on UMN eg. its aims, organisational structure etc. is given to new personnel? Is this information available to candidates before being accepted by your organisation?

4. In your opinion should more detailed information be sent to personnel before coming to Nepal, in addition to the briefing information which all new personnel receive? What should this information include?

membod-1



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Executive Director: Mr. Edgar Metzler
Treasurer: Mr. Miller

Telephone: 212179, 212131, 212668
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Fax: 977-1-225559
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:

POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL



5 September 1990

Dear Friends

RE: URGENT NEED - TUTORIAL GROUP TEACHERS

We would be grateful for your help in recruiting teachers for our project tutorial groups (children aged 5-11 years - job description enclosed).

The teacher in our group at Butwal, South Nepal, will be leaving in December, and we are looking for a replacement for her either on a short-term or long-term basis. If you know of anyone who would be interested in leading the group for at least three to six months, please contact us immediately. If a teacher is not found, we may have to close the group from January onwards.

With thanks for your help

Yours sincerely

Suzanne Linnell

Suzanne Linnell
Assistant to Personnel Secretary

SL/bg

JOB DESCRIPTION

PRIMARY TUTORIAL GROUP TEACHERS

BACKGROUND

UMN is involved in a range of Development projects throughout Nepal, in remote rural areas, regional centers, and in Kathmandu, the national centre. In most of these projects UMN has set up Tutorial Groups to cater for the educational needs of primary-aged children (5-11 yrs). The groups are run by a local management committee, staffed by a qualified teacher, assisted by parents. The groups vary in size (between 3 and 10 approximately), children of different ages, nationalities and educational backgrounds. Some groups use the childrens' own correspondence material, others prepare their own curriculum. Basic text books are normally obtained from overseas, but supplemented with locally bought material.

Most of the groups are in rural areas where living and working conditions are simple and basic.

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

Specific responsibilities include:

1. Taking full or shared responsibility in the education of a group of missionary children, and in the general administration of the group.
2. Ordering and/or purchasing books and equipment locally or from overseas.
3. Checking the work of local staff (eg. sweeper, gardener).
4. Arranging for repair and maintenance of school premises, through appropriate project personnel.
5. Reporting to the local Management Committee and the UMN Education Secretary.

PERSONNEL DESCRIPTION

The nature of the job and variety of children require a person who is flexible adaptable and creative. In most cases, the person will need to be able to live and work in a more remote area, living within a small expatriate team.

Primary school teacher training and experience is essential, especially in teaching basic skills to the lower primary level (5-7 years).

JOB-PTG
4/9/1990

**The United Mission to Nepal
EDUCATION OFFICE
Thapathali, Kathmandu.**

Phone:- 2-12179, 2-12668
Telegrams : UMNEPAL
Mail : P. O. Box 126
Kathmandu
Nepal.

January 23rd, 1987.

The Personnel Secretary,
Gossner Mission
Gossner Haus
Handjerystrasse 19/20
1000 Berlin 41
W. Germany

Dear Personnel Secretary,

The following personnel from your mission have passed Nepali language examinations during the period Nov. 1985 - Dec. 1986, as shown below. Successful completion of both oral and written exams is necessary to constitute a pass.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Examination</u>	<u>Date</u>
Gerhard Honold	First year	5th Dec. 1985

We congratulate these colleagues on their success. UMN stresses the importance of being able to communicate in the Nepali language, and we appreciate your support for the implementation of our language policy.

Yours sincerely,

J.A. Lycett.

J.A. Lycett
Language Co-ordinator

Eingegangen

3 - Feb. 1987

Erledigt:.....



पठिलो पोर्ट

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पठिलो पोर्ट

United Mission to Nepal
- Education Office (D. McConkey)
P.O.Box 126
Kathmandu
N E P A L

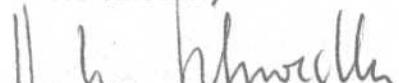
2nd Sept., 1986

Subject: Support of student in Mahendra Bhawan School

Dear Mr. McConkey

after Dorothea Friederici returned from several months of travelling I contacted her concerning Bimala Magar, a student of Mahendra Bhawan School. Mrs. Friederici told me, that - as far as she knew - the matter of payment for Bimala Magar is settled. If this should be not the case, I kindly ask you to contact me again.

WiederbestwilligHasst wishes
Yours sincerely



Dr. Hanns-Uwe Schwedler
Nepal Secretary

Dorothea Friederiche / ab.

The United Mission to Nepal

EDUCATION OFFICE

Thapathali, Kathmandu.

0711/638131

Phone:- 2-12179, 2-12668

Telegrams: UMNEPAL

Mail: P. O. Box 126

Kathmandu

Nepal.

Kathmandu, 9th March, 1986.

TO: The Director
Gossner Mission
Gossner Haus
Handjerystrasse 19/20
1000 Berlin 41
West Germany

Eingegangen

20. März 1986

Erledigt:.....

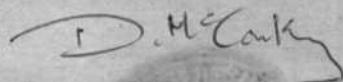
Subject: Support for Student in Mahendra Bhawan School

Dear Sir,

The administration of Mahendra Bhawan Girl's School Kathmandu has drawn my attention to the case of Bimala Magar a student in their school. It seems that Dorothea Friederiche who was sent by the Gossner Mission to work with the United Mission to Nepal, has been helping in the support of this girl in Mahendra Bhawan School. This support was in form of a private sponsorship, but it seems that no money has been coming for the support of this student for sometime. At the moment the girls account is about Rs.10,000 in debit and this is causing her some concern. She is now in her final year in school and is due to sit her school leaving certificate examination later this year. The school will not allow her to sit the exam if her account is in debit and we estimate that it will probably total about Rs.12,000 by the time she finishes this current year study. I am writing on behalf of the school to see if this matter can be resolved. I know they would be very grateful if you could encourage Miss Friederiche to make arrangements for this money to be sent to the school in Kathmandu.

With greetings and best wishes from Nepal.

Yours sincerely,



David McConkey
Assistant Education Secretary

DM/ymg

Lydia Dörmann

Sanddornstr. 11

5090 Leverkusen 3



David McLonkey
P.O. Box 126
Kathmandu
Nepal

यस पत्रमित्र कोहि लाभिए प्रा. साधारणा ढाँकबाट चलान गरिनेछ।

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FUND

Report for July 1985 - July 1986.

Related to Education Board

1. Summary Report. This fund has enabled boys and girls from remote, poor, and disadvantaged backgrounds to receive an education. In 1985/86 boys and girls were granted scholarships to study in their local school as day scholar, as well as going to a boarding school. There was also a number of scholarships given to children of UMN workers. However, the majority continue to study at GBS, Pokhara. The two most important criteria for receiving a scholarship continue to be strictly adhered to:

There must be financial need and there must be a UMN worker able to maintain some degree of personal supervision and care.

2. Programme Activities. Scholarship aid has been given to a total of 177 students as follows:

GBS, Pokhara	66
Mahendra Bhawan	27
Gorkha: Lapsibot	
Lamagara	
Makaising	
Namjung	53
Amp Pipal	
Thalajung	
Kathmandu	25
Butwal	6

The amount of aid given has varied according to need and the type of school attended. An increasing number of scholarships has been given in locations other than Pokhara. There has also been an increase in the number being given to children of UMN staff. The basic aid is called an "academic scholarship", meaning costs of school fees and books only. Some also receive an extra allowance for school uniform (if necessary) and for some living expenses. Some receive a full academic and Boarding Scholarship. The Scholarship Officer at GBS works with a Scholarship Committee in selecting candidates and administering funds and equipment. In other schools candidates are selected or approved by UMN or UMN-related personnel in consultation with the Education Secretary.

3. Inter-relationships with other projects. Whenever funds are sent to the various projects for distribution, the Business Manager or other personnel of that project spend time and energy in this administration, and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

4. Community Involvement. We try to avoid merely handing out funds. In each case some is responsible for exercising as much personal care and oversight as is possible, for these students are future responsible and educated citizens of Nepal. The allround success achieved once again by scholarship students at GBS in particular is a very satisfying indication of the effect of this programme.

5. Research and Evaluation. The questionnaires returned by ex GBS students have been analysed, and indicate that the large majority of the students have benefited from their education, and are now in further study or employment. This report was presented to the UMN Board of Directors and Education Board in March and April 1985.

TRAINING AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

Report for July 1985 - July 1986

1. Summary Report.

The Training and Scholarship Programme has been instrumental over the years in helping young people from poor backgrounds and remote villages to receive education at the campus level, mainly training in technical and vocational education, later to be utilised for the development of the community. TSP gives preference to the training of UMN staff personnel and staff members from UMN-related projects. Preference is also given to those coming from under-privileged groups of people such as orphans, children of leprosy parents, scheduled castes/tribes, women and girls.

2. Activities.

During 1985 - 86, the activities were as follows:

- a) 48 scholarships were given for young people under the general scholarship programme, for leadership development in:
 - i) Agriculture
 - ii) Forestry
 - iii) Commerce
 - iv) Education
 - v) Engineering
 - vi) Health Science
 - vii) Secretarial Science and
 - viii) Pure Science
- b) 38 in-service scholarships were granted to staff personnel of the UMN projects, in:
 - i) Rural Development
 - ii) Water Supply and Sanitation
 - iii) Bachelor in Engineering
 - iv) Secretarial Science
 - v) Post Grad. Vocational
 - vi) Public Health
 - vii) MBBS
 - viii) Post Grad. Medicine
- c) Two selection meetings were organised during the period to grant scholarships to new students. In-service requests for training were considered during other meetings besides these.
- d) The visits to the institutions of study both in this country as well as in the sub-continent, has been very useful. This has helped in knowing more about the institutions for different courses, and to learn about the progress made by the students studying at different levels.
- e) A total of 46 have graduated this year under in-service training:

Registered Nurse	3
Nursing Administration	2
Post-Basic Nursing	1
Public Health	1
Secretarial Course	4
Water and Sanitation	1

Under General Scholarships are:

Teacher Training	9
Engineering	8
Pure Science	4
Forestry	3
Commerce	2
Secretarial Science	1
JTA	

f) Student library

A library of books relevant to courses undertaken by scholarship students has been established. Approximately 360 books have been purchased and a further 70 donations received. These books have been accessioned, classified and processed for loan. Cataloguing has been started. Metal book racks and a catalogue cabinet have been purchased. A half-time Library Assistant has been appointed. He has received training in library organisation, classification and cataloguing. He has classified and processed all the new books and operates the book loan system.

g) The TSC Administrator went for a Development Training Course in the UK for a period of 3 months. The course has been useful to him in recognising aspects of development education in respect of leadership development, and in identifying himself as a development motivator to build up awareness, motivation and good attitudes among young people, and in the administration of development aid in the programme.

3. Interrelationships with other projects

- a) The in-service training requests from the UMN projects have grown tremendously over the years and TSC responds to the requests according to their needs.
- b) We give first priority to the training of staff personnel within the UMN.
- c) We encourage the in-service trainees to go back to their sending projects once they finish their training here.
- d) The visits by the TSC Administrator to the Projects are helpful in knowing the training needs in the projects.

4. Evaluation/Research

The responses from the students on general scholarships are still few, making evaluation reports difficult.

5. Personnel

Two full-time and one half-time staff carry out the work of the Training and Scholarship Programme.

3rd Draft
4.4.84

C O N T R A C T

Between the ... Language School and the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) for the provision of Language Teaching facilities.

In entering into this contract the ... Language School agrees to provide language tuition to members of the United Mission to Nepal on the following terms:

1. The quality and standard of oral and written proficiency of the UMN students shall be at least equal to that of the past two years (1982 and 1983) as determined by the results of the LPI tests administered in the years in question.
2. The course offered will continue to contain the components contained in the course offered in 1983/84, that is:
 - a) choice between LAMP learning methods and language school methods
 - b) language laboratory facility
 - c) village stay for at least three weeks
 - d) a mixture of single and group lessons, with at least 3 lessons per day offered in the basic course
 - e) LPI tests to monitor progress
 - f) provision for the UMN to arrange a weekend retreat after one month of the basic course
 - g) provision for UMN to organise its Orientation component, usually consisting of one hour per day, four days per week of the basic course (excluding village stay and any other similar periods out of Kathmandu)
 - h) provision for UMN to organise work orientation where needed for certain students during a pre-determined week of the course. (Students not taking this orientation will be expected to continue with normal studies, and the time taken for this work orientation will be up to a maximum of one week, but less if possible.) Time spent in work orientation will be paid for by UMN as normal language study if it cannot be covered in other ways.
3. The ... Language School shall provide syllabuses for First, Second, and Advanced courses, having general language as per the syllabuses of the ... Language School, and professional and religious materials etc., as requested by UMN.
4. The UMN shall have the right to appoint one member to the ... Language School Board to represent the interests and needs of the UMN. The interests, needs, and suggestions of the UMN shall receive top priority and any changes deemed necessary to serve the UMN and its needs shall be brought about.
5. All financial responsibilities such as payment of taxes, rent of buildings, salaries of staff etc., shall be borne by the ... Language School.
6. Tests, certification, annual reports, and exam reports shall be prepared during the year as mutually agreed with the UMN.
7. Language School facilities for the basic course and a small amount of advanced learning shall continue in the Thapathali area, Kathmandu.

8. The ... Language School shall be registered in the concerned department of HMG/N according to the laws of the land and its byelaws.
9. A full basic course for new UMN workers shall consist of a five month period, in which the village stay(3 weeks), work orientation (up to 1 week), and holidays for workers' Conference (1 week), Easter (2 days), Christmas(1 day), Dasain (1 week) and other agreed national holidays may be included. The number of days of full tuition shall be normally 100 per session.
10. The equipment, furniture, books and booklets defined in the attached inventory shall be bought from the UMN at a price of Rs. 160,000/- (one lakh sixty thousand) This price included copyright to the courses developed over the years by the UMN and used in the Language School. However, if for any reason this contract is deemed null and void then either party (the UMN and the ... Language School) shall have the right to use these courses provided due acknowledgement is given to the authors and to the UMN. In such an event the UMN guarantees not to sell such materials to non-UMN members.
11. The ... Language School shall provide tutors for UMN projects in various parts of Nepal according to the request of the UMN within the terms of this contract. In all projects other than the Language School the project shall provide the teaching room and the furniture needed.
12. There will be a maximum of 40 students offered by the UMN at any one time in the Language School, and 30 is the desired optimum.
13. The UMN will pay the costs of 1 hour of orientation, 4 days a week, according to the programme worked out by the concerned UMN officer, and the ... Language School will provide the time and the room (if possible) for this orientation.
14. This contract shall be deemed valid for a period of three years from 1st Shrawan 2041. On 15th Baishakh each year the UMN and the ... Language School will negotiate a sub-contract which defines the number of hours of tuition and the number of teachers required for the coming year. The total cost of the contract will be based on Rs. 8,30,000, with the cost of living index published by the Nepal Rastra Bank applied each year as an inflationary factor.
15. In the event of UMN having less students, the UMN guarantees not to reduce its level of commitment by more than 20% each year at the Language School, and 30% per year in the projects.
16. In the event of any of the terms of this contract not being met, either party may give three months of termination, and will fulfill the terms of the contract during the period of notice.

be

17. In the event of the UMN being asked to cease its work in Nepal by His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the UMN shall have the right to terminate the contract after three months,
18. At the end of the initial three year contract the ... Language School and the UMN shall have the right to negotiate a new basic contract.

Signed:

For and on behalf of the UMN:

For and on behalf of the
... Language School:

2nd Draft
1st April 1984

S U B - C O N T R A C T

Between the ... Language School and the United Mission to Nepal (UMN), defining the hours of tuition and number of teachers required to fulfill the Contract for Language tuition for the period 1st Shrawan 2041 to end of Ashar 2042.

1. The ... Language School will provide basic courses of 5 months for both LAMP and Language School as defined in the contract, plus one teacher for 5 hours a day for other or advanced students. The number of teachers' hours thus provided at the School and for LAMP will therefore be 13,600 per year.
2. The ... Language School will provide the services of 7(seven) tutors in other projects of the UMN, giving a total of 7,700 hours per year.
3. If the UMN needs more teaching hours, and if the ... Language School can offer more hours, then they will be charged for at a rate of:
Rs. 39 per single lesson
Rs. 27 per group lesson
Rs. 10,320 for a full 5 month course.
If, however, the ... Language School is unable to make provision for extra hours, then the UMN is free to seek language tuition for these extra lessons elsewhere. If the UMN is unable to take up all of the hours provided for in this contract then the UMN will fulfill its full financial obligations provided the rest of the terms of the contract are met, if it cannot be covered in other ways. (Such as translation work, recruitment of advanced students or workers from other organizations)
4. Normally each student will receive 1 single lesson, 2 group lessons (between 2 and 7 students), and half an hour of lab tuition per day of the basic course.
5. The UMN will pay Rs. 8,30,000(eight lakh thirty thousand repees) for the period of this subcontract for language tuition, plus Rs. 50,000 to help cover overheads in the initial stages of the contract. The total sum of Rs. 8,80,000 will be paid in two installments in the ratio of 7:6, the first being due on 1st Shrawan and the second on 1st Magh.

The total sum for the 2nd year of the contract will be based on Rs. 8,30,000, but will be adjusted (a) for the number of students offered and hours required, (b) by the cost of living index, defined in section 14 of the Contract. In addition a sum of Rs. 25,000 will be paid for the second year to help cover overheads. In the third year this overhead payment will not be made.

Page 2.

This Sub contract shall be subsidiary to and subject in all counts to the Contract negotiated for three years for language tuition between the UMN and the ...Language School and effective from 1st Shrawan 2041. It shall be renegotiated by 15th Baishakh each year and will take effect from 1st Shrawn each year.

Signed:

For and on behalf of the UMN : For and behalf of the
... Language School :

Date:

Contract amount 100,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) is to be paid in two equal instalments of Rs. 50,000/- each. The first instalment is to be paid on 15th Baishakh 2041 and the second on 15th Baishakh 2042.

Contract amount 100,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) is to be paid in two equal instalments of Rs. 50,000/- each. The first instalment is to be paid on 15th Baishakh 2041 and the second on 15th Baishakh 2042.

NEPALISATION in practice in the Education Board

A) The Education Board is generally working in projects which are already under Nepali leadership. The very nature of our work dictates this, since our policy is to work in established government schools and institutions, and in cooperation with government.

1. All of our school teachers are seconded to schools with Nepali Head-masters and Management Committees.
2. Mahendra Bhawan School was established as a mission school, but since 1975 has been running fully and effectively under Nepali leadership.
3. In Jumla Project, KTS is under Nepali leadership with an HMG/Local Management Committee, and a Nepali co-Principal working alongside our UMN co-Principal. All of the teaching posts in KTS are scheduled to be handed over to Nepali staff within a 10 year period. This process has already begun.
4. Teacher Trainers are seconded to government institutions and are working within that framework.
5. GAMV Pokhara is scheduled to become an English medium school in 1985, and we will be placing up to six workers there. We have over the past 10 years phased out our UMN leadership of the school. However even though we are moving back into the school with personnel, there is built into the agreement a phase turing over again to Nepali leadership. The challenge upon us is to perform this task more effectively than we were able to do last time, when some people felt that we handed over too early. In retrospect I do not believe that this is a valid criticism. but that the difficulties in the school have been caused not by UMN handing over to Nepali leadership, but rather by a combination of unforeseen circumstances.

B) We are also engaged in a number of service operations, which are run by the UMN. In terms of personnel and output these are less intensive than our operations listed above. The operations listed above are accounting for 37 filled posts by UMN appointees at the present time, with more to be filled in the future; those below account for 9 posts filled with no increase anticipated in the immediate future. They are as follows :

- IOP was handed over to Nepali leadership in 1981.
- Training & Scholarship Committee was handed over to Nepali leadership in 1976.
- Business School has only operated for 1 full year so far and has a built in programme to hand over to Nepali leadership within 5 years of operation, or close down.
- SFAF is a less-than-half time operation and as yet there are no plans for handing over to Nepali leadership.
- Children's Hostel. There are no plans for handing over to Nepali leadership.
- NFE has 2 posts. 1 was filled in 1980 with an expatriate and 1 in 1981 with a Nepali. Our plan is to consolidate these 2 posts, and the work done by them, and although there are no written plans for handing over to Nepali leadership for the 1 expatriate post as yet, this is certainly an area that eventually will be filled by a competent Nepali.
- Cultural Resource Worker, no plans for handing over to Nepali leadership.
- Material Development Programme. This is a part-time operation. We have tried unsuccessfully to hire Nepali full time writers, and feel that if this is to be a viable program in the long run, we must establish it first. It is therefore too early to talk of Nepali leadership.
- Consultant Librarian. We have no plans yet for handing over to Nepali leadership, but one of the main purposes of the program is to train Nepali librarians in various projects.

Richard Clark
March 1984

2/31/3 Economic Development

1 —
2 —
3 —
4 —
31.
3.

Weitere Trennblätter lieferbar:
1652 in 6 Druckfarben

LEITZ Trennblätter chamois
1650 Lochung hinterklebt
1654 Lochung mit Ösen

Hanns-Uve Schwedler
Gossner Mission
Gossner Haus
Hanjerystrasse 19/20
1000 Berlin 41
West Germany

Eingegangen

14. Sep. 1990

Erledigt:.....

7 September, 1990

Dear Hanns-Uve,

I trust you are doing well. I am fine and very happy to be re-united with my family after 5 months of studies! I completed the Master's degree course work at the end of July. We are now preparing for our return to Nepal which will be October 8th. We look forward to going home.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from the Director of the Program in Intercultural Management, verifying that I have completed the academic course work. I will write my thesis in Nepal. The program allows me to do a "product" thesis which will directly benefit UMN. I have discussed several possibilities with Ed Metzler, all of which could have strategic importance to the mission's work.

Once again I want to thank-you for contributing to this study program.

God's peace,

Jim A. Alexander

Jim Alexander
20808 Echo Lake Road
Snohomish, WA. 98290
USA (Until Oct. 8; after that: c/o UMN)

July 28, 1990

To whom it may concern:

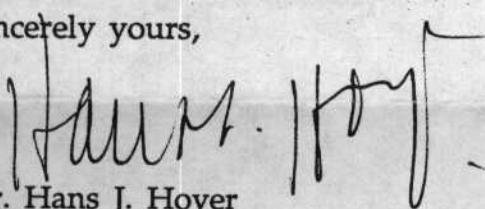
This is to certify that Mr. Jim Alexander has just completed the academic course work required in the Master's Program in Intercultural Management in the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont, U.S.A.

The graduate Program in Intercultural Management prepares individuals for professional careers as managers with organizations engaged in international development and other areas of human service such as small enterprise development, community development and appropriate technology. Coursework includes development of skills for problem analysis; project design, implementation and evaluation; international development administration; financial management; human resource management; and cross-cultural communication and teamwork. Students are also prepared for professional roles as trainers, consultants or human resource officers in NGO's.

Mr. Alexander has been an outstanding student completing his work with high standards and commitment. He is a serious professional who contributed significantly to the program at time elevating the level of discussions due to his analytical abilities and in-depth, relevant development background. He is a natural and thoughtful leader and was highly respected by the members of this community including both faculty and fellow students.

It was a pleasure and challenge to have had such a highly qualified and capable professional on campus. Please do not hesitate to contact me directly if you require additional insights.

Sinceley yours,



Dr. Hans J. Hoyer
PIM Director

HJH/dm



KIPLING ROAD
P.O. BOX 676
BRATTLEBORO
VERMONT
05301
USA

TELEPHONE
802 257 7751

CABLE
EXPERIMENT
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VERMONT

TELEX
6817462
EXPER UW

2/31-3

4/24/5.3.80

Hanns-Uve Schwedler
Gossner Mission
Gossner Haus
Hanjerystrasse 19/20
1000 Berlin 41
West Germany

20 February, 1990

Dear Hanns-Uve,

Hello from the US. We made it here safely and although arriving just before Christmas is a hectic time, we settled in alright. Since then we have been doing much travelling, meeting friends and renewing contact with those who have been praying for and supporting us.

I will begin my study program in just about three weeks. I am greatly looking forward to the time there, but to be separated from my family for five months will not be easy.

Hanns-Uve, have you transferred the \$3000 you mentioned Gossner could put toward my study program to UMN yet? I will need to have access to that money fairly soon. If I recall correctly, the plan was to place that money, via UMN into my personal account held with UMN. I would then transfer that NRs amount to another member of our mission's account with UMN and credit our account here in the states in dollars from their account. What I need to know is when that money is sent from Gossner to UMN so that I can get US\$ here to pay my tuition costs. So, I will await that information from you.

I am also enclosing a copy of a recent letter to DU for your information. I have not heard of their decision concerning supporting us and I am becoming conscious of how fast the time is passing. Before long we will have to finalize our plans to return to Nepal.

I want to again express our thanks for your help, support and friendship.

Sincerely,

Jim A. Alexander

Jim Alexander
c/o 210 Cadiz Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
U.S.A.

Christoph Dehn
Dienste in Übersee
Section C, DU
Gerokstrasse 17
D 7000 Stuttgart 1
West Germany

20 February, 1990

Dear Christoph,

Greetings from the USA. We have been here since just before Christmas, and although the adjustments are familiar, they are adjustments all the same. As a family we are well and settled in one place now for some time. Well, at least the family is settled for awhile, I will be leaving for another part of the U.S. to start my study program in a few weeks time. I look forward to that although the separation will not be easy.

