

# ANNUAL REPORT 2001

**RRN**

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION NEPAL



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Photographs on cover page (Anti clockwise from top):

- i. Participants of farmers field school under integrated pest management programme observing the results in a rice field.
- ii. Four season beans in a model vegetables garden.
- iii. Women participants attending post literacy classes.
- iv. A farmer with a bamboo basket full of sunflowers (oil seeds) as an alternative source of livelihoods.



## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AATWIN</b>	Alliance against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>ALC</b>	Adult Literacy Class
<b>ALLIANCE</b>	Alliance for Human Rights and Social Justice, Nepal
<b>ANGOC</b>	Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
<b>ARENA</b>	Asian Regional Exchange for New Alternatives
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CCO</b>	Canadian Co-operation Office
<b>CECI</b>	Canadian Centre for International Studies and Co-operation
<b>CGISP</b>	Community Groundwater Irrigation Sector Project
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CIVICUS</b>	World Civil Society Alliance
<b>CLC</b>	Child Literacy Class
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>DDC</b>	District Development Committee
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECDC</b>	Early Childhood Development Centre
<b>ECOSOC</b>	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
<b>FIAN</b>	Food First Information and Action Network
<b>FYM</b>	Farm Yard Manure
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>Helvetas</b>	Swiss Association for International Development
<b>HMG/N</b>	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
<b>Horizont3000</b>	Austrian Organisation for Development Cooperation
<b>IDRC</b>	International Development Research Centre
<b>IPEC</b>	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>IIRR</b>	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
<b>KCG</b>	Kamaiya Concern Group
<b>KFB</b>	Austrian Catholic Women's Movement
<b>LDC</b>	Least Development Country
<b>MCH</b>	Maternal Child Health
<b>MIFAN</b>	Micro Finance Association of Nepal
<b>MPTS</b>	Multi Purpose Tree Species
<b>NAFoS</b>	National Alliance for Food Security
<b>NFE</b>	Non Formal Education
<b>NPR</b>	Nepalese Rupees
<b>NTFP</b>	Non Timber Forest Products
<b>ORT</b>	Oral Rehydration Therapy
<b>OSP</b>	Out of School Programme
<b>PE</b>	Parenting Education
<b>PHA 2000</b>	People's Global Health Assembly 2000
<b>PMC</b>	Project Management Committee
<b>RDP/GTZ</b>	Rural Development Programme/German Technical Co-operation
<b>RMDP</b>	Road Maintenance and Development Project
<b>RRN</b>	Rural Reconstruction Nepal
<b>SAFADIA</b>	South Asian Forum against Destructive International Aid
<b>SAPC</b>	South Asian Peasants Coalition
<b>SNV</b>	Netherlands Development Cooperation
<b>SSMP</b>	Sustainable Soil Management Programme
<b>TBA</b>	Traditional Birth Attendant
<b>UC</b>	Users Committee
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children Education Fund
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>VAHW</b>	Village Animal Health Worker
<b>VDC</b>	Village Development Committee
<b>VHV</b>	Village Health Volunteer
<b>WUA</b>	Water Users' Association
<b>WUG</b>	Water Users' Group

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## FOREWORD

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) has been implementing integrated community development programmes ranging from environmental management to poverty reduction through the proper management and use of natural and human resources since its establishment in 1989. In the year 2001, Rural Reconstruction Nepal has continued to contribute towards the reduction of poverty, social injustice and environmental degradation through the implementation of its development projects.

RRN envisions a world where there is justice, equality and peace for all citizens. RRN's mission is to improve the lives of the poorest of the rural people by striving to uplift their socio-economic conditions; particularly those of rural women, small farmers and the most disadvantaged and socially oppressed strata of Nepalese society.

RRN has been recognized as one of the fast growing national Non-Government Organisations in Nepal, with 16 projects currently working around the country. Despite the challenges our country has faced in 2001, RRN has continued to reach the rural poor through the implementation of various integrated socio-economic development projects and programmes. I believe RRN has played an important role in 2001 in the field of rural reconstruction by addressing issues such as rural poverty, injustice, unequal social relationship, economic, social, cultural rights to development.

RRN's projects and programmes are led by more than 500 dedicated staff members and volunteers who are working tirelessly to achieve our goals. In this occasion I would like to thank all of them for their valuable contribution in rural reconstruction movements in Nepal. Finally, without the support of our funding partners, it would have not been possible to reach such a large number of Nepalese poor, oppressed and exploited masses in rural and remote villages of Nepal. Hence, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all of our funding partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arjun Karki', written over a light-colored background.

Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki  
President



## FROM THE DESK OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

All Human Rights are universal and inalienable, hence enjoyable by all irrespective to race, religion, language, political or other opinion, property, birth or other status and sexual orientation. The Article 3 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states that “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.” The Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that “All people have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.” The UDHR has put equal emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights of the people as their civil and political rights. Even though Nepal has already ratified more than 16 International Instruments of Human Rights, the implementation part has remained far below the desired level of satisfaction.

In this context, the guiding principles of RRN always encourage us to facilitate the process by which the deprived and socially excluded are at least levelled to the strata of rest of other people in the society. Therefore, in assimilation of civil and political rights, the emphasis of RRN has always been towards protecting and promoting economic, social and cultural rights of the people through rights based participatory approach of integrated community development, in one hand, and raising the issues and concerns of the deprived people at different platforms, on the other. For the holistic development of communities, integrated and multi faceted programmes are unavoidable. In this respect, RRN has experienced one more year of its struggle against unjust social phenomena and inequitable economic relationships.

Despite several hindrances, RRN has maintained its quality of services through different out reach programmes in Nepal. Needless to reiterate, the integrated community development programmes, the works towards policy advocacy and lobbying have been at the top of the agenda list in this year, too. In addition to facilitating the empowerment process through integrated community development programmes, we managed to organise distinct events of national and international significance during this period, at its advocacy front. To name few here are; The Regional Consultation of Civil Society Organisations on LDCs, Regional Meeting of South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication and National Consultations on World Food Summit: Five Years Later.

We acknowledge that there is still a long way to go to inculcate desirable changes in behaviour of the people; the rule makers, the rule breakers and the sufferers. Hence, the movement of NGOs - one of the strongest components of the civil society organisations – is inevitable in days to come to add more strength to people’s struggles to make the state responsive respecting the fundamental rights of its people. RRN will keep stretching its horizon for the creation of societies that are just and happy.

The encouraging performances in the past and challenges ahead have inspired us continuously. With the strength of the committed colleagues and volunteers of the organisation and the amalgamated fraternity of the people with whom we work, I am very much hopeful that all our efforts will lead to a good ending. It is my utmost pleasures to applaud the role of our resource partners for their continuing support even at the time of a stringent socio-political environment. I personally salute to the grassroots people, the colleagues, the volunteers and all other stakeholders of our endeavours. Last but not the least, I congratulate to my colleagues who spent fair amount of time preparing this status report.

May the New Year 2002 bring blessings of peace and happiness!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Khadka'.

Sarba Raj Khadka

## INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the result of unequal opportunities and the unfair distribution of knowledge, production and income, globally, within individual states, community and family. A sustainable and just world can come about only if more people have access to the resources and decision-making processes on which their future depends. RRN has already experienced 12 years working with the resource poor people of rural Nepal since its establishment in 1989. Despite different hurdles and barriers, there is evidence that significant achievements have been made in the development areas where RRN programmes have been carried out and it has been recognised as one of the fast growing National Non- Governmental Organisations in Nepal. During the past 12 years working in the field of human reconstruction, RRN has been able to reach more than six hundred thousand rural people in Nepal and has been able to learn much more about the people's development needs, especially issues related to rural poor, landless people and their autonomous development.

RRN has family of more than 500 employees and volunteers working under 16 different projects and in the central office. Its central office is in Kathmandu with three regional offices located in the eastern, western and mid-western development regions and 16 development project offices in twelve different districts across the country.