Christoph, I am wondering if any further discussion has taken place there concerning DU supporting us. I received a letter from Klaus Baer several months ago that indicated discussions and consultations were still taking place. We are planning a return to Nepal in September or October if our support for the coming term is sufficient. Since we need to begin preparations for returning to UMN, whether or not support from DU is possible is information which would help us much in considering what our options are.

I don't want to appear that I am "pressing" for a decision, I am not doing that. However, I am mindful that our time here is passing quickly.

Mr. Baer mentioned that you were not well around the time of the birth of your child. I hope that it wasn't serious.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Jim A. Alexander

Jim Alexander
c/o 210 Cadiz Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
U.S.A.

cc. Hanns - Ute Scheller / Gossner Mission

2/31-3

Jim Alexander
c/o 210 Cadiz Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

USA

March, 1990

Dear Jim,

Thank you very much for your letter. It is good to hear, that everything developed quite well and that you settled in alright. I am sure however, that it will be an exciting and exhausting time - being at home, adapting to the old/new lifestyle again, visiting friends and relatives, studying, planning etc. etc.

Though it most likely will only be a drop in the ocean, we transferred an amount of DM 5 400.-- to your account held with the UMN at the end of January. It should be there by now. I do hope, that it will be possible to transfer it somehow to the US. May I remind you of our arrangement to remit this amount again to the UMN if you will not return to Nepal.

Hoping, that you and your family are well, I remain

Yours sincerely

Hanns-Uve Schwedler

UMN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Minutes of the meeting held on March 16th and 17th 1987 (2nd and 3rd Chaitra 2043) in the Board Room, Thapathali, Kathmandu.

Roll Call

Voting members: Mr Howard Barclay, UMN Executive Director, Chairman
Mr Bir Bahadur Khawas, Executive Committee Appointee
(part time)
Mr Bob Yoder, Executive Committee Appointee (absent)
Mr Gordon McConkey, Staff Representative, Butwal and
companies
Mr Gerhard Honold Staff Representative, non-Butwal
Mr Al Schlorholtz, Economic Development Secretary
Mr Erling Wennemyr, Treasurer
Mr Lionel Mackay, AEDS, Engineering/Industrial
Mr Pete Quesenberry, AEDS, Rural Development
Mr Trevor Durston, DCS Director
Mr Guenter Beyrich, RDC Director
Mr David Ramse, AKP Director
Mr Andrew Bulmer, Surkhet Project Director
Coopted members: Mr K P Choudhary, Butwal PMC Appointee
Mr Devi Prasad Poudyal, AKP PMC Appointee
Mr Krishna Rawal, RDC PMC Appointee
Mr Jens Olesen, Industrial Development Coordinator
Mr Graeme Gugeri, Management Consultant (part-time)
Mr Jim Alexander, AEDS Rural Development
Mr Willem van Dis, RDC Director designate

Devotions

March 16th Mr Al Schlorholtz
March 17th Mr Howard Barclay

Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted as presented.

EDB-1/87 Approval of the Minutes of the Meeting on October 6th & 7th
1986.

The minutes were approved.

I. GENERAL MATTERS

EDB-2/87 Actions of the Executive and Finance Committees relating to
EDB

These were reviewed. Where further actions were taken by
EDB, they are recorded under the appropriate headings in
these minutes.

EDB-3/87

General report by EDS

The EDS presented a written report highlighting the plans for the different projects. This was in two sections, one for Engineering and Industrial Development and one for Rural Development. This was to reflect the decision of the UMN Board that the EDB would be divided into these two parts.

II. ORGANISATIONAL MATTERS

EDB-4/87

EDB Seminars (EDB-59/86).

Al Schlorholtz gave a report on his plans for future seminar work after his return in August from a short home assignment. This would give Projects interested in possible seminar visits time to make tentative plans. It is suggested that such visits begin after the 1987 Dasai season.

Items for such seminars could include:

- Review of UMN Aims, Purposes, History.
- Specific overview of the Area in which the Project is.
- Review of the Project/Program Objectives and Activities.
- Review of the Seventh Five Year Plan of HMG/N.
- The concept of and Theology of Development.
- Biblical Studies on the Purpose of God/His Action in our midst.
- A Christian Pattern of Life.
- Life in relation to the world.
- Other items as requested by the Project.

EDB-5/87

Initiation of Research and development (EDB-62/86)

A report was presented by the committee appointed by the EDB. This report contained the recommendation that UMN should formulate an overall policy for establishing the priority for items on which development work should be done. It was also recommended that a feasibility study should be carried out before work is started on any new areas of research and development, and some suggestions as to items covered in this study were listed.

There was general agreement with the recommendation that there should be feasibility studies, and it was suggested that, in addition to the points listed, there should be a statement of the stage at which development would be halted. This could be given in terms of time or financial limits, or of other factors.

There was also extended discussion about the implementation of new technologies in projects. Concern had arisen out of recent experience with the ram pumps, and the following points were mentioned:

- a) Projects should be told clearly before they implement new technology what development stage the technology is at, and what the risk of failure or difficulties is.

- b) There was concern about involving communities in the implementation of new technology. Because of the possibility of expectations being easily raised, it would be wise not to involve communities too much where there is a risk of the technology failing.
- c) There is a considerable difference between the implementation of new technology at DCS and RDC, and the situation in rural projects. As far as possible field tests should be done at DCS or RDC, or as near as possible to them.
- d) There is a clear need for better communication between DCS and RDC and rural projects in the process of implementing new technologies.

It was RESOLVED to refer the paper to the Rural Development and Engineering and Industrial Development Secretaries for further work and implementation.

EDB-6/87

UMN structure and authority (EDB-6/86, EC(2)-16/86, 20/86, BD-10/86, 15/86)

The decisions of the UMN Board in response to the UMN Management Study were noted, and in particular the decision to divide the EDB into two Functional areas. It was noted that it was proposed that the name Engineering and Industrial Development Board would be used instead of Industrial Development Board.

There had been discussion at a number of PMCs about the emphasis on a primary sector approach, and it was noted that this needed clarification. It was also noted that limits would need to be established for the work of projects; input from projects would be needed to enable those limits to be realistically established by administration.

There was also need for the lines of authority for seconded personnel to be clarified, and in particular what was the nature of their relationship to the Functional Secretary to whom they related for professional rather than administrative matters.

There was also discussion of the process of implementation of the recommendations of the Management Study. The following points were made:

- a) The next stage in the process would be for Functional Secretaries and the Management Consultant to visit projects and assist Project Directors in formulating the structure of projects.

- b) The role of the Coordinating Committee would be crucial: it would be their duty to see that inputs were received on key issues, and that they were presented to the Executive Committee. They should not duplicate the work of the Executive, which was to be widely representative.
- c) If there was more consultation between Functional Secretaries and Project Directors, less time would be taken up at CC than had been taken in Functional Board meetings about project long term plans.
- d) It would be important that the levels of authority and decision making in the new structure were clearly understood.

EDB-7/87

Structure and function of new Functional Boards

The Management Study had recommended that Functional Boards would become professional and technical advisory groups, rather than administrative bodies. A paper was presented to the meeting, which suggested that, rather than having single committees performing these functions, a number of working groups would be established to deal with particular areas of responsibility. In discussion the following points were raised:

- a) There should be a limit to the number of such groups: considering the recommended span of control of people, a maximum of 3 or 4 groups should be set up under one Functional Board.
- b) There was value in Project Directors meeting together as a group.
- c) That such groups should be given single tasks to be performed within a specified time frame. (It was recognised that there would be a few groups, for instance in dealing with policies in relation to Industrial development, that would continue in existence.)
- d) Concern was expressed that we would be replacing a single committee with a larger number of committees which would then enlarge and perpetuate themselves.

III. PERSONNEL MATTERS AND APPOINTMENTS

EDB-8/87

Training of Project Directors (EDB-64/86)

Concern was expressed that there had still been no formal training of Project Directors. There was strong feeling that this should be implemented: also that such training should have a wider scope than UMN, but should include management staff of related companies.

In addition to formal training, it was suggested that when Project Directors met together there could be some discussions of management matters.

A request was made that a general job description for Project Directors should be prepared.

EDB-9/87

UMN EDB personnel: arrivals and new offers

A verbal report was given on the arrival of the following:

Wade and Chryse Bradshaw
Jonathan and Sue Smye
Fred Swindell
Tim Thomas and June Thomasson

The list of EDB enquiries was received for information.

EDB-10/87

Approved UMN personnel posts under EDB (EDB-66/86)

The list of EDB post changes was presented for information. The list of posts is attached as APPENDIX I.

A request was made that the post of Development Consultant, under Headquarters should be moved to RDC Kathmandu.

EDB-11/87

Nomination for new Functional Secretaries (EDB-67/86, BD-15/86)

The Executive Director had circulated Board Appointees about the appointments to be made to the posts of Engineering and Industrial Development Secretary and Rural Development Secretary.

A scrutiny committee was appointed which recommended names to the meeting.

It was RESOLVED to nominate Lionel Mackay to the post of Engineering and Industrial Development Secretary, and Peter Quesenberry to the post of Rural Development Secretary.

EDB-12/87

A1 Schlorholtz

Warm appreciation was expressed to A1 Schlorholtz for the long service which he had given in the post of Economic Development Secretary. It was noted how he had taken up this post, against his expectations, and had held it for seven years. Particular appreciation was expressed for the way in which he had prepared the way for the handover of responsibilities to the new Functional Secretaries.

We look forward to A1 and Peggy returning after furlough and taking up a new ministry in UMN.

EDB-13/87

Assistant Functional Secretary posts (EDB-68/86)

Concern was expressed regarding the workload of the new Functional Secretaries. It was RESOLVED:

- a) To request that posts be established for an Assistant Rural Development Secretary and an Assistant Engineering and Industrial Development Secretary.
- b) To nominate Jim Alexander to the post of Assistant Rural Development Secretary.

EDB-14/87

Butwal Project Director (BP-4/87, EDB-7/86 d)

It was noted that it was proposed to change the title of the Butwal Project Secretary to Butwal Project Director. It was RESOLVED to appoint Trevor Durston to this post.

EDB-15/87

Appointment to committees (EDB-69/86)

It was RESOLVED to make the following appointments:

- a) Executive Committee Gerhard Honold
There was discussion of the need for 2 representatives, considering the creation of 2 Functional Boards. It was suggested that the Coordinating Committee could appoint a second representative if they felt it was appropriate.
- b) Personnel Policy Committee Willem van Dis
- c) Audit Committee Lionel Mackay and Peter Quesenberry
- d) LOP PMC Janna de Zwaan
- e) Training and Scholarship Committee Jim Alexander Tan Shwu Eng

EDB-16/87

Staff representatives' reports

- a) non-Butwal and companies
Gerhard Honold reported concern that, given the 2 very different areas of work which would be represented by the 2 new Functional Boards, there should be 2 representatives at the Coordinating Committee, even though this would increase the size of the committee.
- b) Butwal
There was no report.

IV. PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES' MATTERS

Butwal PMC and ASO

EDB-17/87

Butwal Project Structure (EDB-61/86, BP-4/87)

A proposal for a revised structure, with an organisational chart was presented. There was discussion about the relationship of activities which were not official UMN programmes to the Project. This was referred to the Project for further discussion.

It was RESOLVED to accept the proposal as a working document, to be implemented from July 1987.

EDB-18/87

Evaluation of industrial development work in Butwal (EDB-63/86, BP-16/87 1)

A revised budget proposal for the evaluation was presented. It was reported that work on this had started, with a number of components:

1. An evaluation of the BTI training system.
2. A general perspective of the industrial set-up in Butwal.
3. A historical perspective on Butwal Project.
4. The total ex-patriate man-hour contribution to Butwal.
5. The socio-economic condition of past and present employees of UMN-related companies, as well as of those who have never been employees.
6. A summary report, incorporating the results of the above studies, to be conducted by the Cranfield Institute of Management, of the UK>

It was RESOLVED to recommend the revised budget of Rs. 259,000 (increased from Rs. 134,000) to the Executive Committee.

EDB-19/87

BWI Report (BP-6/87, EDB-71/86)

A report was given of the current situation in BWI. It was noted that a grant of Rs. 75,000 had been requested by the last EDB, as an advance towards share investment in BWI, to match the contribution from the workers' Trust Fund. It was noted that there was a possibility of using this amount in a more flexible way, and that it was suggested that a portion of this could be given as a grant to the Trust Fund to enable them to purchase shares with a real value equivalent to their own investment.

It was RESOLVED to approve the request that this grant be used flexibly, noting that the matter would be discussed at the forthcoming AGM of BWI.

EDB-20/87

Policy for housing and other facilities for UMN personnel assigned to Companies (BP-8/87, EDB-87/79)

A new policy, to replace the one earlier approved, had been proposed and discussed at the Butwal Coordinating Committee.

It was RESOLVED to approve the policy, to be implemented with effect from January 1987. The policy is attached as APPENDIX II.

EDB-21/87

Handover of UMN shares (BP-9/87, BD-10/87 App I, 13)

It was RESOLVED to approve the recommendation that the Engineering and Industrial Development Secretary and Industrial Development Coordinator draw up a proposal for the handover of UMN shares in the Gobar Gas Company. Suggested parties for receiving the shares include the ADBN, the Department of Soil Science, the Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

EDB-22/87

Gobar Gas Promotion and Extension Programme (BP-10/87, EDB-76/86)

It was reported that the Gobar Gas Company had approached UMN about the possibility of extending the programme for another 3 year period, but that a formal proposal had not yet been submitted. It was also noted that the Board of the Company had discussed the possibility of approaching UNICEF and other agencies for the possibility of funding.

It was RESOLVED to inform the Company that it would be very difficult to fund this programme in an on-going way, and to encourage them to approach other agencies as soon as possible.

EDB-23/87

New budgets (BP-12/87)

It was RESOLVED to recommend the following new budgets:

a) Management Consultancy Programme

This was recommended to be approved as a recurring budget, with a budget for 1987/8 of Rs. 71,200. It was requested that detailed plans for courses be drawn up several months ahead.

b) Roofing Tiles Programme

A new 3 year budget for 1988/91 of Rs. 395,700 was recommended.

EDB-24/87

ITID agreement progress report (BP-17/87, EDB-79/86)

It was reported that the Finance Ministry had indicated that the agreement was being held up because of difficulties in the request for exemption of Income Tax. They had agreed in principle that this exemption should be granted, but were uncertain regarding the best mechanism for achieving this. They had suggested that we investigate the possibility of establishing a revolving fund. Concern was expressed that this issue should not delay the agreement for another long period of time.

EDB-25/87

Implementation of UMN Forestry Policy (EDB-48/86)

Written statements on this had been given in the annual reports for 1985/6. It was noted that many programmes had a bearing on this policy, involving efforts to reduce the dependency on fuel wood.

It was also noted that BPF was currently facing a difficult situation regarding the supply of timber.

EDB-26/87

Handover of BTI to HMG/N (EDB-77/86)

The proposed date for the handover of BTI to HMG/N was discussed. It was felt that, in view of the changes which would come about when the ITID agreement was implemented, it would be wise to delay the handover.

It was RESOLVED to delay the handover of BTI until 2 to 3 years after the ITID agreement had been implemented.

Rural Development Centre PMC

EDB-27/87

Appointment of RDC Director (RDC PMC-5/87, EDB-73/85)

It was RESOLVED to appoint Willem van Dis as RDC Director.

Appreciation was expressed to Guenter and Gerti Beyrich for the valuable contribution which they had given to RDC. In particular there was appreciation for the stability which Guenter had given to RDC.

EDB-28/87

Relationship of RDC to other Projects (RDC PMC-6/87)

It was noted that:

- a) No payments need be made by UMN Projects to RDC for RDC visits and services, other than those included in special arrangements made between the Projects and RDC.
- b) RDC will develop and offer to UMN projects the idea of team visits. These will consist of members of several RDC programmes, in order to reduce the number of project visits required.

EDB-29/87

New and extended programme budgets (RDC PMC-7/87)

It was RESOLVED to recommend the following to the Finance and Executive Committees:

- a) A new 3 year plan and budget for the Water Systems Consultancy for 1986-9. The total budget is Rs. 1,259,000.
- b) The TREES 1985-8 3 year programme budget is extended to 1989 to bring it in line with other RDC programmes. The total programme budget is increased to Rs. 2,681,900.

EDB-30/87

RDC 1987/8 plans and budgets

It was noted that the Studies and Evaluation Programme had been changed to a recurring budget, and the Library had been moved from being part of SEP to the administration.

Andhikhola Project PMC and ASO

EDB-31/87

Irrigation Programme Agreement (AKPMC-6/87, EDB-88/86)

It was reported that there had been extensive informal consultations regarding the agreement, and that it was hoped soon to visit the Department of Irrigation, Hydrology and Meteorology to discuss the draft agreement with them. It was expected that we would soon be able to submit the agreement formally.

The current draft of the agreement was discussed, and changes were noted. In particular it was noted that there were significant changes to the proposed method of financing the construction of the scheme.

It was RESOLVED to approve the draft as presented, and to authorise further negotiations and the presentation of the agreement to HMG/N. The draft is attached as APPENDIX III.

EDB-32/87

Andhikhola Forestry Assistance Programme Agreement
(AKPMC-7/87, EDB-135/85)

It was reported that the proposal which had originally been submitted to the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation had been returned by the National Planning Commission with some questions for clarification. The answers to those questions had recently been submitted to the Ministry, and they had already forwarded them to the National Planning Commission.

EDB-33/87

Andhikhola 1987/8 plans and budgets (AKPMC-8/87)

It was noted that the plans and budgets reflected the restructuring of the project (see EDB-34/87 below).

EDB-34/87

Andhikhola Project restructuring (AKPMC-11/87)

It was noted that there were on-going discussions regarding the restructuring of the Project, following the recommendations of the Management Study. Concern was expressed about the proposed Project Management Committee and its role.

It was RESOLVED that the Andhikhola Project should in the future relate administratively to the Engineering and Industrial Board, but retain strong technical and professional links with the Rural Development Board.

Concern was also expressed about the future workload of the Project in view of the possible irrigation construction work, alongside the hydro-power plant construction and the rural electrification work. The Project Director was urged to study the implications of the work which was planned.

Surkhet Project PMC and ASO

EDB-35/87

Surkhet Project plans and budgets 1987/8 (SP-4/87)

It was noted that revised budgets had been worked out: also that there was a difference between the 3 year programme budget for UMN funding purposes, and the 5 year budget which was to be presented to HMG/N. The 3 year totals in each case were the same, and the budget for HMG/N was different so as to give a regular increase in the annual figures.

It was RESOLVED to recommend to the Finance and Executive Committees:

- a) The revised budget for 1986/7 of Rs. 1,259,384.
- b) The new 3 year programme budget for 1987/90 of Rs. 4,183,200.
- c) The 5 year budget to be presented to HMG/N, totalling Rs. 7,561,000.

EDB-36/87

Training and Scholarship requests (SP-5/87)

During a discussion regarding a scholarship for a Surkhet Project employee, the following items came up, and were referred to the Education Board for discussion:

- a) What is the distinction between Advanced Training and In-service scholarships?
- b) The request that the Training and Scholarship Committee bear expenses over a certain figure incurred by the employee in making the application.
- c) The request that the Institute of training be located anywhere in the world.

EDB-37/87

Agreement (SP-13/86, EDB-92/86)

It was noted that this was being discussed with the Department of Cottage and Village Industries, and with the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry had suggested that a revolving fund should be set up so as to deal with the question of Income Tax exemption (see EDB-24/87).

Promotion of Apprenticeship Training Programme

EDB-38/87

PAT Programme extension (EDB-93/86)

A proposal was presented for the extension of this programme in order to develop the involvement of industry further. The programme would also assist in the on-going discussion about the future of BTI.

It was RESOLVED to recommend the extension of the programme until July 1988, and to recommend the budget to the Finance and Executive Committees. Some questions were raised regarding the budget, and the Treasurer and Lionel Mackay were authorised to revise the figures.

Other plans and budgets

EDB-39/87

Other plans and budgets not specifically mentioned above were reviewed. It was RESOLVED to recommend them to the Finance and Executive Committees as presented.

V. REPORTS AND REFERRED MATTERS

EDB-40/87

Reports from EDB representatives on non-EDB committees (EDB-97/86)

The following matters were reported:

a) Training and Scholarship Committee

The rules and guidelines were being revised, and would be discussed at the Education Board. The revised rules and guidelines would be circulated to Project Directors.

It was being proposed that in future Advanced Scholarships would be processed by the Coordinating Committee, rather than by the Training and Scholarship Committee.

b) Jumla PMC

It was reported that the PMC had approved an extension to the building programme at Jumla, and a revision of the priorities.

It was also reported that the PMC was proposing a policy that no Board Appointees would be assigned to Jumla until they had had at least 3 months' experience in another Project. Some concern was expressed about the effect of this proposed policy on families. Experience in EDB projects has shown that this can be very unsettling, and EDB therefore requested further discussion at the EB on this. A need for flexibility was expressed.

EDB-41/87

Work in Jajarkot (EDB-99/86)

Peter Quesenberry reported that discussions are continuing about the possible establishment of work at Jajarkot. Possibilities include secondment of teachers to public schools, various health components and the possibility of seconding agriculturalists and foresters to HMG/N.

Much concern was expressed about the work being centred round the hospital, which could lead to the building up of an institution.

The meeting was closed with prayer.



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Service : Liaison : Consultants' Offices
P.O. Box 126, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Telephone : 14457

apprenticeship training : bio-gas research : integrated rural development
industrial development : rural electrification & small turbines and mills

Dr. Hans Uwe-Schmedier
Gossner Mission
Hanojery str. 19-20
1000 Berlin 41
FRG

eingegangen

-7.1.1987

Erledigt

Dear Hans,

I hope that you had a nice Christmas. We did here in Nepal and are now back at work.

In mid-December, I met with Sabine Hausler while I was working in Pokhara. We had a good time talking together and I would like to pass on to you the major points of our discussion (as I remember them.)

Moving to Kathmandu - Sabine does not feel it necessary to move to Kathmandu at this time. It has not been easy for her living in Pokhara, but yet she does not feel that a move to Kathmandu would necessarily make life easier for her. She would like to stay in Pokhara.

Length of term - Sabine would definitely like to finish this term out to its completion. I mentioned that we would support her if she made a decision to return home earlier but she said that she did not wish to. Although I did not specifically ask her about her plans for marriage at this point in time, I took her answer regarding length of term as an indirect answer that she is not considering marriage now for a period of at least 2 years.

Well, that is all I can think of now. May God bless you in this new year as you seek to follow Him and serve Him.

Yours faithfully,

Peter

Pete Guesenberry
Assistant Economic Development Secretary (Rural Development)

cc: Sabine Hausler
Guenther Bevrich

2131/4 Revol development

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Jim Alexander
Rural Development Secretary
UMN P.B.126

The Hague, 21-01-1991

Kathmandu

NEPAL

Dear Jim,

thanks for your letter of last November. I only got it now because my mail from home is not forwarded to me here, so please note my new address.

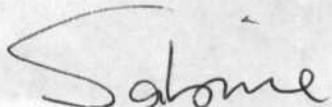
Well, things are going quite well for me here. I have not finished my research paper yet and at the same time started out on a new project, the writing of a report on "Women, Environment and Sustainable Development" which I do together with a friend who also participated in my course on "Politics of Alternative Development Strategies". She is from Poland and took part in an ecology movement there.

My time at the ISS has been very stimulating and has opened up entirely new horizons to me. Even though it is a whole different world when one works on the level of theory, I have learned to appreciate and see the necessity to do so, most or maybe almost everything that we think and do out in the field springs out of theory that has been produced by some people somewhere. I have developed a special interest to challenge the things that we do out in development on a theoretical level, being inside the belly of the monster, so to speak.

My new job will last until about August this year and I am not quite sure what will come after that, but I think that at this point my return to Nepal is sort of unlikely. I remember with great fondness working together with you and other UMN'ers and continue to watch the work with great interest- particularly the Women's Group, of course.

If you think I could be of any use to you from this end, please let me know. I would be delighted to help. Please give my greetings to everyone.

God bless,

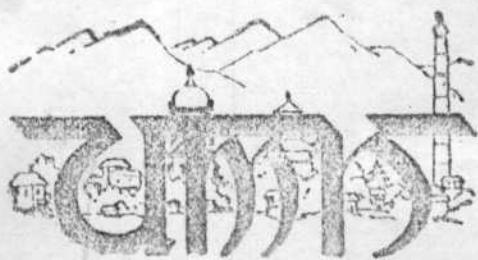


Sabine Haeusler, Tel. (070) 3510 346

cc.: Gossner Mission 

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2509 LS Den Haag

NEDERLAND



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

Executive Director: Mr. Edgar Metzler
Treasurer: Mr. L. Miller

Telephone : 212179, 212131, 212668
Telex : 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams : UMNEPAL
Fax : 977-1-225559
Location : K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:

POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

11 November, 1990

Sabina Hausler
Laehr'scher Jagdweg 69 A
D-1000 Berlin 37
Germany

Dear Sabina,

Well, Sabina, I wonder just how you are doing. You must be near the completion of your course in Holland. I trust it has gone well for you.