RRN works in collaboration with many like-minded NGOs in Nepal and abroad, particularly those involved in the empowerment of people through self-development, human rights advocacy and other lobbying and networking programs. RRN is also actively involved in several national platforms and umbrella networks such as; the NGO Federation of Nepal, Kamaiya (Bonded labourers) Concern Group (KCG), Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN), National Alliance for Food Security (NAFoS), Globalisation Concern Group, Disasters Preparedness Network (DPNET), Alliance for Human Rights and Social Justice (ALLIANCE), Micro Finance Association of Nepal (MIFAN), Civil Society Forum on World Summit for Social Development (1995 and 2000), Nepal NGO Action Committee on World Food Summit(1996), Food First Information and Action Network (FIAN) and National Co-Ordination Committee for Peoples Global Health Assembly. We have worked as national secretariat of civil society organisations for World Food Summit and World Summit for Social Development.

At the sub-regional, regional and international levels, we are involved in different fora and networks such as; Asian Regional Exchange for New Alternatives (ARENA), Asia-Pacific Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD), NGO Forum on LDCs, Fifty Years is Enough Campaign, People's Plan for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PP21), NGO Forum on Asian Development Bank, NGO Working Group on the World Bank, Social Watch Uruguay (international) and the Philippines (Asia and the Pacific) and CIVICUS-World Alliance of Civil Society Organisations. We are also involved in UN World Summit for Social Development (1995 and 2000), UN World Food Summit (1996 and 2002), and Micro-Credit Summit.

We are working in partnership and co-ordination with government line agencies, local government bodies such as DDCs and VDCs, private companies and non-government organisations for sustainable rural development. We also share information and learnings with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) based in the Philippines and other rural reconstruction movements world-wide. RRN has special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC\*) of the United Nations. It is also accredited to the Global Environment Facility (GEF\*\*).

★ The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) was established by the charter as the principal organ, under the authority of General Assembly, to promote (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development.; (b) solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems and international culture and educational co-operation; (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language or religion.

★★ The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established to forge international co-operation and finance actions to address four critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters and ozone depletion. Launched in 1991 as an experimental facility, GEF was restructured after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to serve the environmental interests of people in all parts of the world. The facility that emerged after restructuring was more strategic, effective, transparent and participatory. The GEF can succeed in its global environmental mission only as a part of a world-wide movement toward sustainable development. GEF brings together 166 member governments, a number of leading development institutions, the scientific community and a wide spectrum of private sector and non-governmental organisations on behalf of a common global environmental agenda.

## STRUCTURE

RRN's governing body is its Executive Committee, which is elected every three years from among the members of the organisation. The committee, headed by the president, is the policy making body of the organisation. It makes decisions regarding the policies, objectives and strategies of the organisation. The committee appoints an Executive Director to look after the day to day management of the programmes and projects. The Executive Director co-ordinates the administration of the organisation and the project activities in co-operation with the central management team, regional co-ordinators/directors and project co-ordinators/directors. The central office acts as the principal administrative and co-ordinating body of the organisation.

The organisation's central office is being supported by following central divisions:

- ❶ Finance and General Administration Division
- ❷ Programme Division
- ❸ Centre for Development Studies and Policy Advocacy

### Finance and General Administration Division

The Finance and General Administration Division is responsible for regulating financial and general administration including personnel administration of the organization. The division arranges the timely release of funds to the projects, supports the field offices with necessary logistics and equipment, support to maintain books of account and inventory records, collects financial reports from the field and consolidates them as necessary. The division is responsible for the necessary arrangements of the recruitment of staff and administers centrally in co-ordination and co-operation of the concerned centres and units at the central office and the Regional/ Project co-ordinators/ Directors at the regional/field offices. There are three units under this division:

**Account Unit:** This unit is responsible for releasing budgets to the projects, maintaining books of accounts and collecting receipts, vouchers and financial statements.

**Micro-Finance Unit:** This unit is responsible for policy making on issues related to micro-finance

and collecting and maintaining records of micro-finance activities under different projects. This unit is also responsible for monitoring and supervision of RRN's micro-finance programmes that are being implemented in various development projects.

**Administration Unit:** This unit is responsible for organising general and personnel administration, maintaining personal records of the staff and arranging to support the project offices with logistics and equipment. This unit is also responsible for assisting RRN management in the recruitment of staff.

### Programme Division

The programme division centrally controls and regulates all programmes and projects in the field. The division monitors and supervises project activities, finalises project proposals and reports, liaises with funding partners and other organisations and works in close co-ordination with field offices and other divisions in the Head Office. There are three units under this division :

**Women, Children and Gender Justice Unit:** This unit co-ordinates all women, children and gender related activities within the organization, provides input and necessary support to the central management for integration of gender and child issues in the on-going programmes and future activities of the organisation. It also takes initiatives for advocacy on gender and child issues in co-ordination and co-operation with Advocacy and Networking Unit at the central office.

**Monitoring and Evaluation Unit:** It commands all the programmes and projects in the field and is responsible to formulate programme guidelines, direct, supervise, monitor and support the project activities and evaluate the performance of the project staff. It collects reports from the field. It is also involved in the designing of new programmes, whose propositions are initiated by the field situation and community needs assessments.

**Human Resource Development and Management Unit:** This unit co-ordinates centrally the non-formal and functional educational programmes, skill and technical training to the project beneficiaries and arranges necessary support to organize the NFE programmes smoothly at the field levels. It is responsible for the management

and smooth running of RRN's training centres. The unit is also responsible for developing education and HRD policies and packages.

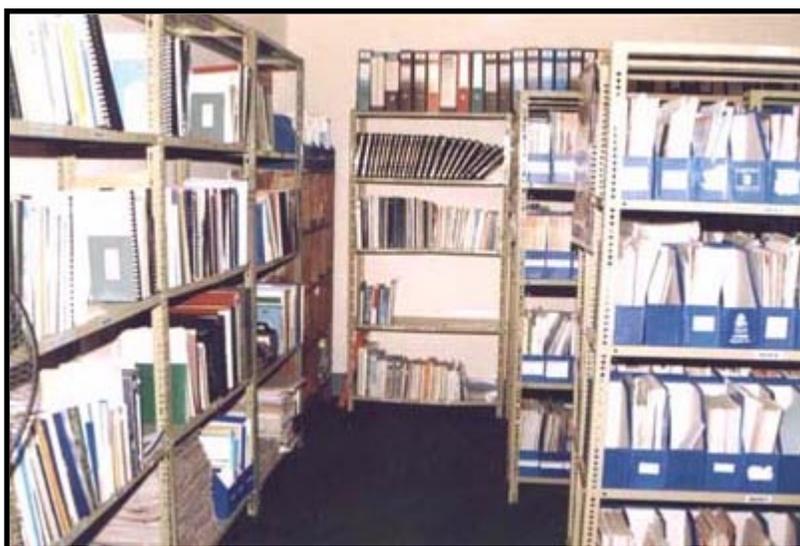
### **Centre for Development Studies and Policy Advocacy Division**

This division is entrusted to carry out research related to the impact of globalisation, IFIs, ODA, debt, poverty and other issues of unequal socio-economic and political relations that affects the life of rural poor, ethnic minorities, dalits, women and children in Nepal. The findings of such studies and research projects are incorporated at various levels. RRN's works such as planning and designing development projects, policy advocacy, input to interested organizations and individuals. There are three units under this centre. They are:

**Advocacy and Networking Unit:** This unit provides necessary input to the central management in relation to issue-based advocacy, lobbying and networking activities of the organisation. It is also responsible for making necessary arrangements for the involvement of the organisation in different fora, networks and alliances and participation in various campaigns, seminars and workshops at local, national and international levels.

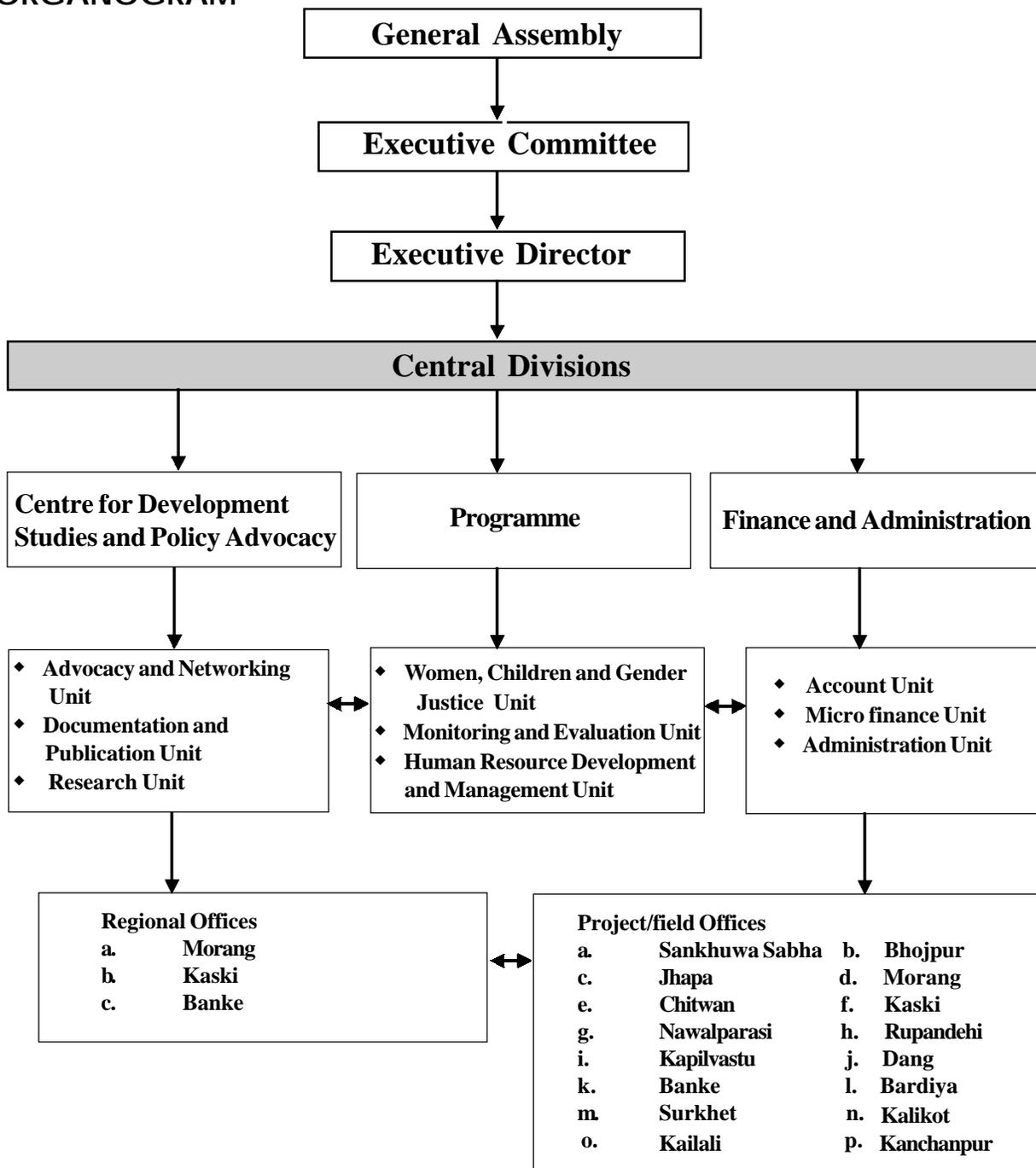
**Documentation and Publication Unit:** This unit makes necessary arrangements for the publication of the studies and research documents of the organisation and maintains RRN's library at the central office. The library contains publications of the organisation and relevant publications of other development agencies supported with a computerised catalogue system.

**Research Unit:** This unit is responsible for prioritising research issues and carryout studies in the areas of interest of poor oppressed and exploited masses in Nepal. The findings of the research work issues of national and international development and the insues of women, children and other disadvantaged groups are incorporated into policy advocacy.



*RRN's Documentation and Publication Unit*

ORGANOGRAM



## OUR BELIEFS

RRN believes that:

- The rural poor in the countries such as Nepal are confronted by four basic, interlocking problems; namely: poverty, ignorance, disease and civic inertia;
- Because the rural poor comprise two- thirds of the world's population, social peace will always remain as an unattainable dream unless the rural poor are able to solve their basic problems, and achieve a standard of living equal to that of the rest of the society;
- The rural poor have the potential powers for self-development, what they lack is the opportunity to release and develop those powers.
- They do have potential powers for self-development; the rural poor also have personal dignity and, should, therefore, be regarded with respect, not pity.

## THE CREDO

RRN has subscribed the philosophy and principles of the International Rural Reconstruction Movement. The rural reconstruction ethics and philosophy is encapsulated in the following credo.

### RURAL RECONSTRUCTION CREDO

*Go to the peasant people  
Live among the peasant people  
Learn from the peasant people  
Plan with the peasant people  
Work with the peasant people  
Start with what the peasant people know  
Build on what the peasant people have  
Teach by showing, learn by doing  
Not a showcase but a pattern  
Not odds and ends but a system  
Not piecemeal but integrated approach  
Not to conform but to transform  
NOT RELIEF BUT RELEASE.*

## VISIONS

RRN envisions a world where all human beings enjoy opportunities for their progress with JUSTICE, EQUALITY, PEACE and PROSPERITY FOR ALL CITIZENS.

## MISSION

RRN's mission is to improve the lives of the rural poor, particularly rural women, small farmers, landless people and other most disadvantaged and socially oppressed strata of Nepalese society, through providing them opportunities for their socio-economic empowerment.

## OBJECTIVES

RRN's strategic objectives are:

- To implement development programmes from the rights perspective aimed at improving the socio- economic status of the poorest of the poor in rural areas and arresting the accelerating ecological imbalances.
- To conduct action oriented research in relevant socio-economic issues and incorporate the results into our development programmes and campaigns.
- To publish people oriented educational and promotional materials and development publications which can be used by the majority of rural poor, field workers and others involved in socio-economic and political transformation of rural poor
- To campaign at local, national and international level on the root causes of poverty, the problems of the poor and other related development issues;
- To facilitate relief work for the victims of natural or man made disasters.

## STRATEGY

RRN has a two-pronged strategy, which is;

- To conduct action oriented research and implement development programmes

focusing on the poorest of the poor, socio-economically vulnerable people and their sustainable rural livelihoods, and

- To raise awareness, campaign and advocate at local, national and international levels on the root causes of poverty, problems of the poor and socio economic and cultural rights and right to development.

## APPROACH

To address the rural poor people's basic interlocking problems of illiteracy, poverty, ill health and civic inertia, the RRN's credo suggests that the solution be "not odds and ends but system" and the development strategy be "not piecemeal but an integrated approach". Therefore, designing and implementing development programmes and projects are based on the four fold approach of Rural Reconstruction that are: Education to combat illiteracy, Livelihoods to fight poverty, Health to prevent diseases and Self-government to overcome civic inertia. Similarly, all of our programmes and projects have considered environment and gender justice as cross cutting issues of Nepalese socio-economic and political transformation. We believe in the inherent potential of the poor people for their self development and, therefore, the target people are engaged at each and every level right from project planning, implementation and operation to monitoring and evaluation of the development interventions to ensure their genuine participation. RRN employs a participatory bottom up approach and acts more as a facilitator or learning agent for social transformation and the self development of people.