We have been back in Nepal for three weeks. It is good to be here. Much has transpired since we left nearly one year ago and yet in so many other ways Nepal is the same; it is still Nepal.

Already I am working full time (as of being back one week) and already I feel tired! Oh well, that is the result of practice, as opposed to theory. I too did a course of studies - a Master's in International Management. It was an interesting experience for me, all of life is of course.

It is now time for you to consider life after school, Sabina, but I imagine you have already given much time to that. What are your plans and are you thinking about a return to Nepal? If so, we want to be looking at the various options and the potential time frame of your return. I and others would like to see you come back. Do drop me a line soon.

God's peace,

Jim Alexander
Rural Development Secretary

cc. Personnel Secretary/UMN
Hanns-Uve Schwedler/Gossner Mission

Jim Alexander
School for International Training
Kipling Road
Brattleboro, Vermont 05301
USA

July 6, 1990

Dear Jim,

Thank you very much for your letter. It was good to hear from you again - especially that you found your studies (altogether) helpful and satisfying.

The political situation here is quite amazing and challenging. I just returned from a meeting with colleagues from 'Gossner Mission in the GDR'. As they have been involved particularly in so called solidarity work (this means making people aware of the problems of christians and others in poor countries), our own work will change toward more inland orientated tasks after unification of the two Gossner Missions. This does not mean of course that we will neglect our present tasks. But it is a great challenge.

Other political events are rather frustrating. We had this currency union (I hope this is the right English word) on July 1. I have been in the GDR on this very day and bought something like a hot dog: DM 6.50. I wonder how the people, earning about DM 1,000 per month, are able to pay for the costs of capitalism, that entered their country too fast and too inconsiderate. It may be the price for democracy.

We just got a long letter from Gerhard. It seems, that things are really changing in Nepal too. Gerhard is full of hope, that not only the political situation is radical changing, but also the mind of the people. And this also seems to have positive effects on the work of UMN. But you are probably informed on these matters.

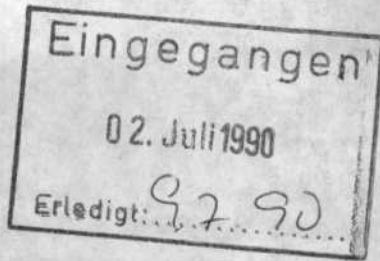
Looking forward to see you in Nepal, I remain

Yours faithfully

Hanns-Uve Schwedler

d:alex 0706.Ptr

Dr. Hanns-Uwe Schwedler
Gossner Mission
Gossner Haus
Hanjerystrasse 19/20
1000 Berlin 41
West Germany



June 23, 1990

Dear Hanns,

I thought it would be good to let you know how things are going for me in this Master's program which Gossner Mission helped fund.

A major dynamic has been my being away from the family for this long. Classes began March 12th. A month ago I was able to make a visit where my wife and children are staying and that was a great reunion to be sure. However, while I was there my wife had to undergo surgery. She is doing fine, the surgery was entirely successful and without complications.

Returning to a rigorous study program after all these years has certainly been a challenge. Academically, I have not found it very difficult, but in terms of the amount of activity required, it has been intense. The program has suffered somewhat from there being such a wide representation of experience amongst the student body. Some are making their first entrance into the development and management field and others, like myself have been at it for quite some time. This has been a challenge for the faculty who are trying to meet the needs of such a diverse group. The tendency in the first term was to stick to quite basic material, which I found somewhat disappointing. This present term is much more advanced. However, throughout my time here I have found the faculty very helpful and much learning and dialogue has taken place outside of the structured program.

I will be finishing up here August 18. I then join my family, make our way to Seattle, Washington and prepare for our return to Nepal the first week of October. We are very much looking forward to our return. I spoke to UMN last week. They say that the situation is basically stable, but there is still isolated incidents which remind all that there is still a lot of tension under the surface. The new general agreement has yet to be signed, but the government has extended the old one for a further six months. We trust that visas will not be a problem.

Thank-you once again for your part in making this opportunity to study a reality. I believe UMN will benefit from this as we continue to serve the people of Nepal.

God's peace,

Jim A. Alexander

Jim Alexander
School for International Training
Kipling Road
Brattleboro, Vermont 05301 USA

Jim Alexander
School for International Training
Kipling Road
Brattleboro, Vermont 05301
USA

19 July 1990

Dear Jim,

hoping, that you received our telefax today, I would also like to inform you by a normal letter (I still do not trust this modern stuff) about the whereabouts of DM 5.400, which we promised you. We have transferred the money to the UMN, which has been confirmed in March. I just wrote a letter to Lynn too, asking him to make inquiries regarding the whereabouts of the money.

Hoping, that it will be on your account soon, and looking forward to see you in November, I remain

Yours Sincerely

2/31-4

Christoph Dehn
Dienste in Übersee
Section III: Asia & Northeastern Africa Special Programs
Gerokstrasse 17
D 7000 Stuttgart 1
West Germany

Dear Christoph,

1 November, 1989

Thank-you for your letter of 13 October. I see my recent letter to you must have passed your letter in route somewhere between Nepal and Germany. I find it very encouraging that the proposals we both mentioned are seemingly the same.

Yesterday Hanns-Uve Schwedler spent time with me discussing what you are suggesting as a sponsorship possibility. As I indicated to you in my last letter, a co-sponsorship with our present mission is really what we would prefer, but we were not sure if that would be an option. We now see that perhaps it is.

Hanns-Uve suggested that I give you an outline of what our financial package is at present and what the amount is that we need to come up to in order to have full support. In fact, this is an exercise we did about six months ago at ITAG's request; one of the outcomes of that was the decision we made to approach another mission for sponsorship.

Let me explain how our financial system is set up. We do not receive a designated support amount from ITAG. ITAG has operated as a sending mission for people who are able to raise their own total support. Therefore, each person/family is responsible for their own fund-raising. ITAG offers administrative, logistic and pastoral support to those who are overseas. Personnel under ITAG raise their own support through independent deputation among churches and friends known to them. The largest number of people who go through ITAG take professional positions in China. These people have contracts with the Chinese government which pays for their basic needs. The amount they need to raise, therefore, is small in comparison with those of us in other mission/development roles. All of us give 15% of the money we are able to raise to ITAG to help cover overhead costs. The rest of the organization's expenses are made up through an independent financial base which helps support the mission, rather than specific individuals. ITAG is a fairly new mission, eight years old. As their public relations operation expands they may take on more of a role in personnel financing, but that will not take place in the near future.

We were the first people to go overseas under our mission and in those days we did not think about holidays, medical insurance, pension, resettlement, children's schooling, inflation, etc. We simply got enough funds together to get us overseas and to meet our basic living expenses. Well, this has changed. Expenses have

greatly increased but our support base has not. Therefore, we have developed a support budget which is felt to be a reasonable one for our next term, and in so doing we have discovered that we receive only one third of that amount through our present supporters.

Let me outline for you the support budget our mission asked us to develop. I should add that this budget reflects the total costs involved in our being overseas per month. *Basic living stipend (including holiday, American taxes, all recurrent expenses and capital expenditure): \$1500. Social security package (pension, resettlement): \$590. North American assignment -- furlough, deputation (includes outgoing and return airfare and expenses incurred while in the States - we do not have unemployment insurance): \$325. Medical insurance: \$150. Per-capita grant and supplement housing expense: \$200. Children's education (based on two children attending the British Primary School, although we do not yet have seats there and therefore this is not certain): \$360. Mission overhead (15%): \$468. The total per month is: \$3593.*

Over the past year we have been averaging about \$1100 per month. How have we managed? Well, we haven't had our children in EPS, we have not put money into a pension and we do not have resettlement money saved up. We have not taken real holidays, etc. We have managed and we have always been very thankful for what we have and for the opportunity to be a part of this service. However, in order to meet this budget we will need to raise approximately a further \$2500 per month.

Well, I feel a little shy addressing the matter in such a straight forward way, but Hanns-Uve said I should do so, in order that you understand our position clearly. Concerning whatever amount DU might be able to help us with, and I realize that this is not certain; and if there is the understanding that this is a partnership with our mission, then the issue of whether or not DU's contribution should be charged the standard 15% overhead by ITAG needs to be very clear from the beginning.

I would also like to know when DU might be able to start supporting us. We will need additional finance while we are in the States for the next ten months and for our preparations to return to Nepal late September 1990.

Concerning health insurance, we are now a part of a group plan with BUPA International. This plan is basically to cover emergency and major health needs, rather than it being a comprehensive health scheme. We pay for ongoing health costs ourselves. Hanns-Uve did mention that it might be easier for DU if we just continued under our present arrangement and therefore I raise the matter.

Christoph, this has been a long letter; let me end it here. I hope this information will help in your decision making there at DU. We will be leaving for the States in exactly one month. I will be seeing my mission people in mid-December and I will discuss with them whatever response DU is able to make and we will take matters up from there. Our address will be c/o 20808 Echo Lake Road, Snohomish, Washington, 98290, USA.

With Sincere Thanks,

Jim A. Alexander

Jim Alexander

cc. Hanns-Uve Schwedler/Gossner Mission

29 July, 1989

Hanns-Uwe Schwedler
Gossner Mission
Handjerystrabe 19-20
1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
West Germany



Dear Hans-Uwe,

Thank-you so much for the positive reply you have made to Howard's letter concerning my study program. Just a few days ago I received word that I have indeed been accepted for the March 1990 course. We are quite excited. You and several others have indicated a willingness to help out and so we are moving forward in our plans.

As for what you mentioned concerning compensation if something happened to make a return to Nepal impossible, we are very happy for such an arrangement. Please let me know how to proceed from this point.

You must have heard from Gerhard that I telephoned him and offered a particular post in Okhaldhunga project. He indicated a willingness to proceed in that direction and so as soon as we receive some updated information from him we can begin processing for a visa. You are aware that this visa business has become very different than even one year ago. To everyone we must say that a position in UMN is fully dependant upon clearance from the Govt. of Nepal. We expect no difficulties in Gerhard's case, but it is a fact everyone must be aware of. Anyway, enough of that - we can fully brief you when you come to Nepal in the Fall. However, we are very happy to have Gerhard return.

Bernd has spoken to me about the group of people you will be bringing with you and we are preparing an orientation for you to be introduced to UMN's rural development work.

Do give my greetings to Barbel, to Gerhard and to Sabine, if you have contact with her. Let her know she is missed. Again, thank-you for your support - for us and for the work here.

I wish you God's peace,

Jim A. Alexander
Jim Alexander
(UNN-Adresse)



THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

2/31-4

Executive Director: Mr. J. H. Barclay
Treasurer: Mr. L. Miller

Telephone: 212179, 215573, 212668.
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:

POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Mrs Barbel Barteckzo - Schwedler
Gossner Mission
Gossner Haus
Hanjerystrasse 19/20
1000 Berlin 41
West Germany



12 July, 1989

Dear Barbel,

It has taken me some time to write the letter to Christoph Dehn, but now I have done so. I enclose a copy for your information. When we talked together you mentioned that perhaps Gossner would also consider supporting us and so I am sending you my curriculum vitae as well. I won't repeat all I have written to Christoph, you will be able to read the background yourself from the enclosed copy of my letter to him.

I was going to wait before writing to Gossner about this, but Sabine encouraged me to do so now. I look forward to getting a reply from you.

By the way, we had a very nice send-off party for Sabine. It was sad to see her go, but we wish her well and look forward to her possible return to UMN. She is a special person and she leaves behind good friends.

Do you remember the performing arts troupe proposal approved by the Executive Committee? I have been put in touch with a young Nepali Theater Director who has already been using art to communicate social issues on his own initiative. I have met with him twice now and I believe we have found a challenging, dynamic person to help us. Actually, I believe in this case that we should help him do what is already his own vision. I will have a full report of this at the November meetings - maybe even a demonstration performance.

Another topic to bring to your attention is about Gerhard. I received definite from Okhaldhunga Project that Gerhard be asked to take up leadership of the rural development side of the work there. There are still some concerns which I have about Health Services feeling very sensitive that RD department has gotten involved there officially. I do not want Gerhard to be put in an awkward position. However, we have an 18 month trial period in hand for this direct involvement and there is much Gerhard can help us with in that time. So, I will be telephoning him this week to discuss it personally. If he agrees, then we will begin the visa preparation work. Hopefully he can come in early October. I certainly look forward to having him back.

All for now, Barbel. God's blessing to you and Hans Schwedler.

With Sincere Thanks,

Jim A. Alexander

Jim Alexander
Rural Development Secretary

Christoph Dehn
Dienste in Übersee
Section C, DU
Gerokstrasse 17
D 7000 Stuttgart 1
West Germany

12/7/89

Dear Christoph,

After some discussion with Mrs Barbel Barteckzo-Schwedler of Gossner Mission and Uli Kohler; my wife Linda and I would like to enquire as to the possibility of being sponsored by DU for the work we are doing in UMN. The basic reason is the inadequacy of our present support structure and the fact that our sending mission is not in a position to guarantee our minimum financial needs, nor help us broaden our support base. We have been serving overseas for most of the past 13 years and have been responsible for raising our own support during that time. The costs involved have increased over the years, but our supporters have basically not increased in number, nor in the amounts they have been giving. Because we have not been in a position to broaden our support network, through lack of contacts and having been overseas during this time, we are faced with the choice of either returning to the States for an indefinite period or seeking a relationship with another mission. We have no desire nor sense of God's leading to return to America at this juncture and we have been asked by UMN to continue on with our work here.

We will be finishing this present term towards the end of 1989. We have applied to a Masters in International Administration course in the States which will involve a nine month stay there, and then a return to UMN. Because I only have an undergraduate degree in Biblical Studies and Missions, we are concerned that with the tightening up on expatriate qualifications by the Nepalese Government, we may not be acceptable to them in the future. They are not primarily concerned with ability or years of experience, but rather with academic standing. The Masters program is contingent upon us being able to raise the finance for it ourselves and that is something we are presently working on. If all of this does come together we will anticipate heading back to Nepal in September/October of 1990. There is someone who will carry my responsibilities while I am away, but anything longer than nine months would be difficult for the work here.

I wonder if you would be able to give us some kind of indication soon as to the possibility of our being supported by DU to continue our future service in Nepal and in the United Mission, as well as to forward to us relevant information and application forms which would enable us to better understand the vision, policies and workings of the organization. We would want to carry on some kind of relationship with our present mission to keep our links and certain administrative structures in place there in the States. Perhaps some kind of support partnership could be considered.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter and of course, to seeing you in November. There are some exciting things happening in Rural Development which we will be sharing about at that time. See you in Nov. C. D.

With Sincere Thanks,

D 20000 2944494-1

MELISSA GELBERMAN

સાધુવાની કાવ્ય ૧૦૦૮

Jim Alexander

Rural Development Secretary

The United Mission to Nepal

and the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*.

encl: Curriculum Vitae

cc. Mrs. Barbel Barteckzo-Schwedler/Gossner Mission

provided our support network. Financially, lack of contacts and contacts not having amounts they have need divided.

set of primary teeth to extract all the teeth save the upper and lower central incisors.

First, introduce and review what people need to know about the UN's role in conflict resolution and peacekeeping.

suited SW 8800 to this effect abridged and freely copied without prior written consent of the author.

members' behaviour, as well as the social processes of change in the future. Very size concerned first with the relationship of no experts and their classifications by this

not primarily concerned with aspects of 'theory or 'evidence of effectiveness', but rather with 'academic scepticism'. This makes a broader tie connecting upon an 'ideal type of

nowhere to go. It is this place that we will introduce the reader to the first of the three books in this series.

views me. I might as well be honest, even though it's not difficult to

I now begin to think of ways to bring the two worlds together so as to facilitate this process.

translation of breviary of ss. llyw & morgan bed inl. sif. of his book
bistrelianus written of an old man blyw dyrby amroth morganis brytis northemotn

CURRICULUM VITAE

JIM A. ALEXANDER
The United Mission to Nepal
P.O. Box 126
Kathmandu, Nepal

ACADEMICS

1979: Graduated from Bethany School of Missions, a multi-national, four year training program which prepares people for cross-cultural field work in primarily Third World countries. Minneapolis, Minn. USA. Degree awarded is in Biblical Studies and Missions. Honors: Class Valedictorian.

1971: Attended undergraduate studies at Shoreline Community College. Seattle, WA. USA.

1970: Graduate of Bothell Senior High School. Bothell, WA. USA.

WORK EXPERIENCE

PRESENT STATUS: Rural Development Secretary for the United Mission to Nepal. The position is one of seven executive officers who are responsible for the ongoing management of this, the largest NGO in Nepal. Nearly 400 expatriates and 2,500 directly employed and related national staff are involved in a widespread interdisciplinary development effort. Duties include planning/reporting; monitoring and evaluation; budgeting and resource allocation; policy and program formulation; line administration; personnel management; official liaison with government and other organizations; etc.

1986 - 1987: Section-in-charge for the Rural Industries Program, United Mission to Nepal. Duties included in the ongoing management of this consulting/support program were program planning and reporting; evaluation/monitoring; budgeting; staff supervision; contracting services; etc.

Reason for leaving: requested to take on the wider responsibilities mentioned above.

1984 - 1986: Cottage Industry/Product Development Consultant for the Nepal Leprosy Trust. Duties included small rehabilitation program assessments; program expansion proposals and budget formulation; designing and constructing a retail market outlet; designing and developing leather goods products; etc.

Reason for leaving: our two-year contract was completed.

1983 - 1984: Director of Research and Development for the International Technical Assistance Group (our sending organization, from whom we have been seconded to all of the above); Seattle, WA. USA. Duties included assisting in developing operating policies; Third World orientation program design; overseas personnel recruitment/liaison; West Asian affairs coordination; etc.

Reason for leaving: we took up an assignment in Nepal.

1982 - 1983: Interim between overseas assignments. Occupations included designing/manufacturing custom jewelry and woodwork; field assistant in a civil engineering firm; various construction trades activities.

Reason for leaving: to pursue an overseas assignment under the auspices of the International Technical Assistance Group.

1980 - 1982: Development Coordinator for SERVE, a volunteer agency assisting Afghan Refugees in Pakistan through relief and development programs. Duties included general assistance in setting up and managing the agency; program proposal and budget formulation; personnel management; research and feasibility activities; government and donor liaison; coordinating the implementation of a carpet weaving training center, school and hostel for orphaned refugee boys; etc.

Reason for leaving: our two-year contract was completed.

1979 - 1980: Drywall construction on a private contract basis. Seattle, WA.

Reason for leaving: to pursue an overseas assignment with SERVE.

1978 - 1979: Lightweight manufacturing at Bethany School of Missions, vocational program. Mpls, Minn. USA.

Reason for leaving: graduation from the program.

1976 - 1978: Two-year cross-cultural intern program served in Europe and West/South Asia. As a part of the Bethany Missions program, cross-cultural and field experience was gained through participating in and leading multi-national teams in a series of primarily Third World situations. Countries worked in include France, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.

Reason for leaving: to complete the training program in the States.

1974 - 1976: Lightweight Manufacturing and Manufacturing Supervision at Bethany School of Missions, vocational program. Duties included supervising a 30 man assembly line and support functions at a manufacturing plant.

Reason for leaving: to take part in the overseas intern program.

1972 - 1974: Concrete construction. Duties included construction crew supervision and various works in the construction trades field. Seattle, WA.

Reason for leaving: to take up training at Bethany School of Missions.

PERSONAL DATA:

Birth place/date: Seattle, WA. USA. - May 9, 1952.

Marital Status : Married w/two children, ages 4 and 7.

References : Upon request.

2 /31-4

United Mission to Nepal
Mr. Jim Alexander
P.O.Box 126
Kathmandu

Nepal

July 7, 1989

Dear Jim,

returning from holiday I found a letter from Howard. He expressed his fear that new government regulations might force you to quit your service in the UMN. I understand that you are planning a five month on-campus study in order to satisfy these new regulations. As we are convinced that you and your work is important for the UMN (and for Nepal, better: at least for some people), Gossner Mission will be happy to meet a part of the fees and tuition costs up to an amount of \$ 3 000.

However, we should consider some kind of compensation in case you will not be able to return to Nepal for personal or other reasons. But this should be a minor problem.

I got no final decision from Gerhard concerning his return to Nepal till now. As this decision will effect his whole live, I have been encouraging him to take time and to consider this question very seriously.

As Bärbel told you, I will come to Nepal at the end of October with a group of people, who are very much interested in mission and development work. I would be thankful, if we could meet you to discuss the tasks of the UMN in the rural area. Bernd will contact you concerning this matter.

Looking forward to see you in autumn I remain

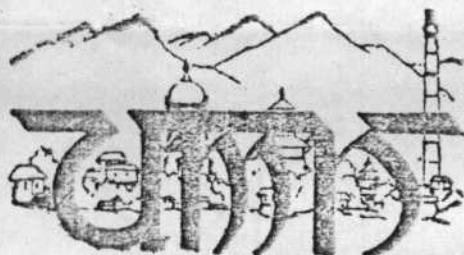
Sincerely Yours

Hanns-Uwe Schwedler

Hanns-Uwe
Schwedler

2/31/4

THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL



Executive Director: Mr. J. H. Barclay
Treasurer: Mr. L. Miller

Telephone: 212179, 215573, 212668.
Telex: 2315 UMNEPA
Telegrams: UMNEPAL
Location: K-1-325 Thapathali
Mailing address:

POST BOX 126
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Guenter Beyrich
37 Riverside Road
Norwich NR1 1SR
Great Britain



May 5, 1989

Dear Guenter,

I trust that things continue to go well for you in your studies and for Gerti and the children. I sent some information for you about SSNCC and NGO relationships with Martin Dietz. I trust that you have those in hand at this point.

I also want to respond again concerning your interest to return to UMN service here in Nepal. Guenter, I want to reiterate that we do not have an open post at this point which we can envision you filling. As well, we do not see one materializing over the next few years. I know this must be very disappointing to you, but UMN is no longer able to simply create posts to utilize the willing people we have contact with. Matter of fact, we can anticipate a further reduction of expatriate numbers over the next year. Where this will live us in the end, we do not know. Therefore, I wonder if it would not be wise for you as a family to consider other ways of returning to Nepal. Perhaps a return to GTZ, or another bilateral or INGO isn't something you might look at closely. As well, the country of Nepal is not the only place which could use your experience and skills. I don't want to discourage you too much by saying these things, but rather to encourage you to look at alternatives apart from UMN, so that you do not continue to wait in expectancy in such an unsure context.

I had a talk with the Gossner Mission Representative recently and expressed the same concerns and position with Barbel. I continue to trust that God will lead you into that perfect plan of His.

God's peace

Jim Alexander
Rural Development Secretary

cc Personnel Department
Gossner Mission

04.

Eingegangen 87

BAUCHAMR - NEPAL

26.OCT.1987

Erledigt: Hans..... Uwe,

greetings! I hope you + your family are well. I trust that you received my letter welcoming you to the project. The winter flying schedules are out now so I need to inform you of this + how it will affect your travelling plans.

RNAC Flights

KATHMANDU → SURKET
EVERY THURSDAY + SUNDAY.

I understand from Gerhard that you + Mr V Flack are planning to arrive on Nov 11th - a Wednesday. Now Gerhard needs to be in Kathmandu for the Executive Committee on Sunday Nov 22nd. To somehow we have to fit in a visit between those 2 dates. The ~~most~~ reasonable timing then is:

Flights KTM → SKI: Thurs Nov 12th
SKI → KTM: Thurs Nov ~~18~~¹⁹th

The only problem is that now the authorities expect visitors to Surkhet to come with a Trekking permit. This can only be arranged by you submitting your passport + 3 photographs to the Immigration office in Dilli Bazaar in Kathmandu. The normal procedure is to hand in your passport in the morning + to receive it back in the afternoon. Since you will only have Wednesday afternoon free, you need to go to the Immigration office as soon as you are settled in



हवाई पत्र
AEROGRAMME

To open cut here



GOSSNER Miss

2, H Haus Uwe
Hedwigstr. 19-20
D 1000 - BERLIN - 41
GERMANY - West

CODE NO.

पंक्ति ५

Second fold here

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

पर्स पाल्ले बिल्ले नोट ३ नोट अल्ले
कान्तिकाला - अल्ले
को उम्मी पो बोक १२८
बालाली डुलार

Sender's name and address

VISIT NEPAL

Eingegangen

15. SEPT 87

Reaktion

- 2. 10. 1987

Erledigt:.....

Dear Hans Claus,

Many thanks for your letter.
At the moment I am on my back in bed suffering from a strained back! Carrying Samuel was the cause! It's now been 6 days, but I feel better now + well rested.

Both Gerard + I were to travel together to our P.M.C. in Kathmandu, but because of this he's gone on ahead + will take the meeting for me. I much appreciate his companionship in this work + he is always willing to help out. He is a very capable + gifted person.

The dates you've mentioned will fall, unfortunately, during the period I + my family will be away on our annual holiday (November → Thailand). But we should be able to meet up briefly in Kathmandu at the end of the month.

So I have spoken with Gerard, since he will be in charge + he is happy to welcome you + your friend. During November he will be very busy (we are away + the work beginning in earnest after the monsoons) so please take that into consideration in the amount of time he can offer you. We shall arrange your flights out to the project + the return journey (the winter



हवाई पत्र
AEROGRAMME

To open cut here



DR HANS UWE SCHWEIBLER,
GOSSNER MISSION,
HANJIERSTRASSE 19-20,
1000 BERLIN - W. GERMANY.

CODE NO.

Second fold here

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

CODE NO.

KATHMANDU - NEPAL
Dr. Uwe to Box 86
KATHMANDU

Sender's name and address

VISIT NEPAL

First fold here

Schedules are not yet out. Also posters etc... that you may need.

Copy + I send our greetings to you and your family. I hope you have a good trip + visit. Hope to see you in KTM.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Andreas

To open cut here

Rural Development Model. Response to Proposal from the Rural Development Secretary(acting) October 27, 1987

Introduction

If in the design of a Rural Development Model, farming systems are seen as one integrating focus, then it is essential (as in all rural development!) that the concerns and involvement of women be specifically and carefully addressed.

It is obvious that women maintain the day-to-day farming functions, being involved in watercarrying, fodder and fuel collection, field work, food processing and preservation, seed selection and animal care.

As well, in practice, they do the local forest management, many are involved in activities such as spinning which supplement the family income, and they are the child rearers and responsible for the maintenance of home and family health. Most of them are non-literate, and most of their daughters do not attend school beyond the minimal years; some will not attend at all.

From these points, it will be clear that any process of rural development must at every stage be designed for women as well as for men. This includes the initial and ongoing determination to confer with the nepali rural women to encourage their active and creative participation in culturally acceptable ways in any process of change, and to really lighten their burdens by that change.

Suggestions for modifications or additions to the present document
Heading

4.2. In the small team, at least one assigned UN post should be filled by a woman with particular interest, sympathy and skill in working with women. The 'nepali counterparts' referred to would need to include nepali women with such skills or potential.

The reference to '4 professional areas' needs to be balanced by a statement that these 'components' should at all points be integrated with expertise from one professional area informing and working with the others. For women and for farm people in general, such distinctions are artificial; they are the artefacts only of a Western academic background.

4.3. It is necessary to ensure that the 'felt needs' identified are not just these of the male population; and that 'peoples participation' is

always taken to mean just as much participation by women as by men in all areas.

Hence, 'enabling/facilitating' will mean enabling women to take up new roles and responsibilities in their villages, with a proper sense of their rights. 'Value enhancing' must mean that women come to value themselves, their own intelligence and their place in the community. 'Education' and 'training' will be appropriate to the farming systems operating, so that women are included in training re maintenance of water systems etc.

With reference to 'discover(ing) the needs... through contact with the local people...', attention needs to be drawn to the different ways in which village men and village women may be contacted: the farmer through formal meetings in more public places (eg tea shops), whereas the women's network is largely informal and home based.

We would be happy to discuss these comments in more detail with you.

Kath White

Winnie Thuma

Sabine Hausler

NEPALIZATION

A Submission from the RDC

INTRODUCTION

"Nepalization has become the focus of much debate within the UMN. The UMN Board has taken a particular interest in issues surrounding this word and has, most recently (BD-30/83), asked that a progress report on "Nepalization" be prepared for the 1984 UMN Board Meeting. Accordingly UMN projects, including the Rural Development Centre, have been asked to submit such progress reports along with plans for future "Nepalization".

Before being able to supply this report some attention must be given to clarifying the meaning (or, better, meanings) of this term. One way to do this is to make the following distinction -

- (a) Organizational Nepalization - the intentional and planned process of transferring expatriate controlled activities to Nepali institutions or communities. This can, in theory, take place at any level from programme through project all the way to the UMN itself.
- (b) Nepalization of Skills - the process of transferring appropriate skills from expatriate to Nepali UMN staff which should result in the expatriate's role being replaced by a Nepali. This is, of course, a reciprocal process where skills are also transferred from Nepali to expatriate (bideshiization).

Organizational Nepalization depends primarily upon changing the organizational "software" - structures, administrative procedures, medium of communication, etc. Without such Nepalized "software" the placement of Nepalis into the structure, whether it is an animal health programme or a functional board, is not going to result in successful Organizational Nepalization. On the other hand Organizational Nepalization, given these "software" changes, can take place while still retaining a high level of expatriate participation.

Nepalization of Skills is primarily a question of personnel. It can take place independently from Organizational Nepalization. The organizational context remains the same but the necessary skills are provided by Nepalis rather than expatriates. It may also accompany Organizational Nepalization with the two reinforcing each other.

NEPALIZATION IN THE RDC

The Rural Development Centre is, according to its Long Term Plans, a "temporary" institution. Unlike the UMN hospitals, it is not envisioned that the RDC would continue in the UMN's absence. Its purpose is to fill a current gap in the UMN's rural development work. This gap may or may not exist in the future, depending upon the course of the UMN's rural development work and the development of similar institutions within the government structures. For this reason there are no plans for "Organizational Nepalization" of the RDC. At the same

time the RDC must be compatible with and provide a useful service to "Nepalized" rural development projects. Practically this means that we must be prepared to work with local development committees using Nepali as the medium of communication and having the patience to accept Nepali decision making process. Further such services as the RDC Library must be as appropriate to Nepali staff as they are to expatriate staff.

Nepalization of Skills is, however, a RDC priority and is stated as one of the four objectives of the RDC. This is taken very seriously. During 1983 RDC representatives on policy making bodies such as the Promotion Criteria Committee successfully proposed higher salaries for B.Sc. agriculturalists. They are now working to improve salaries for JT and JTA level agriculturalists. The RDC is also seeking ways to finance further study for employees. This, in addition to better salaries, seems to be important if we are to employ Nepali staff capable of taking responsible technical posts in the RDC. Such staff would reduce the current dependence on expatriates to provide the necessary specialist skills and improve our ability to relate to Nepalized rural development projects. The principal impediments to this process has been the difficulty, given the current UMN salary scales, of paying high enough salaries to attract capable technical staff. Nepalization of Skills in non-technical areas has, however, occurred in two important posts, RDC Business Manager and RDC Farm Manager. *da at sole nicht vorbei!*

During 1984 we will continue to look for ways to make employment in the RDC more attractive to Nepali technologists. This will be done by

- (a) Seeking to change UMN salary scales to allow for paying higher salaries for highly skilled technical staff.
- (b) Seeking funding to be able to offer the realistic hope of advance training assistance after 2 - 4 years of service and to provide for inservice training for present employees.

CSC/nha
3/1/'84

UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

NEPALISATION

(Work Document, May 1982)

The concept of "Nepalisation" has been a live issue in the United Mission to Nepal for several years. The Board of Directors, in its meeting in April 1982, concluded that this issue should be kept alive for ongoing reflection and new insights as experience is gained in the practical application of the concept, rather than that a comprehensive final definition should be sought.

The following statement has been adopted as a work-definition in order to suggest a general meaning to the concept, agreed upon by the UMN administration:

"Nepalisation is seen as a process of bringing able and qualified Nepalis into leadership positions in a planned and willed way; also of seeking to integrate projects into the institutional framework of Nepal.

UMN-related projects and programs have various management structures reflecting different patterns for ownership and responsibility. UMN participation within an essentially Nepali structure through secondment of personnel, etc. demonstrates a commitment to and acceptance of Nepali management and control, which from the start is different from any UMN-initiated Nepalisation process within its own programs. Private companies with UMN as shareholders and joint program-operation with government offer other challenges to Nepalisation.

The process of Nepalisation will therefore take on different meaning in the various contexts in which we work. This makes it important to clarify the actual context of the program and its relationship to the UMN structure, when practical experiences are studied and implications further explored.

Yet another issue is the Nepalisation of UMN as a mission, particularly as it relates to UMN central administration, leadership posts and policy-making committees and boards.

The concerns expressed below have been identified as some of the key issues for consideration in the process of Nepalisation, and relate mainly to projects where UMN is presently in a position of partnership or full control:

- The concern for appropriate training of manpower, both formal and on-the-job, with careful long term planning for manpower development and scholarship provision which can make such training possible.
- The concern for appropriate methods of operation, adapting where possible and consistent with the UMN purposes to the prevailing methods in the country.
- The concern for active participation by Nepalis also in planning and evaluation of programs, as well as in implementation.
- The concern for appropriate timing and careful preparation of the task to be handed over, with clear definition of the job and a reasonable overlap period. The job to be Nepalised needs to be of such a nature that it can be managed within ordinary working hours, and expatriates' expectations trimmed down to what is covered by the job description.

The pace of Nepalisation should not be too accelerated, because UMN is not merely a development agency intent upon setting up projects and programs with short-term objectives which can be achieved quickly and efficiently disposed of so that personnel brought in from abroad can leave according to a job description and outline. Rather its role as a

mission means long-term commitment and dedication to people in the midst of their basic needs, interests, development and hope for the future for themselves and their children.

- The concern for Christian witness/mission. In order for the projects and programs to maintain a Christian witness through their work, any person in leadership position would need to be able to identify with, or express loyalty to, this total purpose. Being in authority in our institutions and programs does not in itself enhance the opportunity for Christian witness, whereas servant roles in the day-to-day work may facilitate the expression of our commitment to Christ through life and service. This would find practical interpretation in gradual withdrawal of expatriates from leadership posts and the seeking of new openings in positions under Nepali management. Alternative assignments would be in partnership with individuals and communities where opportunities arise.
- The concern for adequate orientation of UMN personnel to the process of Nepalisation and its issues.

Consultation at all levels of UMN and with interested parties should be continued so that appropriate and mutually acceptable procedures for Nepalisation can be established.

In order to assist the Nepalisation process, UMN member bodies should be encouraged to provide support for specific Nepalis who are in, or who may assume, UMN posts in a task previously done by an expatriate.

In our understanding of the subject of 'Nepalization' it seems that we could almost be getting into a dichotomy as we try to understand how this might be implemented in the ongoing work of the United Mission to Nepal. We seem to have a proliferation of papers on the subject, and the fact that it comes up in our Board each year adds to its varying aspects. I come into the scene with very little background as to the discussions which have taken place, but I feel I need to start by putting down some of the perspectives that come to us.

I think the statement which has been adopted by the Board is a good start even though it is of a very general nature. The more important work is to see to the implementing of the general principle and in that regard I have a number of points to present:

1. Let us continue to state clearly and definitively that we in the United Mission do believe in Nepalization. We do not see ourselves as an organization that is going to establish institutions or projects which will be something of a burden to us to carry on in the future. The experience of former missionary work done in some of the colonial countries should surely warn us against such an approach, and the after effects which come after the leaving of the mission societies is something we would certainly want to avoid in our approach.
2. Let us note that in the work of UMN there is a wide cross section of actual fulfilment of this policy, and in a number of our projects we have Nepalized the work we are doing. On the other hand let's also take note that there are certain aspects of our work where there has been non-fulfilment of this policy of Nepalization; and we are seeing in some of our situations the exact opposite, namely, that projects are becoming very dependent upon the resources of either personnel or finances, or perhaps even both. This I feel should cause us concern as this could very well countermand the whole purpose of Nepalization.
3. It is interesting that in the places where we are seeking to implement Nepalization there is a diversity of means we are using to do this. We are using government structures where we can. We are placing our personnel under Nepali leadership. We are seeking to build up Nepali institutions of one kind or another. We are training Nepali personnel in a wide variety of work. We are handing over that which we have done into the hands of competent Nepali ownership, etc. We must continue to work along these lines as well as finding new means of fulfilling this purpose.
4. Let us also note however that there are certain constraints to us fulfilling the purposes of Nepalization. There are certain places in which we have been most anxious to Nepalize institutions or programmes in which we have been involved; but we have been frustrated either by the inability or the unwillingness of Nepalis to step into places of leadership or ownership. The Gorkha schools in the '60s is a case in point where for some years we were trying to have the schools integrated into the government system and become government schools. This purpose was frustrated and there was no response at all from the government nor even from the local people to have this change. Maybe we were doing too good a job, or maybe they were on too good a thing and didn't want to lose it; but whatever the reason it was not until the implementation of the New Education Plan in 1971 that these Gorkha schools were actually taken over..

We might also recall that in its original agreement the BTI (or whatever remained of it) was to be handed over totally to the government after 15 years of implementation. As I understand it, some years have gone beyond the 15 and we have still not resolved this matter of handing over the BTI. This has not been because of our unwillingness but because of other constraints. I am sure we can all think of other areas where what we would like to have done in the area of Nepalization has just not happened because of certain restrictions against it.

5. Let us recognize that all of what we are doing ultimately must become the responsibility either of HMG or the Nepali society. I think it may be over this point that some of our dichotomy has arisen. I can see that some of our projects, particularly in the areas of health and education, must become the responsibility of HMG. Let us constantly remember that these

areas of the life of Nepal are basically the responsibility of the government and our job is only to assist them in the fulfilling of those responsibilities. On the other hand, there are certain areas of our work which are not so clearly the responsibility of HMG but are more likely to become the responsibility of the Nepali society whether it be in the formation of companies or the establishing of certain groups of peoples who will privately themselves carry on what we have commenced. In this latter I feel we need to be careful that we do not start something without first seeing that there is the real potential for a group of local people to want to, and be able to, take up and carry through the responsibility of what we have started. For example, if there is a group of people wanting a private health clinic in their village and areas we should not assess our involvement merely on the basis of need but first the actual involvement of HMG and then after that the ability of a local group of people to carry on the responsibility of running that particular institution.

6. I think we need to be very careful in our consideration of this subject in the light of the General Agreement which is coming up for renewal in mid-1985. We do need to emphasize very strongly the matter of HMG structures and our desire to see our work very much interrelated with what they are doing. We want to stress that we are here to do all we can to assist HMG in the work it is doing for the uplift and development of its people. At the same time there may be other projects in which we can become involved; but we need to define clearly the purpose and the limit of time we feel we can give to them. Let us also recognize that there is another group of projects which would be very much of a service nature and these would be more particularly for the purpose of training personnel and possibly assisting groups of Nepali people to establish their own particular programme. This in itself would strengthen the development processes of a community.

7. We must also take note of the time factor of Nepalization; and here I would be careful that we not bind ourselves to any unrealistic kind of time programme. For many of our projects we can have a definite time programme; others may be much more indefinite, perhaps even an ongoing programme in which we can be involved without it becoming something which is wholly dependent on the United Mission. I believe we need to be careful about using the term 'working ourselves out of a job' and the thought of the UMN phasing itself out of operation by a specific date. We may complete some projects; but I trust that will only free us to move into something new in the ongoing work of development of Nepal. I do not see the total development of Nepal as being completed in a few short years. Fifty, sixty, maybe a hundred years, and there will still probably be work to be done. Whatever number of years that may be, I do not see it as being a short period by which time we can assume the total closure of the work of the United Mission.

8. *ausfassen!* I think it would be helpful for us if we could indicate and specify the actual areas in which we are fulfilling the term of 'Nepalization' in our various projects. I think we might discover we are doing much more in this area than may be imagined. This of course is not to say there is not more we could be doing.

9. Finally, a word on servanthood. I believe we must constantly be reminding ourselves of the fact that in this country we are servants. Not only servants of God, and that we are, but also servants to the people of Nepal itself. Let us beware of seeing ourselves as those coming from overseas to tell the people of Nepal what they need and how they ought to do it. I believe that in the United Mission we do have strongly flowing through us a spirit of wanting to come to Nepal to be first of all learners of the country, its people, its customs, its way of life, and into these areas to discover ways which we might not westernize, but improve what they are already doing. This is illustrated in the highest way in the Person of Jesus Christ who came into this world that people might be redeemed and uplifted. He did it not taking the form of a king or ruler but as a servant to all men and serving to such a measure that it cost Him even His life. It was out of this sacrificial giving of Himself that His true ministry has flowed and has brought the full fruits of His great redemptive work to people down through the ages; and this will continue as long as there is that work of the building of His Kingdom on earth in preparation for the final and complete fulfilment of that kingdom which will last forever.

Dr. Hanns-Uwe Schwedler

Mr. Andrew Bulmer
c/o United Mission to Nepal
P.O.Box 126
Kathmandu
NEPAL

Aug.13, 1987

Dear Andrew,

Gerhard probably told you already, that Mr. v.Falck, a member of the board of Gossner Mission, and I would like to visit your projekt from the 14th to 21st November. Gerhard asked me to make this journey "official" and to get your consent. So I hope that the mentioned time of our visit is convenient.

Hoping that Coby and the children are doing well and looking forward to see you in November, I remain

yours sincerely

action

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROGRAMME (RIP)

ANNUAL PLANS FOR 1984

1. DESCRIPTION

The Rural Industries Programme has the main goal to support all UMN rural development related projects in establishing ~~non-agricultural~~ income generating activities.

2. OBJECTIVES

1. To establish and operate the Rural Industries Programme of the RDC.
2. To assist planning of rural industry programmes in the UMN projects.
3. To assist with the establishment of small scale and cottage industries in UMN project areas.
4. To support community owned income generating activities (e.g. community owned mills)
5. To assist with the marketing of rural industry products produced in UMN projects.
6. To provide training for those involved in rural industries.
7. To collaborate with concerned institutions and organizations to avoid duplicated activities in same areas.

3. ACTIVITIES FOR 1984

1. Collecting and analyzing information in rural industries inside and outside the UMN.
2. Supporting the UMN projects on request in the establishment and operation of rural small scale and cottage industries by
 - planning of rural industry programmes.
 - advising in selection of business ownership patterns
 - assisting in formulating the business regulations.
 - supporting the official registration of rural industries.
 - advising in locating loan opportunities
 - locating and providing technical and/or mercantile training to rural industries.
 - providing regular mercantile and technical follow-up by the established RIP extension service.
3. Supporting on request community owned income generating activities in UMN projects by
 - the set up of community owned mills and solar dryers
 - dissemination of other skills such as soap making, local paper making, etc.
4. Investigating and developing the marketing channels for rural industries products produced in UMN RD-related projects.
5. Providing regular workshops and seminars on rural industry topics.
6. Maintaining working relationships with related HMG departments, other institutions and aid-organizations.

4. PLANNED EVALUATION/RESEARCH

On-going evaluation/monitoring of the programme will be enabled by a quarterly reporting system.

5. PERSONNEL

	<u>Expatriate/Nepali Man-Month</u>					
	1983		1984		1985	
	Ex	Ne	Ex	Ne	Ex	Ne
1. Business/Management Consultant		6		66		6
2. Assistant to 1			7		12	12
3. Rural Industries Consultant			12		12	12
4. Assistant to 3			7		12	12
5. Marketing Consultant				12		12
6. Assistant to 5					12	12
	TOTAL	18	14	30	36	30
						36

The posts 2 - 4 - 5 and 6 are vacant in January 1983. The post 2 - Business/Management - Assistant included in Personnel 1983 has still to be approved.

**THE WAY IT WAS
KUNATHARI PANCHAYAT**

Surkhet District

NEPAL

Bikram Sambat 2040

A Socio-Economic Survey

by

Studies & Evaluation Programme

**Rural Development Centre
United Mission to Nepal**

MARCH, 1985

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Surkhet Project of the United Mission to Nepal in 1983 requested the Studies & Evaluation Programme (SEP) of the Rural Development Centre to do a socio-economic survey of its project area, Kunathari Panchayat. The purpose of the survey was to provide the project information for the planning and implementation of its programmes, as well as to gather baseline data for an impact study at some future time. SEP staff made a visit to Kunathari to familiarize themselves with the area in January, 1984. In April, 1984, K. B. Rawal, the SEP rural sociologist, supervised and assisted in carrying out a random sample survey of 10% of the households in the panchayat. In addition, ward-level data, using a sample of up to 25% of the households per ward, was collected. The period "the last 12 months" in this report refers to 15 April 1983 to 14 April 1984, or, almost exactly, to the Nepali year B.S. 2040.

Surkhet Project staff--Duman & Gita Thapa and Indra Bahadur Khadka--assisted in interviewing. P.B. Gurung helped K.B. Rawal in the tabulation. In addition, we received assistance from Martin Anhorn, Jim Lorenzen, Ann Matthias, Basanta Kayastha, and the work of Joy Poppe. Without these contributions, this report would have suffered significantly. And without the diligent work and impressive initiative of K.B. Rawal there would have been no survey or report. However, the shortcomings of the report reside with the author and nowhere else.

The report begins with a summary of the findings and the recommendations, followed by a description of the methodology. The social, general economic and agricultural data are then listed under those inspired categories. It is important to remember that those categories are man-made and that life is not so easily divided up, however hard we try. After these sections come the data on the wards, first in a summary form, then in a ward-by-ward presentation.

Lastly, a couple of comments about the title of this report are necessary. The author does not mean the title to suggest that the SEP was able--through a couple of visits and a household survey--to gain ultimate or exhaustive insight into the people of Kunathari Panchayat. What is intended is that any insight we do have into the area pertains to a certain point in history. We happen to know for a fact that change has occurred since the survey was carried out. Thus, all we can claim about the material that follows is that that is the way it was.

Charles W. Sydnor
Kathmandu
February, 1985

2.0 SUMMARY

Kunathari Panchayat is a relatively recently settled area, with an overwhelming majority of the households taking up residence there within the last 20 years. Its population pyramid is typical of least developed countries. Household size was large, reported infant and child mortality were high, and very little family planning was practiced.

It is important to note, even at this early stage in this report, that caste did not show itself to be a key factor in the variety of areas inquired about and analyzed in this survey. This was a surprise to the author. In a visit to the area a few months before the survey it was clear that caste played a definite role in social intercourse. Yet over and over again in our analysis of the data we could not find a correlation between caste and inequitable distribution of resources, services or behaviours and caste status. What we did discover, however, was a correlation between landholdings and inequitable distribution of resources, services and behaviour. We simply note here the four categories of landholdings or farm size we used--landless and nearlandless; small; medium; and large. These categories are developed more fully in the general economic section.

The educational and literacy levels of the area were encouraging, though females, landless and nearlandless households, and small farmers were not proportionately represented in the impressive statistics. Access to health services supplying western medicine was very poor.

The economy of the area was agrarian with 96% of the population over nine years of age involved in agriculture. The inequitable distribution of land in an agrarian society in the Third World is typical, though Kunathari Panchayat had a better distribution than

does the nation (30% of the households own 70% of the cultivated land nation-wide (1981 figures) while "only" 36% of the households in Kunathari own 70% of it). This inequity did not follow caste lines rigidly, though the low caste groups were proportionally the worst off. The ethnic groups, i.e. the Magars and the Gurungs, surprisingly, were the best off proportionally.

Cash income was only found among a minority of the households. Although those with a cash income were found to be evenly distributed among all caste groups and farm sizes, the low castes as well as the landless and near-landless and small farmers dominated the lower levels of cash income while the ethnic groups and the large farmers dominated the higher levels. Expenditure data did not follow this pattern in that it was not caste but rather farm size that showed a pattern. Among the expenditures the query about books and school fees showed that the landless and near-landless spend nothing, underscoring other data that they were only educating their children through the free grades (1-5). Lastly, the credit system in Kunathari Panchayat was not very oppressive although a few must pay a less than ideal interest rate of 30%. Considering what goes on elsewhere, Kunathari was actually a land of enlightenment, according to our findings.

Food self-sufficiency was relatively good. However, this survey did not produce data that could be used to resolve whether the area is indeed capable of being self-sufficient.

The area was self-sufficient in seeds and used very little improved strains. It did not have enough manure and did not make up for the deficiency through the use of chemical fertilizers. There was a significant amount of irrigated land but the people claimed it could be increased by 50%. Paddy yields were fair while maize and wheat were low. Average cropping intensity was almost 200%. There were impressive numbers of households with at least very small

kitchen gardens and fruit trees. The water buffalo population seemed low, and there were almost no animal health resources available to the people. Indeed government agricultural services did not reach most of the people.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 We recognize that the staff of Surkhet Project have an experience of and an insight into the people and area of Kunathari Panchayat that is significantly different than ours, both in quantity and quality. It is our hope that through this report we might be able to complement that knowledge as well as reinforce it. It is in that light that the following observations, comments and recommendations are offered to Surkhet Project for it to reflect and act on as it judges best.

3.2 By way of general remarks let us begin by saying that to help the poor in Kunathari Panchayat it is more appropriate to focus on the landless, near-landless and a few other selected farmers. Caste status did not give a very reliable indication of poverty. It is interesting to speculate that over a few generations there may, indeed, be a convergence of caste and landholdings. But for now that is not the case, and size of landholding is a much better starting point for identifying the truly poor in the area.

3.3 In the area of education and literacy we were impressed with the high statistics. Females among the low castes and among the landless, near-landless, and small farmers, however, were disadvantaged and could be considered a specific target for action in this area. We would like to point out, though, that one of the few areas the "trickle down effect" is seen in development is in female education, and it is likely that this problem will resolve itself over time without action by the project, though that could well be long after we are all gone.

3.4 Kunathari had, quite naturally, a high orientation towards Birendra-nagar. It would be worthwhile to inquire into what ways this relationship is appropriate and healthy for the panchayat and in what ways it is not and so should be changed.