## PARTNERS

We work together with two different types of institutional partners simultaneously. They are our implementation partners and the funding partners. **Firstly**, the people and their institutions with whom we work are our implementation partners. It is our strong belief that the community people are the real implementers and we are just the facilitators in their development endeavours. Thus, we involve them as our long term active partners for development but not just as the receivers of development

services and goods. **Secondly**, the agencies who provide complementary funds to support the facilitation of the development processes of the rural communities are our funding partners. We solicit matching funds from our funding partners to complement programmes and projects in response to the community needs.

In 2001, we received funding support from a number of our funding partners. They are: European Commission, UNICEF, University of Calgary/CIDA, Canadian Co-Operation Office, Horizont3000 Austria, KFB Austria, Austrian Government, IDRC, HELVETAS, World Education, CECI, HMG Nepal, RDP/GTZ, ILO/IPEC.

## ADVOCACY, LOBBYING AND NETWORKING

RRN is actively involved in advocacy, lobbying, campaigning and networking on the issues of national and international concerns towards protecting and promoting the rights of marginalised people whether social, cultural, economic civil or political and on the issues of women, children and other disadvantaged groups. In 2001, RRN's advocacy, lobbying and networking activities were mainly focused in and around the issues of debt cancellation, sustainable agriculture and food sovereignty, abolition of bonded labour system and their proper socio-economic rehabilitation, impact of globalisation and institutions such as the World Bank, IMF and WTO.



*RRN's President Participating in International NGO Forum on LDC-III*

RRN has been serving as one of the executive members and the regional focal organisation of the International

NGO Forum on LDC- III. In this regard, RRN had organised regional consultation workshop on United Nations III Conference on LDCs, participated by civil society/NGO activists from different LDCs in the region. Following the regional consultation, RRN had been involved in advocating and lobbying for the issues and concerns of the LDCs during the UN's III Conference on LDCs through different activities organised by International NGO Forum.

In 2001, RRN organised and participated in different workshops/ seminars on various development and human rights issues organised by different national and international agencies. Some of these events are listed below:

- Regional Consultative Workshop for Asia and Pacific, on GEF Capacity Development Initiatives, March 1-2, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- NGOs Asian Regional Consultation Workshop on LDCs-III, March 26-27, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- National Consultation Meeting on the Time Bound Programme Against the Worst Forms of Child Labour, May 8-10, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- GEF Council and NGO Consultation Meeting, May 8-11, Washington D.C, USA.
- Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, May 10-20, Brussels, Belgium
- Global Week of Protest against the Debt, July 15-21, Italy.
- National Workshop to Preview the National Plan of Action to Combat Child Trafficking, July 23-24, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- 26<sup>th</sup> Session (Extraordinary) of the Committee on International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, August 13-31, Geneva, Switzerland.
- International Conference on Land and Water Resources Rural Urban Transition, August 25-29, Beijing, PRC
- Asia Regional Consultation of NGOs/CSOs on World Food Summit: Five year later, August 28-29, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Workshop on Surviving Crisis, Rebuilding Resistance: Women's Struggles for Sustainable Development in South Asia, September 11-14, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- National Consultation Workshop on Assessment of World Food Summit 1996 Commitments and Plan of Action Affirmed by Relevant Parties, October 15, Kathmandu, Nepal.

- Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, October 15-19, New York, USA
- Regional Consultation Workshops on Assessment of World Food Summit, 1996, October 8, Biratnagar, & October 13, Nepalganj
- Meeting on Asia Pacific Movement on Debt and Development, October 27-30, Hong Kong
- Workshop on International Criminal Court and its relevance in Nepalese Context, November 3-4, Kathmandu, Nepal.

## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The real wealth of a nation is its people. And the purpose of development is to create an environment enabling people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. From more than a decade of experience in development efforts, we have learnt that there is no straight trail to improving the quality of life of people in a country like ours than through human resource development. Healthy, educated and skilled people not only secure better lives for themselves and their families but also contribute to the economic growth and development of the nation. Human Resource Development is one of the focal points of RRN's development activities. RRN encourages human resource development at



*RRN Training Centre in, Morang District*

both the community and organizational level. Therefore, we have established our own multi-purpose training centres. One is located in Chitwan district at Dhuseri of Chainpur VDC and the other in Morang district. The training centres are fully equipped with modern training facilities. The facilities include basic

necessities and accommodation, two spacious training halls with sufficient furniture for 60 participants at a time, overhead projector, TV screen with VCR, Kitchen, dining room and dormitory. The buildings are surrounded by spacious land suitable for practical training in agriculture, kitchen gardening, nursery raising, bio-intensive gardening, and community forestry. Besides these two training centres, a third training centre will be constructed in Sankhuwasabha District of Arun valley in the near future.

## DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION

Publication, documentation and circulation of resource materials for strengthening information, education and communication activities have been one of the major activities of RRN. RRN has a documentation centre, which holds different publications on development issues, People's Empowerment, Advocacy, Human Resource Development, Gender and Environmental justice by different organisations whether domestic or abroad. These publications are systematically arranged and updated with the help of computer software programme. The centre also holds its own publications.

We disseminate information through our publications. Our publications are mainly targeted to our project beneficiaries. However, they are equally useful to other development organisations working with the rural poor. Our publications include periodicals and special report series, books, booklets and posters. We publish 'PUNARNIRMAN' bimonthly, 'The Reconstruction' and GATIBIDHI (the activities) a bimonthly in Nepali Version. Our publications cover the following subjects:

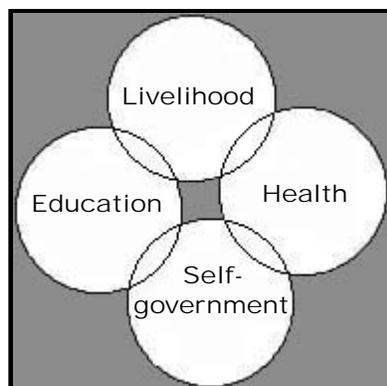
- Sustainable agriculture
- Kitchen gardening
- Forestry and plantation
- Integrated pest management
- Livestock management
- Nutrition
- Health and sanitation
- Traditional birth attendants
- Human and legal rights
- Savings and credit
- Cooperatives management
- Training manuals
- Pesticides and health hazards



*RRN's Publications*

## PRIORITY THEMES

Despite different hurdles and barriers, RRN has managed to continue programme implementation in the areas covered by its projects. Our programme and projects are basically focused on the four priority themes that are based on the four-fold approach of rural reconstruction listed below:



## EDUCATION

RRN believes that it is through education that one acquires and develops the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to address the problems that he or she is confronted with in a confident and self-reliant manner,

education. Though the proportion of literate child and adult population of Nepal has substantially risen over time, access to quality education still remains an issue that needs special attention.

In the year 2001, RRN has worked in both adult and child educational programmes. Under the adult education, it has implemented non-formal education through basic literacy, post literacy, legal literacy, and different functional training activities. Similarly, under the child education programme, Child Literacy, Out of School Program (OSP), Early Childhood Development, Parenting Education, Vocational Training, Formal Schooling Support and bridging up non formal and formal educational activities have been implemented.

### Non-Formal/ Functional Education

The non-formal/ functional education includes basic and post literacy classes. RRN's non-formal education (NFE) programme have been run employing a four-fold approach:

- ❶ Help beneficiaries become literate and numerate by facilitating functional literacy classes;
- ❷ Use the NFE classes as training sessions for those who have participated in the training sessions before;

### EDUCATION IS THE LIGHT OF LIFE

Devi Kumari Chauhan, a forty year old resident of Pathari VDC Ward No. 5 of Morang district was an illiterate woman before she joined Arati Mahila Samuha under the SEDRAC (Socio-Economic Development for Refugee Affected Communities) programme in 2001. She was given an opportunity to participate in a non formal education class. She said "I did not get a chance to study before I joined this group". Her father and mother did not allow her to go to school and she got married at a very young age. Her parents thought that educating a daughter is like watering a neighbour's tree and daughters should be involved only in household activities, give birth to babies and take care of children.

Before joining that group, she was totally dependent on others for everything. Her maternal home was very far from her house. So, she

had to depend on others to write letters to her parents. Doing so, she was either compelled to lose her secrecy or could not express her feelings. This had deeply hurt her and she was always eager to be literate. When RRN implemented a program in their area, she involved herself actively in the literacy class as well as in other group activities. Having completed the basic literacy class she can now read signboards, write letters and can do maths also. It encouraged her very much and she is now sending her sons to school.

She wants to thank RRN for providing her with this opportunity, and is happy that other people can also learn to become literate and educated and she believes it is the light of life.

which is the essence of human development. Indeed, education is the basic factor to induce development in any society irrespective of whether it is materialistic, intellectual or spiritual development and it affects all aspects of human life such as occupation, income and living standards. No country can socially and economically prosper if it neglects

- ❸ Facilitate the group, as a regular forum for the members, to be eventually developed into their own organisation;
- ❹ Educate groups in Human Rights, Gender Justice and other issues of Sustainable Rural Livelihood.

## Basic Literacy Classes

The basic literacy classes were targeted at adults to help them become literate. A total of 58 basic literacy classes were run where 1,664 participants attended and benefited from the classes. The majority of the beneficiaries of these classes were women. Through these classes participants were given an opportunity to raise their awareness on key social issues. The purpose of the classes is as much to build the self-confidence of the participants as it is to make them literate.

## Post Literacy Classes

Education is the key to realising human potential. Therefore, the project beneficiaries are given opportunities to continue their learning process by means of post literacy classes. Post literacy, in addition to developing literacy and numeracy levels, also focuses upon increasing awareness and group self reliance through capacity building, organisational and institutional development, networking skills, resource mobilisation, leadership development and organisational management. It enables the participants to show initiative and take group activities into their own hands. In 2001, RRN organised 12 post literacy classes, from which a total of 420 participants benefited. After the



*Participants Attending Post Literacy Class*

completion of these classes all PLC participants were evaluated on their literacy skills. All graduates are now able to write letters, do basic arithmetic and have a greater understanding of important issues such as gender rights, basic health, nutrition, women's rights and community development. In this program most of the beneficiaries were women.

## Legal and Human Rights Awareness Campaigns

Unlike the basic and post literacy classes, the main purpose of legal and Human Rights campaigns/classes is to raise awareness on legal matters, which affect the day to day life of people. The topics dealt with during these classes included legal and human rights concerns, women's rights, gender justice, good governance and democracy. These sessions were conducted either by organising group discussions or during the NFE classes in the presence of legal and human rights experts/activists.

During 2001, 30 such sessions were held, and a total of 1,089 participants have benefited from the discussions. The participants were mainly rural women members of the various community-based organisations in the remote villages of Nepal.

## Training

RRN's project beneficiaries were also provided with opportunities to participate in various training programmes. Such training programmes were focused on different priority areas of RRN such as kitchen gardening, sustainable agriculture, integrated pest management, community forestry, nursery raising and management, livestock health and management,



*Group Members Playing Games as a Part of the Training*

cultivation practices of high value cash crops, bee keeping, gender awareness and sensitisation, traditional birth attendants for safe motherhood, leadership development, legal literacy, animation and community mobilisation. Some details about the training programmes are shown in the table below.

## Training Details

S.N	Training Package	No. of Training	No. of Participants
1	Kitchen gardening	25	677
2	Agriculture and social forestry	25	1135
3	Integrated pest management	18	432
4	Improved smokeless stove	11	171
5	Financial management	3	40
6	Soil management	14	466
7	Bee keeping	5	92
8	Community health and nutrition	17	933
9	Compost and green manuring	31	1171
10	Savings and credit management	25	470
11	Institutional capacity building	24	1081
12	Vocational/skills development	21	822
13	Cooperative management	31	1203
14	Book keeping	12	370
15	Gender awareness and sensitisation	37	1807
16	Herbal medicinal plants cultivation & processing	21	833
17	Village health volunteers	7	109
18	Traditional Birth Attendance (TBA)	13	453
19	Community managed drug schemes	14	562
20	Leadership development/group management	15	258
21	Legal and human rights	17	635
22	Animation and facilitation		
23	Drinking water and irrigation scheme management and maintenance	23	781
24	Rain water collection system and manson's training	11	150

## Child Education

Literacy is a uniquely significant human capability. It opens access to the printed world and to the preservation, systematisation, manipulation and transmission of symbols in a way, which would not be possible within the oral tradition. Literacy opens communication beyond the primary group. Investment in children for their development is like laying a foundation for the long-term development of a nation. Therefore, they must be given an opportunity to grow up healthy, well educated and prepared to become productive members of their society. However, the situation in our country is not favourable in this regard. Despite their innocence, many children are losing their childhood for hard work and earning a livelihood. Many children in rural areas are forced to work instead of attending schools. RRN, therefore, is working with the children for their education and development.

The major component of the programme on child development is "education". The activities under this programme include Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres, Parenting Education (PE), Out of School Program (OSP), and Child Literacy Classes (CLC).

### Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres

A total of 24 ECD centres were run during the year, where a total of 552 children were involved and received services. The main purpose of such centres is to prepare children of pre school age for schools and supplement their diet with nutritious food for their healthy growth.

### Out of School Programme

The OSP classes are child literacy classes. This program has targeted children who have never been enrolled in school or who dropped out of their school education due to socio-economic and cultural issues such as poverty, injustice and social discrimination which exists in Nepalese societies. A total of 100 OSP classes were run during 2001, where

a total of 2,371 children participated and became literate. Out of them 1,738 were girl children. RRN has started special education classes for Kamlahari<sup>1</sup> children. In 2001/2002, a total of 525 working children are attending classes where they are learning the skills of formal education including practices of health and sanitation. Among them 80% are Kamlahari girls. After the completion of the classes, they are expected to join the formal education system at public schools.



*Ex-kamaiya Children Attending OSP*

### Parenting Orientation Programme

Parenting education is a programme to create awareness among parents about child development, education, nutrition and overall child rights. This specific programme actively involved parents of the children targeted by the projects in discussion sessions on child rights and their roles as parents. A total of 25 such discussion sessions were organised, where 651 parents participated.

## LIVELIHOODS

Livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. In the context of rural reconstruction, a livelihood is a way of thinking about the objectives, scope and priorities for development, in order to enhance progress in poverty eradication. RRN affirms the belief that the paramount need of the rural poor people is not temporary relief from their sufferings but the release and development of their innate intellectual, productive, physical, political and organising powers, to enable them to undertake their own development. Only then, they - who comprise the

<sup>1</sup> Kamlaris are young Tharu girls who are working as bonded labourers under Kamaiya system in Western Nepal.

majority of the human race, can become full and equal partners with people of developed countries in the building of a stronger foundation for a better world.

Livelihood continues to be one of the major sectors of RRR's programmes to increase sustainable productivity and reduce rural poverty through its project activities. Livelihood encompasses a wide range of development activities. RRR's livelihood programmes include sustainable agriculture and social forestry, kitchen gardening, livestock rearing, rural micro finance, and other income generation activities. RRR's livelihood programmes are people-centred, responsive and participatory, dynamic and implemented in partnership with people in need and geared towards sustainably ending rural poverty.

### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Pancha Ram Tharu, an inhabitant of Suryapatwa village ward no. 6 of Bardia District is a 40 year old man with a family of 46 members. He says that his whole family depends on agriculture for its livelihood. He also says that, in his field, he has always used traditional methodology. Since a few years back Rural Reconstruction Nepal Bardiya, has started to work for this community which has a low income. Recently, using the financial support of World Education, this organisation has started to conduct the Integrated Pest Management Peasant School in ward numbers 8 A and B, 9 A and B and 6. There are a total of 5 IPM schools established so far.