3.5 The area had no local human health services for bio-medical problems, at least in terms of western medicine. There was a Health Post four hours walk away, and Birendranagar was an easy day's walk when the rivers are not raging. It is likely that government health services will eventually reach this area in a more significant way than it does. Helping the people organize themselves to hasten that day and developing village health workers to fill in the gap until it comes would both be valuable.

3.6 Irrigation was an area the people themselves showed a desire for help in. There was a fair amount of irrigated land in the panchayat already. Moreover, irrigation, as it is normally developed, almost never benefits the landless and near-landless and seldom or marginally benefits small farmers. Therefore, if Surkhet Project is concerned to retard and reverse economic injustice in Kunathari Panchayat it will need to proceed very cautiously in irrigation.

3.7 One of the agricultural inputs that seemed needed in the area is fertilizer. This was, of course, related to the low buffalo population. Using manure to solve the problem develops self-sufficiency and is thus considered by us to be more desirable. But there were, no doubt, good reasons for the present size of the buffalo population, whether fodder was one of them or not, and trying to raise that level may not be appropriate. The Animal Health Improvement Programme of RDC could advise on this. Relying on chemical fertilizers, however, will require financial resources, and those were definitely not abundant.

3.8 The majority of the farmers in the area were not getting the government agricultural services that were available. Helping them to organize themselves and hold government officials accountable for the acknowledged duties of their office, especially with national elections coming up within two years, would be a major contribution to the development of a healthy relationship between the people of the area and government.

3.9 In the area of agronomy and horticulture, fruit trees, and cropping intensity are impressive and do not seem to warrant immediate attention as an urgent need. The very small kitchen gardens and the low yields in maize and wheat seem to deserve attention and could be a focus of extension work.

3.10 The dearth of animal health resources, or even knowledge, is obvious. Sending farmers for training is equally so.

3.11 The subject of food supply and food self-sufficiency is one of utmost importance in our eyes. This survey did not, nor could not determine if Kunathari Panchayat is capable of being food self-sufficient, though that was the distinct impression we had. Some sort of study may be in order here. It would also be valuable, and complementary, to obtain accurate infant and child mortality figures and to ascertain the nutritional status of the area. Kunathari Panchayat had an impressive cropping intensity. Food self-sufficiency seemed to be good. Loans, which are one means of coping with shortage when it occurs, were neither extensive or enslaving, which suggested people did not go into debt frequently or for long periods of time. However, reported infant and child mortality figures were not encouraging. Thus, carrying on studies in both the area of agricultural capability and nutritional status could provide useful information to the project.

3.12 However, whether it is determined that the area can be food self-sufficient or not, it will still be the case that the landless and near-landless will not become food self-sufficient because they will not have the resources to do so. Thus, they will need adequate and reliable sources of cash income to purchase what they cannot grow. This, of course, assumes that there will not be any significant land reform in the area that would result in an equitable distribution of food-producing resources. Moreover, land

reform is not something the project has the ability to initiate. Thus, the project could make a significant contribution to the lives of the landless, near-landless, and certain, selected small farmers by helping them develop income generating activities. If well chosen and implemented, these might just break the cycle of poverty that those households are currently trapped in. This assumes that the inequitable distribution of land can be thus circumvented. Such an assumption should be occasionally reviewed to see if it continues to stand up in light of acquired experience.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

In January, 1984, the SEP In-Charge and the Rural Sociologist visited Kunathari Panchayat, the project area of the Surkhet Project, for 10 days. That visit allowed them to acquaint themselves with the area personally as well as obtain some preliminary data.

In February and March a socio-economic household survey was developed to be used on a randomly sampled portion of the population of the Panchayat. To generate the Ward samples a predetermined number of households for each Ward were specified on the basis of the total number of households and the time available for surveying. Then, for each Ward, the specific households to be surveyed were determined by a drawing of lots. Once a Ward sample was known, households from among that sample were designated as part of the Panchayat sample as well. This was done by taking every household, every other household, or every second and third household from a given Ward sample until a 10% sample of that Ward's total households was generated for the Panchayat sample.

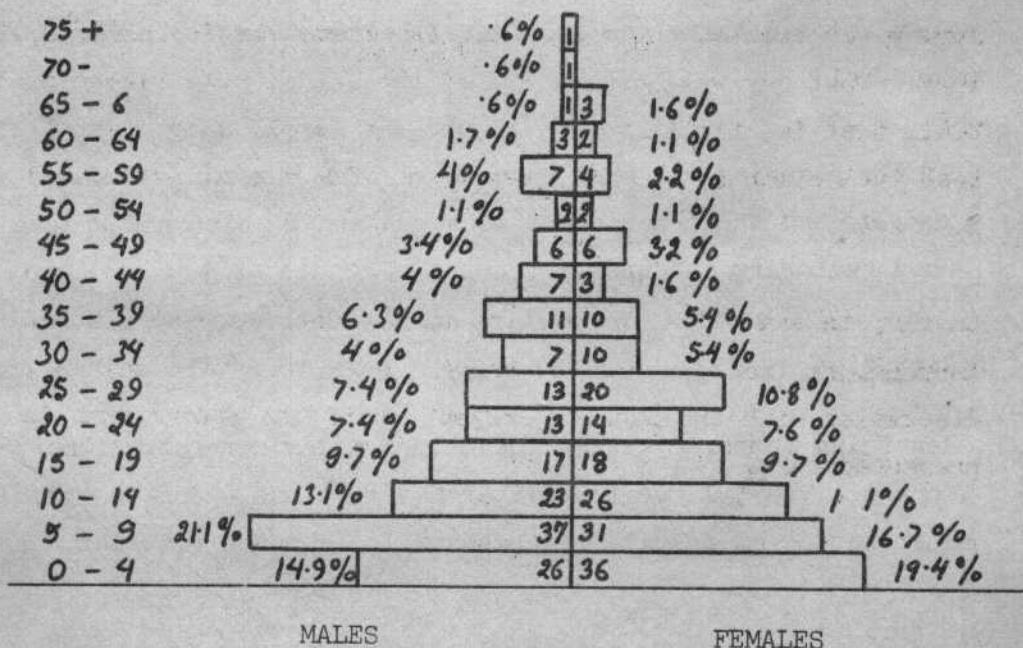
K.B. Rawal, the SEP Rural Sociologist instructed the Surkhet Project staff who assisted him in carrying out the survey. The survey was carried out over a ten day period beginning 15 April 1985. That day was Baishak 3rd of the Nepali year Bikram Sambat 2041, that is, the third day of the new Nepali year. Thus, "the last twelve months" in this report corresponds almost exactly to B.S. 2040.

Lastly, in analyzing and writing up the data we have allowed our impressions from our visits, as well as information gained from discussion with the Surkhet Project staff, to inform what is presented here.

5.0 SOCIAL DATA5.1 Demography

There were 514 households in Kunathari Panchayat. Our sample of 50 households had an average household size of 7.2, which would give the panchayat a population of 3701. In terms of the average household membership among the different farm size classifications, however, the figures were landless and near-landless, 4.3; small farm, 6.7; medium farm, 7.9; and large farm, 9.6. This data hardly supports the claim that it is "the poor" who are having too many children.

Almost 50% of the population was below the age of 15, not uncommon for least developed countries. The male population was slightly smaller than the female (49% and 51%) which was the converse of the national figures (1981 census). 63% of the sample were over 10 years of age, the range considered "economically active" in the 1981 census, and that percentage is smaller than the nation's (70%). The dependent population, ages 0-14 and over 60, was 52% of the sample, compared to 45% nation-wide. Below is a population pyramid of the survey sample.



MALES

FEMALES

The ethnic composition of the sample is given below. The categories of "high caste," "ethnic groups," and "low caste" are used throughout this report to analyze the distribution of resources, services, and behaviours.

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

Crude birth rate for the Nepali year B.S. 2040 was 69.4 per 1000. Infant mortality (under 1 year) for the Nepali year B.S. 2039 was 136.4 per 1000 (there were no infant deaths in our sample in 2040). Child mortality rate (under 5) for B.S. 2040 was 50.6 per 1000.

Due to an oversight in the preparation of the survey there are no figures for fertility rate, crude death rate, life expectancy, or population growth rate.

Population density per cultivated hectare was 7.3 persons, i.e., a household.

Family planning was used by a total of 9 persons. 2 males and 3 females had taken permanent measures and 2 males and 2 females used temporary measures.

5.2 Migration

Regarding temporary migration only 5 males were absent more than 3 months a year, 1 due to military service and 4 due to schooling in Phinikanda, an adjoining panchayat in Lekhgaon District. As for

immigration, only 18% of the head of households were born in Kunathari Panchayat. The balance (82%) immigrated to the area within the last 19 years (B.S. 2022). Reasons for immigrating included insufficient land (48% of those immigrating) and difficulty in obtaining water, firewood and fodder (20%).

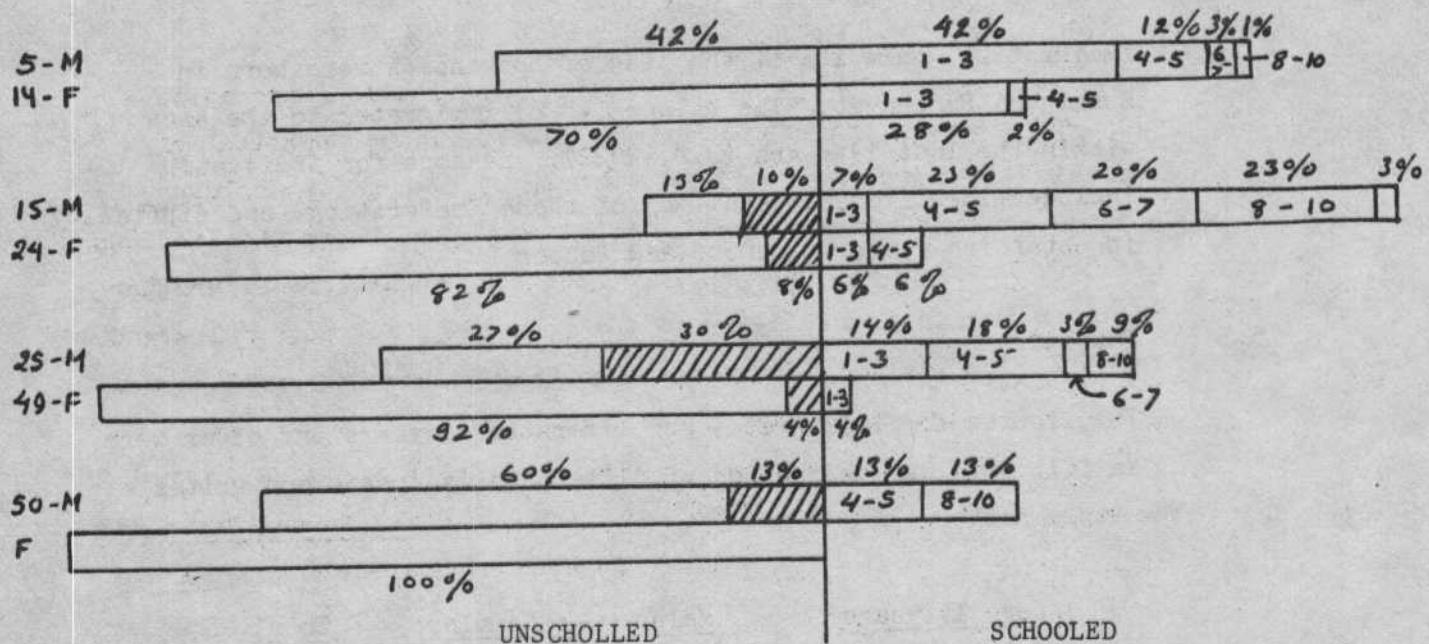
5.3 Education

The figures for illiterates and literates 15 years and older were as follows. Our definition of 'literate' is 'reads and writes a simple letter.'

<u>Above 14 years</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Illiterate	28%	89%	59%
Literate	72%	11%	41%
Reads	20%	4%	12%
Schooled	52%	7%	29%

The categories 'reads' and 'schooled' need further clarification. Carl Friedericks of the UMN has developed a means for looking at education on a somewhat generational level. The major categories within any given generation are 'Unschooled' and 'Schooled.' Within the former one has 'illiterate' and 'literate' or 'reads.' Within the later one has various grade levels.

The chart below clearly shows a decrease over time of the 'illiterate' category even among females. Females do lag behind males, which is typical of Nepal, but this should not obscure the fact that they, too, are becoming more 'literate' and 'schooled' over time.



KEY:

ILLITERATE

LITERATE

GRADE

When the education figures are analyzed by caste it is evident that there was only minor deviation between castes and schooled males. The figures for 'literate and schooled' are virtually identical. What is interesting is the extremely high proportion of schooled females among the ethnic groups. The figures are as follows. The percentage in parentheses are the proportion of that caste group in the general sample.

Caste	Schooled		Literate and Schooled	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
High (34%)	31%	30%	32%	32%
Ethnic (44%)	48%	65%	49%	64%
Low (22%)	21%	4%	19%	4%

The caste figures show us a rather even distribution, proportionally, of literacy and education across caste lines, particularly for males. Analyzing the education data by size of landholding, however, shows up the uneven distribution. For it was the landless and near-landless who were underrepresented, regardless of whether one uses 'schooled' or 'literate and schooled', for both males and females. The inequity for females continued into the small farmer class. The figures are as follows.

<u>Landholdings</u>	<u>Schooled</u>		<u>Literate and Schooled</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0.0- 5 <u>ropanis</u>	5%	13%	4%	12%
5.1-15.0 (32%) <u>ropanis</u>	33%	9%	33%	12%
15.1-30.0 (30%) <u>ropanis</u>	35%	61%	34%	56%
30.1+ (20%) <u>ropanis</u>	27%	17%	30%	20%

5.4 Health

Data on reported sicknesses in the last year as well as immunizations received are given below.

<u>Sickness</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>	<u>%</u>
Fever	26%	Measles	14%
Cough	18%	Tetanus	12%
Stomach Problems	16%	BCG	10%
Diarrhea	12%	Smallpox	6%
Body aches	12%	DPT	2%
Boils	6%		
Malaria	6%	Don't Know	12%
		None	50%

Immunizations were not the result of a systematic programme by and large but rather were obtained outside of the area or in the area when immunization teams, returning from work in another area, stopped over and gave immunizations from whatever vaccines they had left with them.

Only 20% of the sample households reported using the health post, which is four hours' work away, or a JAHW. On the other hand, only 22% indicated they utilize traditional healers. That, though, was definitely underreported because it is indubitable that 80% used them, and it is most likely than more than 98% did.

5.5 Access to Government

In an effort to get some light on the area's access to government services we inquired as to their knowledge of and contact with 10 persons or services, the Rastriya Panchayat member, the District Panchayat member, CDO, LDO, ADO, Sajha, JAHW/Health Post, AA/JTA, LA/L-JTA, and the Forest Guard. Not surprisingly there was more knowledge among the people surveyed than there was use or receipt of services. Moreover, the politicians were better known and had visited the area more than any of the others, save for the Forest Guard. He, of course, was the best known (74%), though the extent was not as wide as would be expected by his constant presence, and had visited the most households (72%) or had been contacted or visited by them (54%). The Rastriya Panchayat member was next and had obviously made a significant effort to meet the people in the area, being known by 54%, having visited 48%, and having been visited by 34%. The District Panchayat member was next in being known (34%), followed by the CDO (32%), but the number of households that had either been visited by them or had visited them was very similar to that of the remaining individuals and was rather low (20%). It is of interest that development activities of the government, like Sajha, the JAHW, and the JTAs, had a low level of awareness or contact with the people in the area (roughly 20%).

All this would tend to confirm the impression that Kunathari Panchayat is outside the mainstream of development in Nepal and that it is only a marginal recipient of standard governmental services. However, it is not outside District or national politics, and the low level of government services could probably be reversed over time if the area chose to apply pressure on its elected officials.

The figures are given below.

<u>People/Services</u>	<u>Knows Who It Is</u>	<u>Knows What It Does</u>	<u>Has Been Visited By</u>	<u>Has Visited/Has Used Services</u>
Forest Guard	74%	74%	72%	54%
RPM	54%	48%	48%	34%
DPM	34%	26%	28%	18%
CDO	32%	36%	20%	20%
AA/JTA	30%	34%	26%	22%
Sajha	26%	24%	16%	18%
JAHW/H.P.	24%	28%	22%	20%
LA/L--JTA	24%	26%	18%	22%
ADO	12%	12%	12%	12%
LDO	12%	12%	10%	10%

Analyzing the figures by caste the following is found in the categories where there was a sufficient sample. The high caste households had a high proportion in the group that had been visited by or had used the JTA's services. The ethnic households had a very high proportion in the use of the Health Post and Sajha. The low caste households had no significantly high proportion in any category, though they were represented in all of them except for the LDO and the ADO. The data are in the appendix.

Analyzing the figures by landholdings, the landless and nearlandless households were under-represented in the three major categories

of the Forest Guard, the Rastriya Panchayat member, and the District Panchayat member, as well as with the ADO. They had no representation in the other categories whatsoever. The small farms had a high proportion utilizing the Health Post; the medium farms, the CDO, the Livestock Assistant and Sajha; and the large farms, the JTA. The data are in the appendix.

6.0 ECONOMIC DATA : GENERAL6.1 Landownership

The average landholding per household is 20.5 ropanis (19.6 ropanis = 1 hectare or 2.4 acres). 64% owned 20 ropanis or less, including two households (4%) who were landless, one of whom was a small but successful shopkeeper (pasal sahuji). 36% owned more than 20 ropanis, including 1 household (2%) with more than 60 ropanis (80 ropanis, to be precise). The total cultivated land of our sample within the panchayat was 957.6 ropanis or 48.8 ha. 7 households (14%) reported owning a total of 65.5 ropanis outside of the panchayat. The figures are as follows.

<u>Landholding</u>	<u>Percent of Household</u>	<u>Average Household Size</u>	<u>Total Ropanis Owned</u>	<u>Percent of Cultivated Land</u>	<u>Average Holdings in Ropanis</u>
0-20 <u>ropanis</u>	64%	6.1	324.5	33.9%	10.1
20.1 + <u>ropanis</u>	36%	9.0	633.3	66.0%	35.1

It was felt, however, that this organization of the data did not offer a very useful analytical tool. Therefore, as mentioned earlier, landholdings were divided into four categories which have been labelled "landless and near-landless," "small farmers," "medium farmers," and "large farmers." In this analysis it becomes evident that 50% of the households own 20% of the cultivated land while the other 50% own the remaining 79% of the cultivated land. The figures are as follows.

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

All these calculations are based solely on land owned within Kunathari Panchayat. If land owned outside the panchayat were to be taken into consideration in the four-fold classification above, 2 households (4%) would remain in the same category; 2 households (4%) would move from the small farmers to the medium farmers; 1 household (2%) would move from the small farmers to the large farmers; and 2 households (4%) would move from the medium farmers to the large farmers. There would be no change in the landless and near-landless category. Beginning with that group the percentages would then be 18%, 26%, 30%, and 26%.

A caste-wise analysis of landholdings shows that the low and high castes had a disproportionately high representation in the landless and near-landless category. On the other hand, the ethnic groups, rather than the high castes, showed a disproportionate representation as landholdings increase, especially in the large farmer category. The high castes were actually underrepresented in that category. The percentage from each caste group that was found in the respective landholding categories is given below. The percentage in parentheses is the portion of the general sample that falls within that landholding category.

<u>Landholding in Ropanis</u>	<u>High Castes</u>	<u>Ethnic Groups</u>	<u>Low Castes</u>
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%

6.2 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.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
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%

6.3 Cash Income

Only 38% of the households reported some form of cash income. Sources of income included portering, working on the fields of others, running a local shop, teaching, working in the local post office, and working in Surkhet, Kathmandu and India. However, except for pensions (12%) and portering (6%), no source of income was given by more than 2 households (4%).

The figures for cash income in relation to the general sample, caste, and landholding are given below.

Income in NRs	% of Sample	Caste Group	Zero Income	Cash Income	Ropanis	Zero Income	Cash Income
0	62%	Low	26%	16%	0.0- 5.0	13%	26%
1-699	10%				5.1-15.0	35%	26%
700-1999	6%	Ethnic	39%	53%	15.1-30.0	35%	21%
2000-3999	8%						
3999+	14%	High	36%	32%	30.1+	16%	26%

The distribution of cash income among the ethnic groups does not correlate with their size in the general sample (Low, 22%; Ethnic, 44%; High, 34%). Rather, the ethnic groups show a surprisingly high percentage while the high castes show a similar percentage to that of their portion of the general sample. The distribution of cash income among the various landholdings also does not correlate with their size in the general sample (0.0-5.0, 18%; 5.1-15.0, 32%; 15.1-30.0, 30%; 30.1+, 20%) but shows a rather proportional distribution across the groups. One cannot analyze the data further because of the small size of the sample of those with cash income (19 households). It is interesting, though, that of the 5 landless and near-landless households with cash income, 4 were in the lowest cash income range. The other was the shopkeeper who underreported his total cash income as NRs 3600.

6.4 Expenditure

The survey made no effort to learn the total expenditure of each household during the last 12 months. Rather, specific items were chosen about which the respondents would be able to give reliable answers and which may give some insight into the people. Below is a bar graph of those items.

Cloth	68.6% (Rs. 69,853)
Smoking	8.9% (Rs. 9047)
Human Health	5.7% (Rs. 5796)
Books, School Fees	4.4% (Rs. 4454)
Soap	4.1% (Rs. 4146)
Salt	3.8% (Rs. 3892)
Sugar	1.9% (Rs. 1967)
Kerosene	1.7% (Rs. 1694)
Animal Health	0.6% (Rs. 655)
Other	0.3% (Rs. 372)

Analyzing expenditure by caste shows that there was a close correlation between caste and expenditure on cloth, human health, and books and school fees. Cloth was a major expenditure and that the low castes did as well as they did was impressive. The low castes' expenditure on books and school fees supports the other data on education and caste. That the ethnic groups spent more, proportionally, on total expenditures also supports the other data on their good financial position as a group. The reader is left to make what she or he wants to out of the smoking and soap statistics. The figures are as follows, with each caste group's percentage of the general sample given in parentheses.

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

Looking at expenditure by landholdings reveals what is easily surmised, that those with more resources were able to spend more. The data also confirms earlier figures on the landless and near-landless and education. If they educated their children at all, it was only in the free grades. The small farmers, though doing better than the landless and near-landless, were also doing poorly in this area. The figures are as follows, with each group's percentage of the general sample given in parentheses.

<u>Ropanis</u>	<u>Cloth</u>	<u>Smoking</u>	<u>Human Health</u>	<u>Books & Sch. Fees</u>	<u>Soap</u>	<u>Total Exp.</u>
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%

6.5 Credit

Within the last 12 months 23 households (46%) had taken a loan. Three (6%) managed to pay off the loan by the time the survey was conducted. However, two households (4%) had outstanding debts even though they had not taken a loan within the last 12 months. So total households indebted at the time of the survey was 44%. Interest rates ranged from zero to 30%.

20% of the total sample had what could be termed a "significant debt," i.e., Rs. 601 or more. However, interest rates were not that high, especially if one considers that it is not uncommon to meet

interest rates of 60% and more a year in Nepal. If we classify 20% as a high but fair rate of interest, then only 2 households (4%) held loans at excessive rates, and even then only slightly so. Assuming that the data we obtained is reliable, it would seem fair to say that the credit system is not oppressive in Kunathari Panchayat as it now stands.

This observation is underscored by the fact that some loans were taken at "no interest." What happened in these cases was that money was borrowed and a repayment date was fixed, usually Magh Sankrati (roughly January 15th). If the loan was repaid by that time, then there was no interest. The grace period could, therefore, be 1 month, 3 months, or even 12 months, but never more than that. If the loan was not repaid by Magh 1st, then it would bear interest from the date the loan was given and at a rate which was set when the loan was given. It would be hard to label such an arrangement as "oppressive."

Amount of debt	% Indebted in Last 12 Mos.		% Indebted	Interest Rates (Number of Households)					
	0%	10%		15%	18%	20%	25%	30%	
Zero	54%	56%							
1-200	10%	10%	4	1	-	-	-	-	
201-400	4%	4%	2	-	-	-	-	-	
401-600	8%	10%	2	-	-	1	1	-	
601-800	4%	4%	-	-	1	-	1	-	
801-1000	8%	4%	1	-	-	1	1	1	
1001-2000	8%	8%	-	-	1	1	2	-	
2001-3000	2%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5000+	2%	2%	-	-	1	-	-	-	

Analyzing indebtedness by caste and landholdings reveals that the ethnic groups had taken less loans than the other castes, proportionally. There is a close correlation between the four landholding

categories, however, and indebtedness, with the large farmers taking predictably less loans. The percentages below are of those who took loans within the last 12 months (23 households) versus those that did not. The percentages in parentheses are of the total sample.

	Caste			Landholdings in Ropanis			
	Low (22%)	Ethnic (44%)	High (34%)	0.0-5.0 (18%)	5.1-15.0 (32%)	15.1-30.0 (30%)	30.1+ (20%)
No Debts	15%	63%	22%	15%	30%	26%	20%
Debts	30%	22%	18%	21%	35%	35%	9%

The data on indebtedness cannot be analyzed in more detail because of the small size of the sample (23 households). The data on interest rates is also insufficient to use for analysis. It can be noted that the interest rates paid by the low castes, as well as by the landless and near-landless and small farmers, are very fair. All but one of the households in these three groups have loans at 20% or less. (Note: Some households are counted twice in that calculation.) Considering that it is these groups that are the greatest risk, it is actually surprising that one does not encounter rates of 5% a month or more. It should be remembered, though, that these groups also take the smaller loans. The breakdown of size of indebtedness and interest rates by household is given in the Appendix.

Reasons given for taking loans included purchasing food (43% of those with loans), purchasing cloth (35%), and buying animals (17%).

6.6 Trips to Birendranagar

Although Kunathari Panchayat is a rural area, it is less than one day's walk from Birendranagar. Birendranagar is the capital of both Surkhet District and the Mid-Western Development Region. It also sits along the trade route from the northern regions to

Nepalgunj in the Tarai. Thus, it would be expected that Kunathari Panchayat would be socio-economically oriented towards Birendranagar to some degree. This was tested rather superficially, and the linkage with Birendranagar was found to be high, though it would be inaccurate to say that the panchayat was dependent on the city. It should be noted that all households in the panchayat would have at least one member make a trip to Birendranagar sometime. The data below are for the last 12 months only.

<u>Number of trips in last 12 months</u>	<u>1 Person/ Household</u>	<u>1+ Person/ Household</u>
(Zero)	(4%)	
1 - 6	40%	14%
7 - 12	10%	10%
13 - 18	-	4%
19 - 24	6%	2%
25 - 30	8%	2%
—	—	—
4%	64%	32%

Reasons given for trips included buying cloth (44% of those making a trip), buying staple foods (34%), oil expelling (27%), other household business (31%), court cases and other official or government business (19%), while portering (13%), to visit the hospital (13%), for the king's visit in January 1984 (13%), and for entertainment (6%). Only 2 households (4%) reported persons going to Surkhet to find work.

6.7 Food Supply

6.7.1 Food Self-Sufficiency

The survey did not collect data with which one could determine whether the area could be food self-sufficient. It only learned whether the people claimed to grow grain to be self-sufficient or not. The following are the figures on food self-sufficiency for the types

of years listed. Two households had no land, and one farmer only farmed for the last 12 months. So the sample size for the last 12 months was 48 and for the other categories 47.

<u>No. of Months</u>	<u>Last 12 months</u>	<u>Good Year</u>	<u>Normal Year</u>	<u>Bad Year</u>
Zero	-	-	-	2%
-6 months	2%	2%	4%	13%
6 months	6%	-	4%	19%
7 months	-	2%	-	-
8 months	6%	2%	11%	9%
9 months	8%	2%	6%	13%
10 months	15%	6%	23%	23%
11 months	2%	6%	4%	6%
12 months	52%	53%	36%	15%
12+ months	8%	26%	11%	-
MEAN	10.8 months	12.1 months	10.3 months	8.3 months
Insufficient (0-9)	23%	8%	25%	55%
Nearly Sufficient (10-11)	17%	13%	28%	30%
Sufficient (12, 12+)	60%	79%	47%	15%

Analyzing the data by caste there was roughly a one month's difference in the means of each caste's food grown on the fields they worked over the last 12 months, with the ethnic groups averaging a 12 month supply, the high caste almost an 11 month supply, and the low caste almost a 10 month supply. For the three hypothetical years, though, the ethnic groups estimated a supply only slightly higher than the high castes, and the low castes reported roughly one month's supply less. The data for this analysis is in the appendix.

Reasons given for food insufficiency included "poor weather" (51%), "no manure" (40%), "no irrigation" (36%), "insufficient land" and "pests and/or crop diseases" (both 24%).

6.7.2 Other Demands on Household Grain

Two other factors come into the issue of food supply. One is the need to pay out grain for work done on one's fields. The other is the manufacture of home-made alcohol (rakshi). Taking these into consideration, as well as the need of the household to feed itself, the following figures reveal that there was an overall grain deficit in the area over the last 12 months. It averages out to roughly 300kg a year per household or a little less than a kilogram a day. It is interesting to note that the reported level of need is more than double the per capita consumption of the same grains for Surkhet District (Agricultural Statistics of Nepal, 1977).

GRAINS	SUPPLY (Grown & "Paid In")	NEEDS			DEFICIT/ SURPLUS	
		Family	Paid Out	Rakshi	Total	
Rice	56,579	41,857	5,765	1,143	48,765	+ 7,814
Wheat	22,086	28,645	1,246	1,320	31,211	- 9,125
Maize	19,340	20,189	2,262	2,671	25,122	- 5,782
Millet	921	1,322	7	128	1,457	- 536
Barley	186	-	5	204	209	- 23
TOTAL	99,113	92,014	9,285	5,466	106,765	- 7,652

6.7.3 Meeting Food Needs

Among the ways given by households for coping with an inadequate food supply from their fields were the following. Multiple responses were allowed and therefore the total exceeds 100%. Included in the "working" category below would be what was referred to as "paid out" above.

Working	62%
Borrow money/food	55%
Sell/trade personal goods	21%
Buy with savings	21%

Only 38% of the total sample had sources of outside income. Almost half of that group (47%) were medium or large farm households which generally fall in the food sufficient group. That leaves only 20% of the sample who had an outside income to draw on to meet an insufficient food supply, not to mention the 62% of the sample that had no outside income at all to fall back on.

7.0 ECONOMIC DATA : AGRICULTURAL7.1 Inputs7.1.1 Irrigation

In an oversight in the preparation of the survey we failed to seek precise figures on irrigated and unirrigated land. However, for 90.0% of the sample's land in the Panchayat we have figures for whether the land is irrigated, and if not, whether it has potential for irrigation. The figures are as follows.

<u>Nature of Irrigation</u>	<u>% of Ropanis</u>	<u>% of Households</u>
Irrigated:		
by a <u>khola</u>	39.7%	62.5%
by a monsoon-fed spring	2.1%	6.25%
Potentially irrigated:		
already monsoon-fed spring	1.8%	8.33%
presently unirrigated	15.5%	29.1%
Unirrigated with no potential	40.9%	52.0%

From these figures we can conclude that 47% of the cultivated land is irrigated (khet), and 56% is unirrigated (bari). This compares nicely to the Surkhet District percentage of land in paddy which is 46% (HMG Food & Agriculture Market Service Department, 1984). 73% of the households have some khet, and 81% have some bari land. 17% of the cultivated land could be irrigated or irrigated better than it is.

It is also worth noting that the morning dew is so heavy and reliable in some parts of the Panchayat in the cold months that it supplies sufficient moisture to plant a wheat crop on unirrigated land.

7.1.2 Seeds

Of the 48 households that farm, the following percentages obtained seeds from the source given.

Self	91.5%	Birendranagar (Surkhet Dist.)	6.3%
Neighbor	42.5%	Rajapur (Kailali District)	2.1%
		Bardiya District	4.2%

Six households (12%) reported using improved seeds, either wheat, maize or paddy.

7.1.3 Chemical Fertilizer, Pesticides and Insecticides

Not one household in the sample reported applying chemical fertilizer, pesticides or insecticides to its fields.

7.1.4 Exchange Labor

68% of the households said they took part in exchange labor (parma). The figures are as follows, using 34 households as the sample.

Field Preparation & Planting	<u>PADDY</u>			<u>WHEAT</u>			<u>MAIZE</u>		
	<u>Weeding</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Plowing & Sowing</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Plowing & Sowing</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Weeding</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	
	82%	9%	15%	29%	47%	20%	9%	6%	

The average person-days per household participating in exchange labor per year for the following activities were paddy planting, 13.2; paddy harvest, 6.8; wheat planting, 4.5; wheat harvest, 0.75; and maize planting 5.5. One family had 80 person-days a year of exchange labor.

32% of the households surveyed did not participate in exchange labor because they have too much land and so hire others; their

household membership corresponded to the labor demands of their land and do they did not need to participate in exchange labor; or they had so little land they did not need assistance on it and, in fact, worked on others' land for hire.

7.2 Crops

7.2.1 Planting and Harvesting Times

The planting and harvesting periods for the major crops of Kunathari Panchayat were as follows. The crops themselves are listed according to the month they were planted, and within that group according to the time they were harvested.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Planting Months</u>	<u>Harvesting Months</u>
Maize	Baisakh-Jestha-Ashad (Apr-Jun)	Shrawan-Bhadra (Jul-Aug)
Dry Rice	Jestha-Ashad (May-Jul)	Bhadra-Ashoj-Kartik (Aug-Oct)
Millet	Jestha-Ashad (May-Jul)	Kartik-Mangsir (Oct-Dec)
Paddy	Ashad-Shrawan (Jun-Jul)	Kartik-Mangsir (Oct-Dec)
Mustard	Ashoj-Kartik (Oct-Nov)	Poush-Magh (Jan-Feb)
Gram	Ashoj-Kartik (Oct-Nov)	Falgun-Chaitra (Feb-Apr)
Dal (Masur)	Ashoj-Kartik (Oct-Nov)	Falgun-Chaitra (Feb-Apr)
Barley	Ashoj-Kartik (Oct-Nov)	Chaitra (Mar-Apr)
Wheat	Ashoj-Mangsir (Oct-Dec)	Baisakh (Apr)

7.2.2 Cropping Patterns and Cropping Intensity

The major crops in the panchayat were wet rice (paddy), maize, and wheat. Gram (chhana) was grown in Wards 1-4, extensively in 3 and 4. In the three wards at higher altitudes (Nos. 6, 7, and 9) millet and barley were cultivated. Dry rice was grown where there was virtually no irrigation facility. Dal (masur) and mustard, for an edible oil, were also grown. Mustard was intercropped with wheat, though this is problematic because the wheat was often damaged.

during the harvesting of the mustard. Gram, too, was intercropped with wheat by some farmers. In only a few fields millet was intercropped with maize.

The major cropping patterns found in Kunathari were as follows. Some households utilized more than one pattern and thus the percentage exceeds 100. The sample size was 47. The "/" symbolizes intercropping. The cropping pattern begins with the monsoon crop (June-July).

<u>Cropping Pattern</u>	<u>%</u>
Paddy only	23%
Paddy, Wheat	30%
Paddy, Wheat, Maize	19%
Paddy, Wheat/Mustard, Maize	9%
Maize, Wheat	34%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard	19%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard OR Gram	11%

The major crops were grown on the following percentages of cultivated land: paddy, 29%; maize, 29%; and wheat, 38%.

The cropping intensity for irrigated land (khet) was 193% and for unirrigated land (bari), 190%. The overall cropping intensity for the area was 191%.

7.2.3 Yields

Yields for the most recent harvest for each of the major crops are given below, along with the average yields. The national average is taken from Agricultural Statistics of Nepal (1983).

YIELDS FOR LAST 12 MONTHS

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Range in muri/ropani</u>	<u>Range in metric ton/hectare</u>
Improved Paddy	0.26-4.4 m/r	.25-4.3 t/ha
Local Paddy	0.26-3.5 m/r	.25-3.4 t/ha
Improved Wheat	0.00-1.75 m/r	.00-2.3 t/ha
Local Wheat	0.00-1.75 m/r	.00-2.3 t/ha
Improved Maize	0.00-1.75 m/r	.00-2.3 t/ha
Local Maize	0.00-1.75 m/r	.00-2.3 t/ha

AVERAGE YIELDS

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Muris per Ropani</u>			<u>Metric tons per hectare</u>			<u>National Ave.</u>
	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Average</u>	
Paddy	1.736	1.642	1.7	1.732	1.638	1.696	1.98
Maize	0.33	0.610	0.5	0.449	0.83	0.68	1.58
Wheat	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.666	0.666	0.666	1.32

Although paddy yield almost reached the national average, maize and wheat yields left a lot to be desired. It should be remembered that the supply of rice in the area was actually in excess of the reported need.

7.2.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

82% of the households had kitchen gardens, though the gardens could well be very small. For instance, a kitchen garden may consist of one tomato plant, one egg plant, and one chilli plant. 56% of the landless and near-landless households had no garden, however small. Among those reporting a garden the following items were reported in the respective percentages.

Potato	63%	Green leafy veg.	29%	Cauliflower	2%
Garlic	46%	Onion	22%	Chichinda	2%
Tomato	37%	Pindalu	12%	Pumpkin	2%
Radish	37%	Chilli	7%	Cucumber	2%
Egg Plant	32%	Beans	7%	Coriander	2%

The survey also inquired about tobacco. Only 29% of those with gardens admitted growing tobacco, which had already been harvested by the time the survey was conducted. However, tobacco had been seen in almost every garden observed by the survey team some four months earlier. Why tobacco growing was underreported is not clear.

Farmers claimed that it was a lack of water which led them to have small gardens, or no gardens at all. However, tobacco requires water, too, and its cultivation had in no way been hindered. This matter would need to be looked into more deeply to ascertain what is really going on.

88% of the households had 1 or more kinds of fruit trees. The figures are as follows.

<u>Number of Types of Fruit Trees</u>	<u>% of Households</u>	<u>Type of Fruit Trees</u>	<u>% of Households with Fruit Trees</u>
0	12%	Banana	89%
1	16%	Guava	61%
2	8%	Lime	55%
3	10%	Papaya	48%
4	18%	Mango	46%
5	12%	Peach	41%
6	14%	Mulberry	23%
7	8%	Lemon	21%
9	2%	Orange	14%
		Darim/Anar	14%
		Nashupati	5%

7.3 Seed and Grain Storage

Grain was stored in bhakaris. These pot-shaped containers were made locally from leaves stitched together with the leaf veins of the same type of leaf, rather than with bamboo or ningalo. At the

lower altitudes the grain was mixed with ash and stored in the bhakari. Farmers report that this was generally successful, though grain was sometimes damaged by "moths." In Ward 9, which is higher, grain was stored in bhakaris without the ash.

Only two farmers (4%) reported using insecticides with stored grain. One of them, who uses EHC dust, claimed it did not help. The other used sulphur tablets.

7.4 Agricultural Development

Six households of those farming in the last 12 months (12.5%) reported they had started using improved seeds within the last 5 years. Three were using improved wheat seed; two, improved maize; and one, improved paddy. One user of improved maize seed obtained the information from the District Agriculture Office. The other five farmers learned of the improved seeds from other farmers in the area.

Besides the very limited use of insecticides in grain storage mentioned above, no other changes in agricultural practices over the last five years were reported. As noted earlier, the AA/JTA, LA/L-JTA, and Sajha had visited or had been visited by a small portion of the sample (AA/JTA: 26%, 22%; LA/L-JTA: 18%, 22%; Sajha: 16%, 18%, respectively).

7.5 Livestock

7.5.1 Possession

There was a very wide distribution of cows, bulls, and chickens, with a majority of the households owning goats as well. The buffalo population, however, was very low and correlates with the shortage of manure cited by 40% of the sample as one reason they were not food self-sufficient. In conversation it was learned that previously

there had been a good size buffalo population. But over the past 4-5 years, as fodder decreased, so did buffalo. The figures for livestock possession are as follows.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Households</u>	<u>Average/Household</u>
Buffalo (F)	22	22%	2.0
Buffalo (M)	6	8%	1.5
Cow	175	88%	3.97
Bull	149	86%	3.46
Goat (F)	160	58%	5.5
Goat (M)	75	58%	2.58
Chicken (F)	269	86%	6.25
Chicken (M)	100	70%	2.85
Pig (F)	5	8%	1.25
Pig (M)	7	12%	1.16

7.5.2 Livestock Transactions

The figures for the purchase and sale of livestock are as follows.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Number Bought</u>	<u>% of All Households</u>	<u>Number Sold</u>	<u>% of All Households</u>
Buffalo (F)	2	4%	1	2%
Buffalo (M)	1	2%	1	2%
Cow	9	12%	2	4%
Bull	12	12%	2	2%
Goat (F)	21	14%	26	14%
Goat (M)	4	8%	4	8%
Chicken (F)	33	20%	24	4%
Chicken (M)	5	8%	27	12%
Pig (F & M)	-	-	-	-

7.5.3 Livestock Deaths and Eaten/Sacrificed

Below are the figures for livestock deaths and for livestock eaten or sacrificed (and eaten).

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Number Eaten/Sacrificed</u>
Buffalo (F)	3	-
Buffalo (M)	-	-
Cow	26	1
Bull	8	-
Goat (F)	35	
Goat (M)	1	10 (F & M)
Chicken (F)	178	
Chicken (M)	30	381 (F & M)
Pig (F & M)	-	10

7.5.4 Treatment of Animal Illness

To learn about the treatment of animal illness the survey focused on the course of action a farmer took if his female buffaloes or his bulls became sick. Of those owning female buffaloes, 90% (10 households) claimed there had been no illness in the last 12 months and 9% (1 household) reported illness but said he did nothing to treat it. Of those owning bulls, 72% (31 households) claimed there had been no illness, and 37% (12 households) reported there had. Among them only 2 households went to a vet for assistance. 2 households also reported going to a local healer who treats animal diseases with herbal medicine.

Diseases mentioned were liver fluke and scab, and, for chickens, cocoidiosis.

[40]

SECTIONS 8.0 to 9.9 ARE OMITTED INTENTIONALLY

10.0 INTRODUCTION TO WARD-BY-WARD DATA

As part of the study for Surkhet Project, an effort was made to gather data on a scale smaller than that of the Panchayat. This was carried out by gathering Ward data.

To keep within certain time limitations, a specific number of households for each ward was designated, and an effort was made to generate a bare minimum of data. Therefore, no sample in any of the wards exceeds 25% and some were only 10%. Thus, in what follows, the data cannot be used to generate information on numerous sub-categories within a given topic. So, for instance, household size by caste and by landholding size was useful only if there were only two castes or only two farm sizes. If there were more sub-groups, for instance if there were households which fit into three or all four of the farm sizes, then we took the liberty of combining sub-categories when we could. In the instance of farm size what resulted was that there was always a positive correlation between farm size and household size. All this is meant to illustrate our contention that though the sample size for each ward was small, it was adequate to reach the conclusions we do. When it was not, we noted that.

The ward data deals with only thirteen of the seventeen categories, and in some of the categories, some sub-categories were omitted. For instance, under the category of crops, the ward write-ups do not report on yields while the Panchayat material does. Moreover, for the sake of brevity a few other oddities appear. In the discussion of education, only the illiteracy rates for females were given, while for males only the combined literacy and schooling percentage was given. In the discussion about fruit trees, the percentage given was that of all households owning trees. The remaining percentage always owned no trees.

The Ward-by-Ward data revealed nothing that contradicted the Panchayat data. Indeed, it strongly reinforced it, while occasionally showing up Ward idiosyncracies. For instance, the relatively good ability of households to meet their own food needs from what they grow on their own fields was clearly reinforced. But some of the wards did it with a high percentage of irrigated fields and a high cropping intensity, e.g., Ward 1, while others did so without such impressive figures, e.g., Ward 7.

The following sections discuss the data Ward-by-Ward. The sections have been numbered to correspond with each Ward's number.

11.0 WARD 1 : Thulo Chepang11.1 Social Data11.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 147 households in Ward 1. Our sample was 15 households, or 10%, with an average household size of 7.2. That would make the Ward population 1059.

54% of the sample were males, 46%, females. 48% of the sample were below the age of 15 years, and 50% were dependent.

20% of the sampled households were high caste (1 Brahmin, 2 Chettri), 53% were ethnic groups (5 Magar, 3 Gurung), and 27% low caste (1 Damai, 3 Kami). The average household size was 5.3, 7.1, and 8.8, respectively. The high and low caste household sizes in this Ward vary significantly from the Panchayat norms.

Using landholdings, household size was 5.8 for 0.0-15.0 ropanis (27%), 6.4 for 15.1-30.0 ropanis (53%), and 11.3 for 30.1 or more ropanis (20%).

11.1.2 Education

Female illiteracy basically decreases over the years starting at 100% (50+) and moving through 79% (25-49), 90% (15-24), and 68% (5-14). Male literacy and schooling shows the same progress over the years as well--25% (50+), 73% (25-49), 91% (15-24), and 65% (5-14).

11.1.3 Access to Government

80% of the households have had contact with the Forest Guard; 53%, with the Rastriya Panchayat member; and 33% with the District

Panchayat member and the CDO. One (7%) to 3 (20%) households had contact with the other government officials and services, which is as good a percentage as is found in the Panchayat.

11.2 Economic Data: General

11.2.1 Landownership

15% of the total landholdings of the sample were outside the Panchayat and were owned by 3 households. Using total landholdings, 7% (1 HH) had 0.0-5.0 ropanis; 20%, 5.1-15.0 ropanis; 53% (8 HH), 15.1-30.0 ropanis; and 20% (3 HH), 30.1 or more ropanis. [Using only landholdings within the Ward the small farm category increases to 33% and the large farm category decreases to 7% (1 HH).]

11.2.2 Employment

69% of the sample were over 10 years of age and all but 13% (10) were economically active. One of the exceptions were too old to work, 8 were students who did not do farm work and 2 were unemployed in India. Among the females, 94% did farm work and of them one also did caste work and one went to school (3%). One female did only unskilled work, and one female was too old to work (3% each). Among the males, 68% performed farm work, among whom 1 did unskilled labor (2%), 5 did caste work (11%), and 5 were students (11%) as well. 8 other students meant that 28% of the males were attending school. 4 males were in India, one each in military service, unskilled work, office work, and unemployed. There was also one pensioner (2%).

11.2.3 Cash Income

40% of the households had some form of cash income, ranging from Rs. 80/- to Rs. 8000/-, the latter being the second largest land-owner in the sample. Sources included working others' land,

goldsmithing, skilled and unskilled work in Birendranagar, Kathmandu and India, military service and military pension. The household with the largest income had a family member working both in Birendranagar and in Kathmandu, and the household with the next highest income had a member receiving a military pension.

11.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 63% of the total expenditure of the Ward was on cloth (P: 69%); 15% on smoking (P: 9%); 7% on books and school fees (P: 4%); 5% on soap (P: 4%); and 4% on salt (P: 4%). The expenditure on books and school fees was the second highest in the Panchayat.

11.2.5 Credit

60% of the households (9) reported some debt, the second highest percentage of all the wards. 27% of the total households (4 HH) had a debt of more than Rs. 60/-.. Interest ranged from zero (3 HH) to 25% (1 HH). The largest number of reasons also occurred here including purchasing food, cloth, livestock, land, and for domestic uses. Of the three households giving the purchase of food as a reason, two of them reported only 8 months food supply from their fields in the last 12 months while the other reported a 12 month supply.

11.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

87% of the households had one or more members make 1-12 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months. 13% had one member make 19-30 trips.

11.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

One household had no land at all. Of the remaining 14 households,

in the last 12 months 79% had sufficient food, 7% had nearly sufficient, and 14% had insufficient. In a good year, 86% were sufficient and 14% nearly sufficient. In a normal year, 65% were sufficient, 14% were nearly sufficient, and 21% were insufficient.

In a bad year the percentages were 21%, 36%, and 43% respectively. This was one of the four wards trying for the second best set of percentages in food self-sufficiency. This ward's percent of irrigated land and cropping intensity (see below) are noteworthy in light of this.

11.3 Economic Data: Agricultural

11.3.1 Irrigation

Of the total land owned, all within the Ward, 72% of it was already irrigated, the highest among the wards. 11% was reported to have unrealized irrigation potential, and 17% was said to have no potential at all.

11.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns listed below, all but the last were major ones throughout the Panchayat.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (14)</u>
Paddy only	7%
Paddy, Wheat	50%
Maize, Wheat	7%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard	14%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard OR Gram	7%
Paddy, Wheat/Mustard, Maize	14%
Paddy, Wheat, Maize	43%
Maize, Mustard OR Dal	7%

11.3.3 Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity of the ward was 208%, the third best of the wards.

11.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

87% of the sample had some sort of kitchen garden, and 93% had one or more different types of fruit trees.

11.3.5 Livestock Possession

Livestock possession in the Ward generally followed or exceeded the Panchayat pattern.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	27% (22%)	1.5 (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	-	-
Cow	87% (88%)	4.2 (4.0)
Bull	87% (86%)	3.8 (3.5)
Goat (F)	67% (58%)	4.3 (5.5)
Goat (M)	80% (58%)	3.1 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	93% (86%)	6.2 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	87% (70%)	2.8 (2.9)
Pig (F)	20% (8%)	1.3 (1.3)
Pig (M)	13% (12%)	1.5 (1.2)

12.0 WARD 2 : Sano Chepang12.1 Social Data12.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 29 households in Ward 2. Our sample was 7 households, or 24%, with an average household size of 8.4. That would make the Ward population 244.

49% of the sample were males and 51%, females. 54% of the sample was below the age of 15 years, and 61% were dependent, one of the poorest percentages in the Panchayat.

57% of the sample households (4 HH) were high caste (all Chettri), and 43% were ethnic (all Magar; 3 HH). The average household size was 9.3 and 7.3 respectively.

Using landholdings, household size was 4.2 for 5.1-15.0 ropanis and 14.0 for 15.1 or more ropanis. The sample size is barely adequate for the latter group, so to divide it, as has been done throughout the report, into 15.1-30.0 and 30.1 or more ropanis would make the sample size worthless.