Pancha Ram Tharu is regular student of Suryapatuwa peasant school. One day there was a planting day for the peasant school of Suryapatuwa village. The land and the seedlings were made ready for plantation. Two methodologies were used: one was the traditional method and the other, the IPM method. According to the recommendations they used fertilizers in the suggested amount and planted the seedlings at the suggested distance apart.

At that time Pancha Ram Tharu of that progressive school scolded 47 year old Kalu Ram Tharu, for giving his land to

plant seedlings using the IPM method. He said that his rice plantation will be wasted. For this, Kalu Ram Tharu answered that it is okay if they make a profit or a loss because it was just for training and he will bear it. Pancha Ram Tharu showed the plantation to the other participants and said that the rice plantation would not be good. But other participants said "let us see what happens. If the plants get enough fertilizer and water, the rice will grow".

In the second stage of their plantation training, they all once again gathered and inspected the farm. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> week while doing Agriculture Environment Analysis they came to the conclusion that the IPM method was beneficial and the traditional method was not as good. Pancha Ram Tharu hadn't thought that this method of planting would be beneficial. If the fertilizers and casing were used in time, the distance and fewer seedlings would not bring any effect. When he sees the green rice plants he feels glad. In the coming year he plans to plant rice in his own field, adopting the IPM method.



*Farmers practising IPM Approach in Rice Field*

### Sustainable Agriculture and Social Forestry

Rural people are dependent on agriculture and other natural resources for their livelihood. Therefore, our programmes target these people to help them earn their

livelihood through agriculture and natural resources management. Based on these realities, our integrated programmes also include a sustainable agriculture and social forestry component. In 2001, we continued to work with the people in this sector. During this year, we worked with 274 groups that contained 10,179 individual members as the direct beneficiaries. The activities carried out under this component were; training in sustainable agriculture techniques and methods, organic manuring and composting, organic/integrated pest management, nursery management, multi purpose tree plantation techniques, technical assistance and on the spot support from field technicians.

During the year 2001, 102 farmers were involved in result and method demonstration activities. The

farmers planted a total of 4,178 fruit saplings. Likewise, the farmers were also encouraged to plant multi-purpose tree species and a total of 45,157 saplings have been planted.



*Community Nurseries Preparation*

### Kitchen Gardening and Vegetable Production

Kitchen gardening is a term used to describe the growing of vegetables on a small scale. These vegetables are mainly for domestic consumption. The aim of this component is firstly, to improve and supplement the diets and nutritional intake of the participant's family through domestic consumption and secondly, to generate an extra form of income by the sale of surplus produce in local markets. Kitchen gardening has proved itself one of the



*Kitchen Gardening as a Part of Income Generation*

successful means to mobilise people, especially women, towards their self-development process. As in the past, mostly women were involved in this programme. In the year 2001, 99 women's groups were actively involved in kitchen gardening,

vegetable production and other agriculture based livelihood programmes. A total of 1,736 individual women through their groups benefited from the programmes. The activities undertaken under this component included training, seeds subsidy, distribution of vegetable mini kits, commercial vegetable production, collective vegetable farming, result demonstration, vegetable collection centre/co-operatives, and technical assistance.

### Irrigation Support

In order to help the project beneficiaries to increase their farm yield through increased productivity, we helped them implement farmer managed irrigation systems on a sustainable basis. In the year 2001, a total of 68 irrigation systems (Canals 5, Shallow tube wells 15, and pumps 48)



*Irrigation Canal to Support livelihoods*

were implemented from which a total of 225 hectares and 3,927 ropani of land are irrigated and 2,588 families benefited. In Bardiya, Kaski, Surkhet, Morang and Jhapa the community irrigation projects aim, with the mobilisation of the local community, to construct community irrigation outlets through the organisation of Project Management and User Committees (PMC and UC's). The PMC, as a decision making and mobilising body is responsible for obtaining the necessary local contributions and construction materials, managing the actual construction materials and supervising the construction process.

Once the system has been installed and the UC takes over; they are responsible for the maintenance of the facility. The success of the project relies very much upon how effectively labour, skills and local knowledge of the community are used in the implementation of projects and programmes. RRN acts as facilitator of these activities and as a technical resource in the

community's endeavours to initiate, implement and manage the respective irrigation systems of their communities.

### Micro-Finance

Micro-Finance consists of two major components; savings and micro credit. The project beneficiaries have been involved in group savings and credit activities. They have raised their group funds through the group saving schemes for their emergency and future needs. This programme has proved effective for both group cohesion and to meet their credit needs either for emergency purposes or for

credit was lent out included goat raising, piggery, cattle and buffalo raising, vegetable production, vending, grocery store, and tea-stall.

### Bio-Diversity, Non-Timber Forest Product and Aromatic Plants

Topographical and climatic variations induced biological diversity is the gift of nature to Nepal. However, management of natural resources to uplift the living standard of the marginal peoples living in the remote mountains is still lacking. A research project

#### SUCCESS FOLLOWS HARD WORK

People of the Gadi VDC consider Kaushila Devi Shah to be a lucky lady these days. She has a thriving business, a happy healthy nuclear family, and two bright boys doing well in school.

Only three years ago, she was living in complete destruction. She was not able to send her sons to school. Her time was consumed in domestic work. Her family had difficulty keeping their body and soul together. She had to take loans from local lenders at a high interest rate if she wanted to celebrate any festivals.

"It seems just yesterday I joined the Adult literacy class" recalls Kaushila "Because I can fetch water within 10 minutes (not 2-3 hrs anymore), I was able to join the class". With the initiative of local people and some support from CHDP, her neighbourhood now has a piped water supply. She now has a toilet in her home and the house and the bare (backyard) are cleaner than ever before.

Until recently, very few women in Gad VDC were able to read. During literacy classes, she heard about the local savings and credit group and decided to join. She has

managed to save Rs 1,876.

She initiated a small teashop with a loan of Rs 300 from the group and was able to pay it back before she completed her literacy course. After successfully completing the literacy course, she joined the next six month course of post literacy classes and learned about health, sanitation, nutrition, child development and basic law. "These literacy courses have opened a door to a new world for me", she said happily. With a further loan of Rs 10,000, she expanded the teashop. Her bedroom was then converted into the village grocery store. With the literacy skills which she recently mastered, she was able to keep all accounts of her business. She has paid back the loan in full. The profit she made from her grocery store was enough to comfortably cover all of her family expenses, and also allowed her to add 2 more rooms to her home. She now sees her family safely sailing towards prosperity. Kaushila says, "Success follows the hard work".

income generation activities. A total of 104 beneficiary groups are having their group funds created by group savings schemes.

In order to help the group members to have easy access to the credit facility for income generating purposes, RRN has continued to implement the micro credit programme as one of the major programme activities under the livelihood component. In the year 2001, a total of NRs 118, 14,824.10 was disbursed to 3,666 borrowers. Out of the total credit investment, an amount of NRs 12, 99,272.25 has already been repaid. The enterprises for which the

on Non-Timber Forest Product and Aromatic Plants was conducted by RRN in Western Nepal to use as a policy advocacy tool and to replicate "best practices" in RRN's on going projects and programmes. The initial targeted districts for the research were Humla, Jumla, Dolpa, Baitidi, and Dang. However, during the study period other districts en route Mughu, Surkhet, Dandeldhura and Banke have also been included. One of the outcomes of the study was that Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) especially medicinal and aromatic plants based enterprises can be one of the viable options to raise

the living standard of the resource poor marginal rural areas of Nepal. Therefore, our programmes aim



*Non-timber Forest Products: An Alternative Livelihoods Options*



*Livestock Raising as a Part of Income Generation*

people living in the remote mountains of Western Nepal. The area is potential for NTFPs and if properly utilised local people can be highly benefited from this valuable natural resources.