12.1.2 Education

All but one female 5 years or older was illiterate, the lone exception being in the 15-24 age group (illiterate 75%). Male literacy or schooling shows a general improvement over the years from 67% (50+), 44% (25-49), 100% (15-24), to 50% (5-14).

12.1.3 Access to Government

100% of the sample households had contact with the Forest Guard and 43% had contact with both the Rastriya Panchayat and District Panchayat members. One or two households (14%, 29%) had dealings

with many of the other categories, all of which suggests a low level of contact with government officials and services, though not the lowest in the Panchayat.

12.2 Economic Data: General

12.2.1 Landownership

Two households (29%) owned a total of 7 ropanis outside the panchayat but those holdings make no difference in the respective household's classification. No households had less than 5.1 ropanis. 57% had 5.1-15.0 ropanis; 14%, 15.1-30.0 ropanis; and 29%, 30.1 or more.

12.2.2 Employment

58% of the sample were over 10 years of age, and all were economically active. All females performed house and farm work only. All males farmer, with only one reporting doing unskilled work as well (6%), one receiving a pension (6%) and three being students (18%).

12.2.3 Cash Income

29% of the sample reported some form of cash income, one from unskilled work in the area and one, the second largest landowner in the sample, from a military pension.

12.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 85% of the total expenditure of the sample was on cloth (P: 69%); 5% on salt (P: 4%); 4% on human health (P: 6%); 3% on soap (P: 4%); and 2% on smoking (P: 9%). The percentage spent on cloth was the highest in the Panchayat and the .4% expenditure on books (no school fees) reflected the ward's involvement in education primarily in the free grades and only for males.

12.2.5 Credit

43% of the sample were in debt, with two of them having small loans (Rs. 148 and 400) only for buying cloth and obtaining medical assistance respectively. Both of these households reported cash income as well, the one with the smallest debt being a second largest landowner in the sample and receiving a military pension. Two indebted households were small farms. The most indebted households (Rs. 1500/-) took the loan to purchase food, though it reported a 12 month food supply from its own fields over the last 12 months. The interest on the loans were zero (Rs. 148), 80% (Rs. 400/-), and 10% (Rs. 1500). The 80% interest was the only exorbitant interest rate we discovered in the whole Panchayat.

12.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

86% of the sampled households had one or more members make 1-12 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months. The other household had no one go during that period. This is the second lowest number of trips reported among the wards.

12.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

In the last 12 months all households reported sufficient food supply, which was also true for a good year as well. 86% reported sufficient supply in a normal year, and 14%, nearly sufficient. In a bad year 57% reported sufficient supply; 29%, nearly sufficient; and 14%, insufficient. These were the best percentages in the Panchayat. The Ward's percent of irrigation (third in the Panchayat) and cropping intensity (lowest in the Panchayat) are noteworthy in light of this.

12.3 Economic Data: Agricultural

12.3.1 Irrigation

53% of the land owned by the sample within the Panchayat was

irrigated. 27% of the sample's land was reported to have unrealized irrigation potential and 20% as having no potential.

12.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns listed below, all but the last two were major ones throughout the Panchayat.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (7)</u>
Paddy only	29%
Paddy, Wheat	43%
Maize, Wheat	43%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard	43%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard OR Gram	14%
Maize, Wheat/Gram	14%
Paddy, Dal	14%

12.3.3 Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity for the sample was 159%, the lowest among all the wards.

12.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

86% of the households (6 HH) had a kitchen garden. All households had three or more different types of fruit trees, the third best percentage among the wards.

12.3.5 Livestock Possession

Livestock possession in the ward varied slightly but insignificantly from the Panchayat pattern, except for possession of water buffalo.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	43% (22%)	2.3 (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	29% (8%)	1.5 (1.5)
Cow	71% (88%)	5.0 (4.0)
Bull	100% (86%)	3.3 (3.5)
Goat (F)	57% (58%)	5.0 (5.5)
Goat (M)	43% (58%)	3.7 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	86% (86%)	11.7 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	57% (70%)	3.0 (2.9)
Pig (F)	14% (8%)	1.0 (1.3)
Pig (M)	14% (12%)	1.0 (1.2)

13.0 WARD 3 : Ampani, Racha13.1 Social Data13.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 31 households in Ward 3. Our sample was 8 households, or 26%, with an average household size of 5.7. That would make the Ward population 177.

46% of the sample were males; 54%, females. 41% of the sample was below the age of 15 years, and 43% was dependent, the best percentage in the Panchayat.

50% of the sample were ethnic households (all Magar), and 50% were low caste (3 Damai households and 1 Sarki household). The average household sizes were 7.0 and 4.5 respectively.

Using landholdings, household size was 4.2 for 0.0-5.0 ropanis (50%) and 7.3 for 5.1 or more ropanis (50%).

13.1.2 Education

All but one female 5 years or older were illiterate; the age group 15-24 was thus 88% illiterate with the other three being 100%. Male literacy increased from 30% among those 25 years and older to 50% for those 5-24. However, the 15-24 age group had 100% literate and the 5-14 group, which was now only 20% literate, could increase shortly, thereby raising the literacy of the 5-24 age group above 50%.

13.1.3 Access to Government

63% of the households had contact with the Forest Guard and 38% with the JTA. At least one household (13%) had contact with every other category listed. The very low degree of use of government services or contact with government officials is particularly noteworthy in that the Pradhan Pancha lived in this ward. Evidently this was of little benefit to the other inhabitants of the Ward.

13.2 Economic Data: General13.2.1 Landownership

Using total landholdings, 50% of the sample owned 0.0-5.0 ropanis; 25%, 5.1-15.0; 13%, 15.1-30.0; and 13%, 30.1+. Using land owned within the Panchayat only changed one household's standing from 5.1-15.0 down to 0.0-5.0.

13.2.2 Employment

63% of the sample were over 10 years of age, and all were economically active. All females farmed with one (7%) also performing caste work. All males farmed with 2 (14%) also performing caste work, 1 (7%) teaching, and one (7%) receiving a military pension.

13.2.3 Cash Income

38% of the households reported some form of cash income. Two households reported some member portering, one household had a teacher and a military pensioner, as well as being the largest farm in the sample.

13.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 58% of the total expenditure of the sample was on cloth (P: 69%); 18%, on smoking (P: 9%); 7%, on soap (P: 4%); 5%, on animal health (P: .6%); and 5%, on human health (P: 6%). The absence of books and school fees from the list, combined with the literacy data suggests the sample relies heavily on schooling in the free grades. Lastly, smoking and animal health expenditures were highest here.

13.2.5 Credit

Although one household took out a loan of Rs. 100/- within the last

12 months, it has already repaid it. It took the loan to purchase food and paid no interest on it. No one was in debt at the time of the survey, unique among the wards.

13.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

88% of the households had one or more members make 1-6 trips to Birendranagar within the last 12 months. One household (13%) had no one make such a trip. This is the lowest among all the wards.

13.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

One household in the sample settled within the last 12 months; thus, the sample size for this section was 7 households. Over the last 12 months, 43% of the sample had insufficient food supply from their own fields; 14%, nearly sufficient; and 43%, sufficient.

In a good year there was 43% with insufficient supply and 57% with sufficient supply. In a normal year, 43% had insufficient supply; 29%, nearly sufficient; and 29%, sufficient supply. In a bad year, 43% had insufficient supply and 57% had nearly sufficient supply.

13.3 Economic Data: Agricultural

13.3.1 Irrigation

42% of the land owned by the sample within the Panchayat was irrigated. 32% was said to have a potential for irrigation and 26% no potential.

13.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns listed below, the first five were major ones throughout the Panchayat.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (6)</u>
Paddy only	17%
Paddy, Wheat	50%
Paddy, Wheat, Maize	17%
Maize, Wheat	33%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard OR Gram	33%
Paddy, Mustard	17%
Maize only	17%
Maize, Wheat/Gram	17%

13.3.3 Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity for the sample was 180%.

13.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

38% of the households had a kitchen garden and 38% had two or more fruit trees, the lowest percentages in both categories among the wards.

13.3.5 Livestock Possession

Livestock possession compared somewhat unfavourably to the Panchayat as a whole, though all livestock found in the Panchayat were found in this ward as well.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	25% (22%)	1.0 (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	13% (8%)	1.0 (1.5)
Cow	63% (88%)	3.6 (4.0)
Bull	50% (86%)	4.5 (3.5)
Goat (F)	50% (58%)	3.5 (5.5)
Goat (M)	63% (58%)	1.2 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	75% (86%)	6.3 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	50% (70%)	4.0 (2.9)
Pig (M)	13% (12%)	1.0 (1.2)

14.0 WARD 4 : Baddichaur14.1 Social Data14.1.1 Demography

There are a total of 84 households in Ward 3. Our sample was 8 households, or 10%, with an average household size of 5.4. That would make the Ward population 454.

53% of the sample were males; 47%, females. 53% of the sample were below the age of 15 years, and 58% of the sample were dependent.

38% of the households were high caste, 50% ethnic (all Magar), and 13% low caste (Damai). The average household sizes were 5.0, 6.0 and 4.0 respectively, though the sample is inadequate for the low caste.

When landholdings are used, household size averaged 3.7 for the landless and near-landless (38%) and 6.1 for the small and medium farms together (63%). There were no large farms in the sample.

14.1.2 Education

Female illiteracy decreased from 100% for those 25 and older to 67% (15-24) and 50% (5-15). On the other hand, there was a 100% literacy rate for males 25 and older and a 50% for males 5-24, a unique pattern which was probably due to the point in history the survey data was collected.

14.1.3 Access to Government

75% of the sample households had contact with the Forest Guard and 63% with the NPM. 38% had visited the Health Post and 25% have had contact with the District Panchayat representative. At least one

household (13%) reported some contact with the other categories, save the CDO and Sajha.

14.2 Economic Data: General

14.2.1 Landownership

38% of the households had 0-5.0 ropanis; 50%, 5.1-15.0 ropanis; and 13% 15.1-30.0 ropanis. There were no households with more than 30 ropanis. Almost all land owned by the sample is within the Ward. Three households (38%) owned a total of 10 ropanis in other wards of the Panchayat, and three households (38%) owned a total of 7.5 ropanis outside the Panchayat.

14.2.2 Employment

63% of the sample was over 10 years of age, and all were economically active. All but one female (8%) were engaged in house and farm work, the lone exception performing only unskilled labor. All but one male (8%) were involved in agriculture. The exception, as well as two others, (total 25%) were receiving pensions for military service. Two other farmers (17%) also worked in the local post office.

14.2.3 Cash Income

63% of the households reported some form of cash income, the highest in the Panchayat. Two households (25%) had persons working in the post office, two households (25%) had pensions coming in, and one household (13%) obtained income through portering. The first four households were also the largest farms in the sample owning all of 10, 11, 15 and 18 ropanis respectively.

14.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 57% of the total expenditure of the sample was on cloth (P: 69%); 17%, smoking (P: 9%); 12%, human health (P: 6%); 5%, soap (P: 4%); and 3%, on kerosene (P: 2%). The sample spent 1% on school fees and books, one of the lowest in the Panchayat. This reflects an emphasis on education in the free grades. The sample's percentage of expenditure on kerosene was highest in the Panchayat and human health the second highest.

14.2.5 Credit

50% of the households reported a debt, half of them of over NRs. 601/-. Two of the households paid no interest, one paid 18% and another had taken loans on which it was paying no interest as well as 20% interest. The most indebted (NRs. 1000/- and 1500/-) reported no cash income and 10 months food supply from their own fields in the last 12 months (better than two other households). The other two households both had debts of Rs. 500/-, and had reported cash incomes of Rs. 600/- and 4000/- respectively. The former had 9 months food supply from its fields in the last 12 months; the latter, 12.

14.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

50% of the households reported sending one or more members on up to 6 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months. 38%, however, reported sending one member on 19-30 trips. One household had no member going to Birendranagar in the last 12 months.

14.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

For the last 12 months, 25% of the sample reported an insufficient food supply from their respective fields; 38%, a nearly sufficient supply; and 38%, a sufficient supply.

In a good year 13% reported an insufficient supply, 38%; a nearly sufficient supply; and 50% a sufficient supply. For a normal year the figures were 25%, 63%, and 13% respectively, while for a bad year they were 100% insufficient. These were the poorest figures in the Panchayat, corresponding to the low irrigation percentage and cropping intensity (see below).

14.3 Economic Data: Agricultural

14.3.1 Irrigation

16% of the land owned by the sample within the Panchayat was irrigated. Some 73% was reported to be potentially irrigatable, with the remaining 11% said to have no potential. This was the lowest percentage of irrigated land and the highest of irrigation potential among the wards.

14.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns listed below, the first four were major ones throughout the panchayat. This Ward had the least variety in cropping patterns.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (8)</u>
Paddy only	63%
Paddy, Wheat, Maize	13%
Maize, Wheat	38%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard OR Gram	38%
Maize, Mustard OR Gram	13%

14.3.3 Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity for the land of the sample was 162%, the next to the lowest in the Panchayat.

14.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

This was one of the four wards in which all households within the sample had a kitchen garden of one sort or another. 88% of the sample had one or more different types of fruit trees.

14.3.5 Livestock Possession

Livestock possession, save for cattle, compared unfavourably to the Panchayat as a whole, and was one of the least impressive of all the wards.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	- (22%)	- (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	- (8%)	- (1.5)
Cow	88% (88%)	1.6 (4.0)
Bull	88% (86%)	2.7 (3.5)
Goat (F)	38% (58%)	3.3 (5.5)
Goat (M)	13% (58%)	2.0 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	63% (86%)	3.2 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	50% (70%)	3.5 (2.9)
Pig (F)	- (8%)	- (1.3)
Pig (M)	13% (12%)	1.0 (1.2)

15.0 WARD 5 : Belchaur, Kunathari15.1 Social Data15.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 34 households in Ward 5. Our sample was 8 households, or 24%, with an average household size of 9.0. That would make the ward population 306.

43% of the sample were males; 57%, females. 46% of the sample was below the age of 15 years, and 49% were dependent.

75% of the households were high caste (all Chettri) and 25% were ethnic. The ethnic households averaged 10.5 members, though the sample is inadequate. The high caste households averaged 8.5 members.

When landholdings within the Panchayat are used, household size averaged as follows: landless and near-landless: 0; small farm: 6.5 (25%); medium farm: 9.5 (50%); and large farm: 10.5 (25%). However, the sample size is rather small for all but the medium farm households.

15.1.2 Education

Female illiteracy decreased from 100% for those over 49 to 80% (25-49), 64% (15-24), and 27% (5-14). For males, too, there was a steady increase in the literacy group, the figures being 50%, 77%, 89% and 82% respectively. These figures were the best in the Panchayat for both females and males.

15.1.3 Access to Government

50% of the sample has had contact with the Forest Guard and the NPM. 38% have had dealings with the District Panchayat member. A

small minority (13-25%) have had dealings with government officials or services in all of the remaining categories.

15.2 Economic Data: General

15.2.1 Landownership

Using total holdings, 25% had 5.1-15.0 ropanis; 50%, 15.1-30.0; and 25%, 30.1+ ropanis. No households had 0.0-5.0 ropanis. If land-holdings within the ward only were used, the figures for the three categories given above change to 50%, 50% and 0% respectively.

15.2.2 Employment

71% of the sample was over 10 years of age, and all but two (3%) are economically active. All but two of the females (7%) were occupied with only house and farm work, the exceptions being either involved in school as well or too old to work. All but one male (4%) were also involved in agriculture, with 8% teaching and 33% as students as well.

15.2.3 Cash Income

38% of the sample reported some form of cash income, 2 of the households had teachers in the local school and one had a member doing unskilled work locally. One teacher's household had the largest farm in the sample.

15.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 72% of the total expenditure of the sample was on cloth (P: 69%); 9%, human health (P: 6%); 6%, books and school fees (P: 4%); 5%, smoking (P: 9%); and 3%, salt (P: 4%). The relatively high percentage of expenditure on school fees and books reflected the Ward's more active schooling of its children.

15.2.5 Credit

38% of the sample households reported a debt, 2 of them of some significance (Rs. 1700/- and 5000/-). One household (13%) reported taking a loan of Rs. 1000/- within the last 12 months and repaying it as well. That household reported the largest cash income as well. Only one of the other 3 households in debt reported any cash income; it also reported the lowest annual food supply from its fields of all the households in the last 12 months (6 mos.). Of the three households in debt, two were paying 15% interest and one was paying none. All three households in debt reported taking the loans to obtain food, all of them having the lowest food supply from their fields in the last 12 months in the sample (6, 10 and 10 respectively).

15.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

75% of the households reported one or more members making 1-12 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months, with the balance making 13-24.

15.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

One household (13%) reported having an insufficient food supply from its own fields in the last 12 months. 38% reported having nearly sufficient, and the remaining 50% reported having a sufficient supply.

In a good year 88% reported a sufficient supply, and 13%, an insufficient supply. In a normal year 50% reported having a sufficient supply; 38%, a nearly sufficient supply; and 13%, an insufficient supply. In a bad year the percentages were 38%, 25%, and 38% respectively.

15.3 Economic Data: Agricultural15.3.1 Irrigation

35% of the land owned by the sample, including that in other wards, was irrigated. 26% was reported to have a potential for irrigation and the other 39% no such potential.

15.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns listed below, on the first five were major ones throughout the Panchayat

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (8)</u>
Paddy only	13%
Paddy, Wheat	13%
Paddy, Wheat, Maize	25%
Paddy, Wheat/Mustard, Maize	38%
Maize, Wheat	38%
Paddy, Wheat/Mustard OR Gram, Maize	13%
Maize, Wheat AND Barley	13%
Maize, Mustard	25%
Maize, Mustard AND Barley	13%

15.3.3 Cropping Intensity

Cropping intensity for the sample, which only had land within the panchayat was 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, the highest of all the wards.

15.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

This was one of the four wards in which 100% of the sample had kitchen gardens. All households also had at least 4 different types of fruit trees, a pattern found in only one other ward.

15.3.5 Livestock Possession

The water buffalo population followed the panchayat norm. In all other categories this Ward exceeded the panchayat norm, save pigs whose low population corresponded with the low ethnic population as well.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	25% (22%)	2.5 (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	13% (8%)	1.0 (1.5)
Cow	100% (88%)	6.1 (4.0)
Bull	100% (86%)	3.1 (3.5)
Goat (F)	75% (58%)	5.7 (5.5)
Goat (M)	75% (58%)	2.0 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	100% (86%)	5.5 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	100% (70%)	3.6 (2.9)
Pig	13% (12%)	1.0 (1.2)

16.0 WARD 6 : Chulidada16.1 Social Data16.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 53 households in Ward 6. Our sample was 8 households, or 15%, with an average household size of 5.8. That would make the Ward population 307.

43% of the sample were males; 57%, females. 53% of the sample was below the age of 15 years, and 57% were dependent.

38% of the households were high caste (all Chettri); 13%, ethnic; and 50%, low caste (2 Damai, 2 Kami). The low caste households averaged 4.8 members, the high caste households, 5.7, and the ethnic household had 11 members.

When landholdings both within the Ward and in another ward of the Panchayat are used, the household size of the landless, near-landless and small farms was 5.8 (63%); and medium farms, 7.7 (38%). There were no large farms in this ward.

16.1.2 Education

Female illiteracy in this ward was 100% for all age groups. Males show an increasing literacy/schooled rate down through the years until the youngest group--0%, 63%, 100%, 17%--but the sample was only one for the 50+ (0%) and 15-24 (100%) groups.

16.1.3 Access to Government

50% of the households reported dealing with the Forest Guard and 25% with the JTA, the health post and the Rastriya Panchayat member. For the remaining categories only 1 household (13%) reported contact with every option but the LDO. Thus, outside of contact with the

Forest Guard there is very little access to governmental services or access to important political or administrative governmental figures.

16.2 Economic Data: General

16.2.1 Landownership

Using total holdings in the Panchayat there were 38% of the households with 0-5.0 ropanis, 25% with 5.1-15.0 ropanis, and 38% with 15.1-30.0 ropanis. No one had more than 30.0 ropanis. If landholding within the ward only is used the figures above change to 50%, 25%, and 25% respectively.

16.2.2 Employment

51% of the sample was over 10 years of age, lowest among all the wards, and all but one of them (4%), who is too old to work, were economically active. All but one female did farm work with the lone exception performing unskilled work only. All but 2 males (82%) did farm work, with the exception being a student and a male too old to work.

16.2.3 Cash Income

25% of the households reported some form of cash income, from portering and a pension, respectively. Both of them were the smallest farms in the sample (2 and 2.5 ropanis).

16.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 68% of the total expenditure in the Ward was on cloth (P: 69%); 10%, on smoking (P: 9%); 10%, on human health (P: 6%); salt, 5% (P: 4%); and 3%, sugar (P: 2%). School books and fees was a negligible expenditure for the area, correlating with its low schooling rate. The human health expenditure was the third highest percentage in the Panchayat.

16.2.5 Credit

38% of the sample reported taking loans in the last 12 months, and 50% reported a debt. 75% of the indebted households (3) had a total debt of less than NRs. 601 and were paying no interest. The other household, the second largest farm in the sample, had a debt of NRs. 1700 and was paying 30% interest on it. It took the loan to buy land. The others took loans to buy a bull and cloth, respectively.

16.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

75% of the sample households reported one or more members making 1-12 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months with the balance making 28-30.

16.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

One household (13%) had insufficient food supply last year (4 months only), and another had nearly sufficient supply (10 months). The other 75% had a sufficient supply.

The sample was reduced to 7 households in the questions about hypothetical harvests since one household had only arrived some 12 months prior to the survey. For a good year, 86% had a sufficient supply; and 14%, insufficient. In a normal year, 71% had a sufficient supply, and 28%, insufficient. In a bad year, 14% had a sufficient supply; 57%, a nearly sufficient supply; and 28%, an insufficient supply.

The landholdings may be small in this Ward but the people seem quite capable of meeting most of their subsistence needs most of the time. This was one of the four wards vying for the second best set of percentages in food self-sufficiency. And that is in spite of the low irrigation percent and only average cropping intensity among the wards.

16.3 Economic Data: Agricultural16.3.1 Irrigation

30% of the land of the sample was irrigated. The remaining 70% was said to have no potential for irrigation.

16.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the following cropping patterns, only the first five are major ones used throughout the panchayat.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (8)</u>
Paddy only	38%
Paddy, Wheat	13%
Paddy, Wheat, Maize	13%
Maize, Wheat	75%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard	13%
Maize, Wheat AND Barley	13%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard AND Barley	13%
Maize, Mustard	25%
Dal only	13%

16.3.3 Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity of the sample was 186%.

16.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

This was one of the four wards in which all households in the sample had a kitchen garden. 75% of them has 3 more different types of fruit trees.

16.3.5 Livestock possession

Livestock possession figures were below the panchayat norm, with

no water buffalo at all and a smaller population in almost other categories, one of the least impressive figures among the wards.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% of Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buff (M & F)	-	-
Cow	75% (88%)	2.5 (4.0)
Bull	100% (86%)	2.5 (3.5)
Goat (F)	13% (58%)	6.0 (7.0)
Goat (M)	13% (58%)	2.0 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	75% (86%)	3.5 (6.0)
Chicken (M)	50% (70%)	2.3 (2.9)
Pig (M)	13% (12%)	1.0 (1.2)

17.0 WARD 7 : Gwalekarda

17.1 Social Data

17.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 63 households in Ward 7. Our sample was 9 households, or 15%, with an average household size of 8.4. That would make the Ward population 529.

57% of the sample were males; 43%, females. 41% of the sample was below the age of 15, and 45% were dependent, which was better than all other wards except 3.

67% of the households were of the ethnic group; 11%, high caste; and 22%, low caste. The ethnic households averaged 8.0 in size; the other caste groups were too small to have a meaningful average.

The large farm households (67%) average 9.2 members while the medium and small farms together (33%) averaged 7.0. There were no landless and near-landless in the sample.

17.1.2 Education

Female illiteracy in this Ward was 100% for all ages, an interesting phenomenon considering the predominance of ethnic groups and the high economic status of the area. Male literacy and schooling increased down through the age groups from 25% (50+) to 50% (25-49) to 75% (15-24), with the 5-14 age group having 57% schooled and the balance illiterate.

17.1.3 Access to Government

Almost all the households in almost all the categories had never had access to the government, including the Forest Guard. One household each in 5 different categories out of 10 was the

exception. This, no doubt, has to do in part with the Ward's geographical position, as well as the fact that it was a deforested area and of little interest to the Forest Guard. This was the poorest "access to government" of all the wards.

17.2 Economic Data: General

17.2.1 Landownership

All households owned land only within the Ward. No households had less than 5.1 ropanis. 22% had 5.1-15.0; 11% had 15.1-30.0; and 67% had 30.1+ ropanis. This ward had the highest percentages of the larger landholdings.

17.2.2 Employment

70% of the sample were over 10 years of age, and all were economically active. All females were only occupied with housework and farm work. 4% of the males (1) were in the army (India); 4%, pensioner; 22%, students; and 4% unskilled (India) work.