Following are some suggestions we have made to raise the livelihood of the resource poor communities living in the remote mountains:

- (i) Promotion of local enterprises: Technical and financial supports to run the existing NTFP based enterprises and establishment of new ones.
- (ii) Conservation of biodiversity: Management of NTFP resources by preventing over exploitation and allowing regeneration of the renewable resources.
- (iii) Sustainable use: NTFP's found in the study area are valuable and need protection in the benefit of local people through extensive participation in the NTFP based enterprises.
- (iv) Participatory approach should be implemented in indexing, stock taking and inventory of bio-diversity resources.
- (v) In-situ (natural environment) and ex-situ (controlled environment) cultivation trials to promote the performance of selected medicinal plants.

## Livestock Management

Livestock raising is common practice for supporting rural livelihoods of the peasant people in the

to promote improved methods of livestock management practices by helping rural communities to raise their level of awareness through education and training activities. Apart from training in technical skills regarding livestock health and management, the beneficiaries also have a credit facility for this purpose. The beneficiaries are making good earnings out of their livestock projects. During the year 2001, a total of 7,202 livestock were treated, 4473 animals were immunised against various livestock diseases and 191 awareness classes on animal diseases were conducted to the 1,631 small farmers and land poor peasants by RRN's technicians. Under the management of the beneficiary groups, three livestock centres were established during 2001.

## Technical Assistance

Our project beneficiaries have also received technical assistance which they required for their livelihood activities. Our multidisciplinary project teams include technical human resources on agriculture, forestry, livestock and micro finance. These project staffs regularly visit the beneficiaries and provide necessary technical assistance. Such assistance includes manuring the crops, maintaining the insects and pests, raising nursery, managing soil on agricultural activities and dung tests and medication of the animals, castration, feeds and fodder on livestock health and management activities as well as other necessary technical assistance.

## HEALTH

Rural Reconstruction supports the transformation of “Sick Societies” into “healthy societies” not only in the physical sense but also in the social, political and economic sense. Health and nutrition problems affect the majority of the rural population in Nepal. The poor health of rural people is another obstacle in their self-development process. This is why our integrated programs and projects have included the component of Community Health. Deliberate attention is needed to improve the health status of the people, especially women and children. Our focus has been on the preventive measures rather than on curative. The activities under this component included training, health education, primary health care, prenatal and post natal care, child

### Health Education and Awareness

Health education and awareness raising on health issues were programmes focused towards improving the general health of the project beneficiaries. The groups were actively involved in discussions and interaction sessions. A total of 62 such health discussion sessions were organised during 2001, where 5,632 beneficiaries participated. The discussion sessions included subjects such as causes of communicable diseases, sanitation and need for the use of latrines, nutrition and importance of balance diet, importance of early health check-ups, mother child health, general health care, STD/HIV AIDS.

#### FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEERS CAN BRING POSITIVE CHANGES TO COMMUNITY HEALTH

Mrs. Surja Gharti Magar, 39 and Mrs. Dhnsari Pun Sijapati Magar are Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) in Salkot VDC. They are model FCHVs as they are very committed to their roles. During their leisure time away from household work they are always busy in maintaining fund records, motivating mothers to attend the mothers' group meetings and to bring their children to immunization and other health events that take place in her village. Surja has organised many trainings with RRN in its Community Health Development Project in Surkhet District since it started in 1998.

At present, in Salkot VDC ward no. 8, there are twenty-five mothers involved in the mothers' group. They have established a fund named 'Health Welfare Saving Fund (Swastha Bachat Heet Kosh)'. Each member who is involved in the mothers' group contributes ten rupees to the fund at their monthly meetings. Additional meetings are held in the months of Baisakh, Bhadra, and Mangsir. Harvesting of crops occurs during these three months, and the group collects one pathi (approx four KG) of cereals from each member during these extra meetings.

The money from the fund is loaned to the members at a low interest rate for any treatment or emergency health care required. They also give money to members for other purposes when necessary. Since most of the members are illiterate, the accounts of the fund have been maintained with the help of local teachers.

In the mothers' group meetings, they have discussed immunization, MNT (Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus) campaign, Nutrition, Environmental health, MCH/FP, personal hygiene and the use of improved cooking stoves. Sometimes, they also go from house to house to share the matters discussed in the mothers' group meeting with other members of the community.

Salkot VDC has been a working VDC of RRN's Community Health Development Project since 1998. We have been supporting FCHVs, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), and Traditional Healers in order to make basic health services accessible through grassroots level health care providers.

Recently, Surja shared her success story as well as the reasons why she became so active in the CHDP. She openly said "I was so active solely due to the support RRN provided through its CHDP". She came with the meeting minutes and accounting records of the fund. Also, she encouraged other FCHV's to be active in creating awareness about health, explaining that women have little opportunity to access health care facilities. This really was a most encouraging event for us, that Surja has made such a difference in health awareness, particularly for women.

delivery care, general health check-ups through outreach/mobile clinics, immunisation, nutrition, sanitation and latrine construction campaigns and drinking water provisions.

### Latrine Construction and Sanitation

Due to increased awareness, the trend of using latrines by the project beneficiaries has increased remarkably. As a result, the occurrence of incidences of illness has declined considerably. A total of 500 pit latrines were constructed at household

level in 2001. Most of the group meetings discussed the construction and reduced occurrence of illness as a result of using latrines. Construction of toilets will improve the sanitation of the community. Efforts are being made to motivate all beneficiaries' family members to use and keep the toilet clean after use.

### Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Village Health Volunteers (VHVs)

Rural community people in Nepal have very little knowledge about the causes and preventative measures of various health problems, particularly reproductive health, sexual health, women's health and family health. Women and children have been



*First Aid Being Provided by VHV*

facing many health problems due to social discrimination and religious and cultural traditions. These facts indicate that health education and services should be readily available to the rural population. One of the major components of our community health programme is to ensure safe motherhood and protect mother and child health through the provision of increased skills of TBAs. This provides pregnant women with easy access to prenatal and postnatal check ups and referral services. The TBAs are not only trained but also are provided with service kits. During 2001, a total of 562 TBAs and VHVs were given training on safe motherhood and primary health care. Reproductive health is a major topic, which was also discussed. HIV and STD awareness is another focus of the training programs so that TBAs and VHVs can provide a counselling service to their community.

The trained TBAs and VHVs are providing the services to the group members as well as other needy people. These trained TBAs have provided services to 981 mothers and children and the VHVs have provided services to a total of 2,621 beneficiaries in 2001.

### Outreach/Mobile Clinics

In addition to health education on preventive measures, the project beneficiaries were also provided with the health check-up and referral services through outreach/mobile clinics and health camps. In 2001, the health staff of the projects organized a total of 30 weekly outreach clinics where a total of 2,430 beneficiaries received health check-up and referral services. The project beneficiaries and the community people have also received treatment against various diseases from doctors and health specialists. A total of 9 health camps were organised during 2001. In these camps, 11,252 Patients received treatments against different diseases including minor operations.

### Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is one of the fundamental needs for sustaining healthy human life. The scarcity of clean and safe water is a serious problem in Nepal. Many communities rely upon unhygienic, open streams and rivers for their drinking water risking daily exposure to water borne diseases. So, drinking water support has become one of the major activities to improve community health status. Under this activity, a total of 66 drinking water supply systems including tube wells, pipe water and spring water protection have been implemented during 2001, from which 3,458 families have benefited.

Under this component the RRN –CHDP is supporting households and schools in rain water harvesting and provided technical and financial assistance for constructing rainwater storage containers. Each household will contribute local materials such as sand, stone and aggregate. They also deposit Rs. 300 per household at the co-operative for maintenance of the system. Local people will be trained in construction and maintenance of these Ferro-cement (iron bar reinforcement) collection containers. In Surkhet, 45 such rain water collection systems have been completed and 240 people have been benefited.