17.2.3 Cash Income

33% of the households reported cash income, coming from a household member doing military service in India, unskilled labor in India and a pension, respectively. The first two households were also large farms, but not even close to the largest in the sample.

17.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 75% of the total expenditure on the Ward was on cloth (P: 69%); 6%, on salt (P: 4%); 6%, smoking (P: 9%); 4%, soap (P: 4%); and 3%, school books and fees (P: 4%).

17.2.5 Credit

This was one of the two wards which had only one household (11%),

a low caste large farm household, reporting a debt of Rs. 2000 at an interest rate of 20%. The loan was taken to purchase food. This household reported the lowest food self-sufficiency from its fields among the sample of the ward, that of 9 months supply over the last 12 months.

17.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

78% of the households reported one or more members made 1-12 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months. The balance made 13-27.

17.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

One household (11%) reported an insufficient supply of food from its fields in the last 12 months, and one household (11%) reported a nearly sufficient supply. The remaining 78% reported a 12 month supply.

In a good year 100% of the sample had a sufficient supply. In a normal year, 56% have a sufficient supply, 33% had a nearly sufficient supply, and 11% had an insufficient supply. In a bad year the figures were 11%, 44%, and 44%, respectively.

This was one of the four wards vying for the second best set of percentages in food self-sufficiency. This is noteworthy in light of the low irrigation percent and only average cropping intensity for the area.

17.3 Economic Data: Agricultural

17.3.1 Irrigation

16% of the land owned by the sample--all of which is within the Ward--was irrigated. The remaining 84% was reported as having no irrigation potential at all. These were the worst percentages among the wards.

17.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns listed below, which was the widest variety found among the wards, only the first four were major ones throughout the Panchayat.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (9)</u>
Paddy only	44%
Paddy, Wheat	11%
Maize, Wheat	33%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard	22%
Maize, Wheat, Millet	44%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard, Millet	11%
Maize, Barley OR Wheat/Mustard, Millet	33%
Dry Rice, Mustard OR Dal, Millet	11%
Wheat only	11%
Millet only	11%

17.3.3 Cropping Intensity

Cropping intensity for the sample was 177%.

17.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

89% of the sample had a kitchen garden of one sort or another, and all of the households had 2 or more different types of fruit trees.

17.3.5 Livestock possession

The water buffalo population was negligible, but all other categories compared favourably with the Panchayat norm save pigs, of which, surprisingly enough in a ward with high ethnic representation, there were none.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	11% (22%)	3.0 (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	- (8%)	- (1.5)
Cow	100% (88%)	5.8 (4.0)
Bull	100% (86%)	3.9 (3.5)
Goat (F)	100% (58%)	6.2 (5.5)
Goat (M)	78% (58%)	2.4 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	89% (86%)	8.9 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	67% (70%)	2.2 (2.9)

18.0 WARD 8 : Damar18.1 Social Data18.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 31 households in Ward 8. Our sample was 8 households, or 26%, with an average household size of 7.8. That would make the Ward population 242.

48% of the sample were males; 52%, females. 51% of the sample was below 15 years of age, and 54% were dependent.

All households in the sample were Chhetri, thus making the high caste household size also 7.8. Household size by landholding within the Ward was small and medium farm, 8.1, and large farm, 10.6. If, however, total holdings, including land outside the Panchayat, was used the figures are small and medium farm, 7.3; and large farm: 8.2.

18.1.2 Education

Female illiteracy was 100% (50+), 89% (25-49), 100% (15-24) and 41% (5-14). This last figure is only surpassed by Ward 5. Male literacy and schooling showed a steady improvement--75% (50+), 67% (25-49), 100% (15-24), and 88% (5-14).

18.1.3 Access to Government

All households in Ward 8 had contact with the Forest Guard, and 50% or more had dealings with the JTA, the Livestock Assistant, and the Health Post. The Ward seemed to have a fair amount of dealings with those government services intended for the rural areas, but not with important political or administrative government figures.

18.2 Economic Data: General

18.2.1 Landownership

No households had less than 5.1 ropanis of land. Within the Ward 25% (2) households have 5.1-15.0 ropanis; 38%, 15.1-30.0; and 38%, 30.1+ ropanis. If one includes land in other wards and panchayats the percentages for those categories are 13%, 25% and 63%, respectively. This Ward had the second highest percentages of the larger landholdings.

18.2.2 Employment

78% of the population was over 10 years, and all were economically active. This was the highest percentage among the wards. All females were involved in agriculture, with 20% of them also going to school. All males, too, were involved in agriculture, with 46% of them also going to school.

18.2.3 Cash Income

Only one household (13%) reported any cash income, and that came from cutting wood. This ward had the lowest percentage of households with cash income in the Panchayat.

18.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 61% of the total expenditure of the Ward went to cloth (P: 69%); 13% to school books and fees (P: 7%); 9% on human health (P: 6%); 6% on soap (P: 4%); and 4% on salt (P: 4%). The percentage spent on books and school fees was the highest among the wards.

18.2.5 Credit

This was one of the two wards which had only one household (13%),

a medium farmer, reporting a debt, here of NRs. 200/-, only taken in the last 12 months. The interest was 10%, and the loan was taken to purchase a bull.

18.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

50% of the households reported one or more members making 1-12 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months. The balance made 13-18 trips.

18.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

One household (13%) reported an insufficient supply of food from its fields in the last 12 months, and one household reported a nearly sufficient supply. The remaining 75% reported a 12 month supply.

In a good year 100% had sufficient supply. In a normal year, 63% had sufficient supply; 25%, nearly sufficient; and 13%, insufficient. In a bad year, 38% had sufficient supply, and 63% had insufficient. This was one of the four wards vying for the second best set of percentages in food self-sufficiency. That is not surprising in light of the high percent of irrigated land and the high cropping intensity.

18.3 Economic Data: Agricultural

18.3.1 Irrigation

68% of the land owned by the sample was irrigated. 23% could easily be irrigated, 2% would require a greater effort to irrigate, and 7% had no irrigation potential at all. This ward had the second highest percent of irrigation, which, when added to the reported irrigation potential, was the highest among the wards.

18.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns reported, only the first five were major ones throughout the panchayat.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (8)</u>
Paddy, Wheat	63%
Paddy, Wheat, Maize	13%
Paddy, Wheat/Mustard, Maize	25%
Maize, Wheat	25%
Maize, Wheat/Mustard	13%
Paddy, Dal	13%
Paddy, Barley OR Wheat/Dal	13%
Maize, Mustard OR Gram	13%
Dal only	13%

18.3.3 Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity for the sample of the Ward is 211%, the second highest among the wards.

18.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

This was one of the four wards in which all households reported a kitchen garden of some sort. All households also reported having a minimum of 4 different types of fruit trees, a pattern found only in one other ward. This further reinforces the good picture of agriculture in Ward 8.

18.3.5 Livestock possession

The livestock possession figures for the Ward compared favourably to those of the Panchayat. No pigs were kept in these exclusively high caste households.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	63% (22%)	1.8 (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	50% (8%)	1.3 (1.5)
Cow	88% (88%)	6.1 (4.0)
Bull	100% (86%)	5.0 (3.5)
Goat (F)	50% (58%)	7.0 (5.5)
Goat (M)	63% (58%)	3.4 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	88% (86%)	5.6 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	75% (70%)	1.8 (2.9)

19.0 WARD 9 : Hurke Dhunga, Kumbhe Kot19.1 Social Data19.1.1 Demography

There was a total of 44 households in Ward 9. Our sample was 8 households, or 18%, with an average household size of 7.2. That would make the population of the Ward 316.

41% of the sample were males; 59%, females. 57% of the sample was below 15 years of age, and 60% were dependent.

38% of sample HH were ethnic groups, and 63%, high caste, with an average HH size of 6.8 and 8.0, respectively.

Using landholdings, the household sizes were 6.0 for small farms and 7.7 for medium and large farms together.

19.1.2 Education

All females over 14 years of age were unschooled and illiterate, but 40% of those aged 5-14 were in school. Male literacy and schooling improved through the years--50% (50+), 71% (2-49), 75% (15-24), and 67% (5-14).

19.1.3 Access to Government

All 8 households had dealings with the Forest Guard but in virtually every other category there was only one household (13%) reporting use of services.

19.2 Economic Data: General19.2.1 Landownership

25% of the sample had 0-5.0 ropanis (one of the two households had

no land but operated a shop); 63%, 5.1-15.0 ropalis; and 13%, 15.1-30.0 ropalis. The latter households also had 26 ropalis in another panchayat, which would make its total landholdings that of a large farm.

19.2.2 Employment

59% of the sample population was over 10, and all were economically active, save for one person (3%) too old to work. All females worked their household's land. 11% of them assisted in operating a family shop and 11% of them were students as well. 93% of the males were involved in agriculture with the balance (1) too old to work. 7% were also involved in operating a family shop and 20% in attending school.

19.2.3 Cash Income

38% of the sample had some form of cash income, from operating a shop or portering (two households). The former had no land and the latter two had the smallest amount of land among landowners as well as the lowest food supply from their fields (insufficient).

19.2.4 Expenditure

Out of the items inquired about, 63% of the total expenditure went to cloth (P: 69%); 17% to human health (P: 6%); 8% to smoking (P: 9%); 3% to salt (P: 4%); and 2% to soap (P: 4%). This was the largest percentage spent on human health among the wards.

19.2.5 Credit

63% of the sample reported a debt, the highest percentage among the wards. 50% of the sample had a "significant debt," Rs. 601/- or more. Interest ranged from 15-25%. Reasons were to buy food, a cow, land and for domestic use, with one household reporting that

it took a loan to pay off another loan as well. All of the indebted households were high caste, and three of them were medium farms while two of them were small farms. All households reporting an income also reported a debt.

19.2.6 Trips to Birendranagar

75% of the households reported one member making 1-12 trips to Birendranagar in the last 12 months. 25% reported one or more members making 16-21 trips.

19.2.7 Food Self-Sufficiency

50% of the sample reported insufficient food supply from their own fields in the last 12 months; 25%, nearly sufficient; and 25%, sufficient.

For the three hypothetical years one household could not respond, so the sample was 7. In a good year, 29% had insufficient supply; 14%, nearly sufficient; and 67%, sufficient. In a normal year, 43% had insufficient supply; 29%, nearly sufficient; and 29%, sufficient. In a bad year, 72% had insufficient supply; and 29% had sufficient supply.

19.3 Economic Data: Agricultural

19.3.1 Irrigation

Of the total land owned, 17% was irrigated, 13% had irrigation potential, and 70% had no potential. These were the second worst figures among the wards.

19.3.2 Cropping Patterns

Of the cropping patterns listed below, the first three were major ones throughout the Panchayat.

<u>Pattern</u>	<u>% of HH (7)</u>
Paddy only	14%
Paddy, Wheat	14%
Maize, Wheat	57%
Maize, Wheat, Millet	14%
Maize OR Dry Rice, Wheat	28%
Dal only	14%

19.3.3 Cropping Intensity

The cropping intensity of the Ward was 181%.

19.3.4 Kitchen Gardens and Fruit Trees

75% of the sample households had a kitchen garden, and 63% had one or more fruit trees.

19.3.5 Livestock Possession

The livestock possession for the Ward, in comparison to the Panchayat, was high for female water buffalo and low for all but cows and female chickens.

<u>Animal</u>	<u>% of HH in Ward (% in Panchayat Sample)</u>	<u>Average/Owning HH (Panchayat Average)</u>
Buffalo (F)	50% (22%)	2.0 (2.0)
Buffalo (M)	- (8%)	- (1.5)
Cow	88% (88%)	2.8 (4.0)
Bull	75% (86%)	3.3 (3.5)
Goat (F)	38% (58%)	7.3 (5.5)
Goat (M)	38% (58%)	4.0 (2.6)
Chicken (F)	88% (86%)	8.1 (6.3)
Chicken (M)	63% (70%)	1.6 (2.9)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<u>Ashad</u>	the third month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 June to 15 July.
<u>Asoj</u>	the sixth month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 September to 15 October.
<u>Baishak</u>	the first month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 April to 15 May.
<u>bari</u>	unirrgated farm land.
<u>Bhadra</u>	the fifth month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 August to 15 September.
<u>Chaitra</u>	the twelveth month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 March to 15 April.
<u>chhana</u>	gram.
<u>District Panchayat</u>	the district-level, unicameral legislative body; there are 75 Districts in Nepal, the next higher political division after the panchayat.
<u>Falgun</u>	the eleventh month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 February to 15 March.
<u>Jestha</u>	the second month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 May to 15 June.
<u>Kartik</u>	the seventh month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 October to 15 November.
<u>Khet</u>	irrigated farm land.
<u>Magh</u>	the tenth month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 January to 15 February.
<u>Magh Sankrati</u>	the first day of the Nepali month <u>Magh</u> .
<u>Marga</u>	the eighth month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 November to 15 December.
<u>masur</u>	a lentil grown in Nepal.
<u>panchayat</u>	panchayat refers to the village council of elders; now the name given to a political division in Nepal; there are more than 4000 Village and Town panchayats, of which Kunathari panchayat is one of the former.

parma an informal, reciprocal labor arrangement between households in rural Nepal whereby a household is able to obtain the extra labor needed to plant, weed and harvest its fields.

pasal sahuji a shopkeeper.

poush the ninth month in the Nepali calendar roughly 15 December to 15 January.

rakshi a home and alcoholic beverage.

Rastriya panchayat the national, unicameral legislative body in Nepal.

ropani a Nepali measure of land size; 19.6 ropanis equals 1 hect are.

Saiha the name of the government cooperative organization in Nepal.

Shrawan the fourth month in the Nepali calendar, roughly 15 August.

Ward the smallest political division in Nepal; 9 wards comprise one Village panchayat.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1983	<u>Agricultural Statistics of Nepal, HMG/N</u>

Education

By Caste (Total Number of Individuals)

Caste Group	Illite- terate		Reads		Grades									
					1-3		4-5		6-7		8-10		SLC	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
High	11	40	6	1	10	6	7	1	3	-	4	-	1	-
Ethnic	28	58	9	1	13	13	13	2	3	-	10	-	-	-
Low	12	26	2	-	10	1	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Total	51	124	17	2	33	20	24	3	8	-	15	-	1	-

By Landholding (Total Number of Individuals)

From Size	Illite- terate		Reads		Grades									
					1-3		4-5		6-7		8-10		SLC	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Landless & Near Landless	10	13	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small	14	37	5	1	15	2	8	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Medium	13	39	5	-	7	13	11	1	4	-	6	-	-	-
Large	14	35	7	1	3	2	5	2	2	-	5	-	-	-
Total	51	124	17	2	33	20	24	3	8	0	15	0	1	0

Access to Government: Number of Households by Caste.

People/Services	Knows who it is			Knows what it does			Has been visited by			Has visited/has used services		
	H	E	L	H	E	L	H	E	L	H	E	L
Forest guard	17	15	5	15	17	5	16	16	4	13	12	2
RPM	10	15	2	9	13	2	9	13	2	7	8	2
DPM	3	11	3	3	8	2	3	0	2	3	5	1
CDO	5	8	3	5	9	4	2	5	3	2	5	3
AA/JTA	6	6	3	6	7	4	5	4	4	5	4	2
Sajha	3	7	3	2	7	3	1	5	2	1	6	2
JAHW/HP	2	8	2	3	9	2	1	8	2	2	7	1
LA/JTA	2	7	3	3	7	3	2	5	2	2	6	3
ADO	2	4		2	4		2	4		2	4	
LDO	2	4		2	4		1	4		1	4	

H: High caste

E: Ethnic groups

C: Low caste

Access to Government: Number of Households by Land Ownership

People/ Services	Know who it is				Knows what it does				Has been visi- ted by				Has visited/has used services			
	L/N	S	M	L	L/N	S	M	L	L/N	S	M	L	L/N	S	M	L
Forest Guard	5	14	12	6	5	14	12	6	5	13	12	6	3	10	10	4
RPM	3	9	10	5	3	6	10	5	3	8	9	4	3	5	6	3
DPM	2	6	4	5	2	3	4	4	2	5	4	3	1	2	3	3
CDO	1	5	7	3	1	6	8	3	2	7	1		3	6	1	
AA/JTA	2	4	5	4	1	5	6	5	1	3	5	4		3	4	4
Sajha		5	5	3		4	5	3		2	4	2		2	4	3
JAHW/HP	6	4	2			7	4	3		5	4	2		5	3	2
LA/LTA	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	3		2	4	3		2	6	3
ADO	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
LDO		3	2	1		3	2	1		2	2	1		2	2	1

L/N = Landless & Near Landless

S = Small Farm

M = Medium Farm

L = Large Farm

Cash Income

By Caste (Number of Households)

Amount	High	Ethnic	Low	Total
0	11	12	8	31
Rs 1 - 699	2	-	3	5
700 - 1999	2	1	-	3
2000 - 3999	1	3	-	4
4000 - or more	1	6	-	7
Total	17	22	11	50

By Landholding (Number of Households)

Amount	Landless & Near Landless	Small Farm	Medium Farm	Large Farm	Total
•	4	11	11	5	31
Rs 1 - 699	4	-	1	-	5
700 - 1999	-	1	2	-	3
2000 - 3999	1	1	-	2	4
4000 - or more	-	3	1	3	7
Total	9	14	15	10	50

Credit

Debt

Present Amt. of Debt	Caste			Total	Land Holdings		
	H	E	L		L/N	S	M
Rs. 1-200	1	1	3	5	2	2	1
201-400	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
401--600	3	1	1	5	1	1	3
601-800	1	1	-	2	-	1	1
801-1000	3	1	-	4	2	1	-
1001-2000	2	-	2	4	-	1	2
2001-3000	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
More than 5000	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Total	11	5	7	23	5	8	8

Amount or Interest	In last 12 months			Total	L/N	L		
	H	E	L			S	M	L
0	3	2	4	9	3	4	1	1
10%	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
15%	1	2	-	3	-	1	2	-
18%	2	-	1	3	1	-	2	-
20%	3	-	2	5	1	2	1	1
25%	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
30%	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total's	11	5	7	23	5	8	8	2

Credit (Cont'd..)

Amount of Interest per Debt
(Number of Household)

Amount of Debt	1st 12 mon	0%	10%	15%	18%	20%	25%	30%
0	27							
Rs. 1-200	5	4	1					
201-400	2	2						
401-600	4	2			1	1		
601-800	2			1		1		
801-1000	4	1			1	1	1	
1001-2000	4	1		1	1	2		
2001-3000	1							1
More than 5000	1			1				
Total	50	10	1	3	3	5	1	1

One household had one debt with 20% interest and one debt with 20% interest.

Food Sufficiency by Caste

No. of Months	Last 12 months			Good Year			Normal Year			Bad Year		
	H	E	L	H	E	L	H	E	L	H	E	L
Zero												1
-6 mths.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	2
6 mths	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	2
7 mths	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 mths	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	2	-
9 mths	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	-
10 mths	5	2	-	1	1	1	5	6	-	4	4	3
11 mths	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
12 mths	6	15	4	8	13	4	5	9	3	2	3	2
12 +mths	1	2	1	4	6	2	1	2	2	-	-	-
Mean mths	10.75	12.0	9.8	13.2	13.4	11.2	10.9	11.2	10.1	8.7	8.3	7.2
Total HH	(16)	(22)	(10)	(15)	(22)	(10)	(15)	(22)	(10)	(15)	(22)	(10)
0-9 mths	4	2	5	1	-	3	3	4	5	9	12	5
10-11 "	5	3	-	2	3	1	6	7	-	4	7	3
12,12+ "	7	17	5	12	19	6	6	11	5	2	3	2

H: High castes

E: Ethnic groups

L: Low castes

SURKHET PROJECT BASELINE SURVEY

Ward Number & Name: _____ Village: _____ Survey No. _____

Caste: _____ Respondent (if different from head of HH.): _____

Place of Interview: _____ Date: _____

HOUSEHOLD

1) Relationship to head of HH.	Sex	Age	Occupation	Education	Absent 3 mths?

2) a) When came to this house ? _____

b) From where ? _____

c) Why did you leave your old house ? _____

d) How did you acquire this land ? _____

LAND FARMING

4) No.	Plot location(&name)	Size	Irrigated? How?	Potential Irr.	Crop pattern

2) Plot No.	Crop(type)	Yield of most recent harvest	Amount Planted	Yields			Comments
				Good year	Normal	Bad year	

3) Total Yields for last harvest:

Rice _____ Wheat _____
Maize _____ Mustard _____
Potatoes _____ Cchana _____

4) Inputs:

5) Agricultural Development:

a) Have you changed any of agricultural approach in the last 5 years?
E.G.: new seed strains, new crops, new planting techniques, etc.

b) From where did you learn each technique?
E.G: Other farmers, JTA, radio, literature, etc.

2

b

6) House Garden (including tobacco, etc):

Item	Area or No. of plants	Comments
------	-----------------------	----------

7) Fruit Trees:

Type	Total Number	Number giving fruit	Comments
------	--------------	---------------------	----------

LAND OWNERSHIP:

8) Land Owned	Area	Location
Within this Ward		
Outside this Ward, within this panchayat		
Outside this panchayat		

9) Land bought within last 5 years?

Area	Location	When	Why

Land sold within last 5 years?

Area	Location	When	Why

LIVESTOCK

1)	Animal	'Present'		In last 12 months			Comments
		No.	Bought	Sold	Died/cause	Eaten/Sacrificed	
	Buf (F)						
	Buf (M)						
	Cow						
	Bull						
	Coat (F)						
	Goat (M)						
	Chicken(F)						
	Chicken(M)						
	PIG (F)						
	PIG (M)						
	Ducks						
	Rabbits						
	BEEES						
	Other						

2) In last 12 months, what did you do when your Bull or Buffaloe got sick?

FOOD SUPPLY

1) Grain !Amount eaten per meal by family No. of meals' No. of months!Total grain needs.
'eaten per day' eaten (computed by surveyor)

Rice	1		
	2		
Maize	1		
	2		
	1		
Wheat	2		
	1		
Millet	2		

2) How many months is the food you grow sufficient for you?

Lasts 12 months _____

A good year _____

A normal year _____

A bad year _____

3) If your food is not sufficient, what are the reasons: (DO NOT PROMPT)

Land _____ Pest, crop diseases _____
 No irrigation _____ Poor weather _____
 No supplies _____ natural disaster _____
 No monure _____ Insufficient labor _____

4) If your food is not sufficient, how do you make up the shortage:

(DO NOT PROMPT)

Work _____ sell/trade personal goods _____
 buy food with savings _____ beg _____
 borrow money _____ eat less _____ other _____

5) Rakshi:

Grain used	Hot season	Cold season	Total grain amount Used
Rice			
Maize			
Wheat			
Millet			
Other			

Food surplus/Deficit Calculations (to be computed after the interview):

	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Millet			
Family needs							
Rakshi needs							
Food paid out							
<u>NEEDS SUBTOTAL</u>							
Harvest yield							
Food received IN							
<u>SUPPLY SUBTOTAL</u>							
<u>SURPLUS (+) % DEFICIT (-)</u>							

ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS

1) Food paid Out: (including vegetables, fruits, cash crops)

Type	Amount paid to				Amount Sold/Exchanged	TOTAL GRAIN
	laborer	Damai	Kami	Sarki		

2) Food taken In as Payment: (including vegetables, fruits, cash crops)

Type	Amount earned or bought

3) Cash Income:

Family member	Type of work and/or pension	Location	Amt. earned last 12 months

4) Expenditures in cash or kind for last 12 months:

Item	Rate	Amount in Quantity or Rupees	TOTAL		
			Dry season	Cold season	Monsoon
Clothes:					
Whole family					
Health:Human					
Medicine					
Med. Practitioner					
Other					
HEALTH:Animal					
Medicine					
Medical					
Practitioner					

Kerosene
 Salt
 School fees
 SOAP
 Sugar
 Books, news-
 papers etc
 Candles
 Smoking(C,B)
 Ridic
 Watch

NON-INCOME-EARNING EMPLOYMENT

1) Exchange labor:

Task	PERSON-days	Month	Task	Person-day	Month
Household total					

HEALTH :

1) a) What sickness did your family have in the last 12 months:

Dry Season:

Cold Season:

Monsoon:

b) Have your children been vaccinated?

Type of vaccination (for what) | When

2) Have you done anything for family planning?

3) Infant mortality: (0-5 years)

Child's Sex | Age at death | Year | Reason | Family home at death

LOANS:

1) Within last 12 months:

No. of loans taken | Amount of each loan | Interest rate | Reason (s) for each | Source

2) Total: Total amount of family debt:

MISCELLANEOUS

1) Trips to Surkhet in last 12 months:

Family member	No. of times in last 12 months	Reason

2) Access to government and Services:

	KNOWS			Has been Har visiteed&/ or	
	who	where	what	visited by	used services
Jilla panchayat sadasya					
Rastriya " "					
AA/JTA					
JAHW					
SAJHA					
LDO					
CDO					
ADO					
FOREST PEOPLE					
LIVESTOCK JTA					

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS:

Chappals and/or shoes?

Quality of clothes worn at time of interview: Good Medium poor

Other luxury items (gold, etc.) ?

Attitude of the respondent?

Other comments?