Apart from the above activities, community participation in the management of health services has also

## RAIN WATER SENDS CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

The daughters and wife of Brahma Singh Gaha Magar, a resident of Guthu VDC ward no 2, Choukune village of Surkhet district used to spend two to four hours per day fetching water for drinking and cleaning. His daughters remember the days when they abstained from school and missed communal and domestic festivities due to collecting water. Their usual collection point was an unprotected pond at the corner of the village, where rainwater deposited during the monsoon season. Animals also drank water from the same pond.

Since the women spent hours collecting water, they didn't have time to look after the children, animals, and crop fields. The residents of hilly and upland wards of other project VDCs viz. Salkot, Lekhgaon and Gadhi had the same problem. Their houses were full of dirt; animals starved of water and children missed classes due to fetching water. The wife of Mr. Gaha Magar recalled, "I often left my small children back with other children as I had to travel far to fetch water". The Chief of Guthu sub-health post said that the water contained microbes and there was a high possibility of spreading water borne diseases and diseases communicated from animals to human beings.

One day, a group of women led by Mrs. Gaha Magar approached the project office with a request for assistance in their efforts to get rid of the water-carrying burden. In July 2001, a 15 day training course on rainwater collection systems for 15 masons was organized in ward numbers 1 and 2 of Guthu VDC. During the training period, the trainees prepared nine jars which were installed at their houses. The system collects rainwater through a gutter which is attached to the roof of a house. The gutter is directed down into a jar by a pipe, where the rainwater is deposited. As recommended by the WHO, the water is safe for drinking by human beings.

In the monsoon season of the same year, 43 such jars were installed in ward numbers 1, 2, and 3 of Guthu VDC, including Brahma Singh Gaha Magar's house. His wife and daughters

were extremely happy because their water fetching time was cut down by 90%. Mrs. Gaha Magar is now able to spend more time in the crop fields; weeding and manuring and looking after the health of herself and her younger children. She said, "My children now have sufficient time to study and to go to school instead of fetching water from the remote pond". The Chief of Guthu sub-health post expects that the incidence of water borne diseases from those areas will decrease now that clean drinking water is available.

"Rs 300 has been collected from each household as the maintenance fund in the cooperative. All 43 families involved have bought shares in the cooperative, thus becoming shareholders", said the VDC Coordinator, adding that "they have also started to participate in other project activities and are actively encouraging others to do so".

"A normal precipitation during monsoon is sufficient to fill the 2,000 Litre jars, which can fulfill the normal requirement of a family of six for three to four dry months", said the Project Engineer. "This technology could be the best alternative for supplying safe water to the people of dry and upland areas where there is an acute shortage", added the Engineer.

The project has agreed to collaborate with the DDC Surkhet in executing the system in other water deficit areas of Pokharikanda, Bijaura, Lekhparajul, Lekhgaon, and Vidhyapur VDCs.

The UNDP supported Sustainable Community Development Project (SCDP) requested the project for installing the systems. The project provided them with estimates, drawings, and a jar mould and according to the SCDP, three systems have already been installed in Bijaura VDC of Surkhet district.

increased through strengthening village health committees and establishing community drug schemes in some of the project areas. Smokeless stove promotion was another important programme towards improving community health undertaken 2001.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT

RRN follows the principle that, for development to be relevant and sustainable, it must be planned and undertaken primarily by the "insiders"; the very people for whom

it is meant. Development workers; "the outsiders" can help by facilitating a participatory process, through which the people can get organised to collectively analyse their situation, identify their problems, select and plan solutions, mobilise resources, then implement, monitor and evaluate their own solutions to their own problems.

Therefore, RRN, as one of the vital components of its programmes, has encouraged and facilitated the beneficiaries for their organisation building and

institutional development leading towards self-reliance and institutional participation in the development process.

RRN, in the initial stages, assists the groups in developing a system and later on, the groups become autonomous bodies capable of governing the system on their own. During the process of system development, such bodies are trained to become capable of electing their leaders and managing their own activities such as conduct of meetings, book keeping, savings and credit operations, conflict resolutions and community property management.

### **Functional Community Groups as Building Blocks**

RRN always implements its programme activities through Community Based Organisations (CBOs). So, we have facilitated the project beneficiaries to be organized into their functional and user groups to implement the development projects. In fact, we have encouraged these groups in their organisational development and institutional participation in the development process. In 2001, a total of 559 CBOs with 16,016 members were involved in different programme activities. The CBOs involved in our integrated programmes are further strengthened and developed as an organisation as they are encouraged and facilitated by us to gain legal registration with government line agencies either in the form of co-operatives or social organizations.

### **Organisation Building and Institutionalisation of CBOs**

During 2001, a total of 48 people's organizations were facilitated to be registered as co-operatives. They have been given training, intensive follow up technical assistance and backstopping in organizational management. A total of 419 training events on various subjects were organized to build and strengthen the capacity of the groups and organizations where a total of 14,651 beneficiaries have participated. The project beneficiaries were also helped to develop resource persons on different subjects to add to the strengths of the groups/organisations.

## CURRENT RRN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In 2001, we implemented the following programmes. Their complementary funding sources and districts covered are given below.

Districts	Projects	Complementary Funding sources
Jhapa & Morang	Socio-Economic Development for Refugee Affected Communities (SEDRAC)	European Commission
Morang	Social mobilization Under Community Ground Water Irrigation Sector Project (CGISP)	CECI/CIDA
Jhapa, Morang and Bardiya	Integrated Pest Management, Farmer Field School Programme	World Education /FAO
Morang & Kaski	Integrated Peasant Women Development Programme (IPWDP)	Horizont3000/KFB/ Austrian Government /EC
Bhojpur	Rural Development Programme (RDP)	RDP/GTZ
Sankhuwasabha	Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project (AVASRUMPDP)	UNEP/GEF
	Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Programme (SRLP)	European Commission/ Horizont 3000/ Austrian Government
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	Fund Board, Nepal
Chitwan and Kaski	Integrating Health and Bio-Diversity Resources Management with Women's Empowerment	International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Canada
Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali & Kanchanpur	Programme for Kamaiyas' Alternative Livelihoods & Rehabilitation Initiatives PRO- KAMALHARI	IPEC/ILO
Banke	Prevention of Family Indebtedness with Microfinance and Related Services (to be started 2002)	ILO/SFU
Bardiya	Out of School Programme, Parenting Education Programme & Early Childhood Development	UNICEF
Surkhet	BLESS MAN, Sustainable Soil Management Programme	Helvetas- Nepal
	Community Health Development Project	University of Calgary/ CIDA
Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot & Jumla	Resettlement Action Plan/Road Maintenance and Development Project (RMDP)	RMDP/HMG, Nepal

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR REFUGEE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES (SEDRAC)**

<b>Coverage VDC:</b>	<b>Jhapa:</b> Lakhanpur VDC and Ward No. 3, 5, 7, and 19 of Damak Municipality
	<b>Morang:</b> Pathari, Sanishchare, Hasandaha, Letang, Jante, Urlabari and Madhumalla VDCs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	September 1999- September 2002
<b>Number of Functional Groups:</b>	40
<b>Number of Awareness Groups:</b>	60
<b>Number of Beneficiaries:</b>	2017 (all female)
<b>Total No. of Project Staff:</b>	17

The socio-economic development for refugee affected communities programme has been implemented since September 1999 in the VDCs and municipality surrounding Sanishchare Bhutanese refugee camp in Morang district and Beldangi Bhutanese refugee camp in Jhapa district. The programme has targeted the poor families of the areas to raise their income level and social status through various economic promotional and awareness raising activities.

**Programme Objectives**

The overall objectives of the project are to compensate the VDCs surrounding the Bhutanese refugee camps for the socio-economic pressure exerted by the presence of the refugee camps and to improve the socio-economic status of the poorest of the poor of the affected communities.

The project has implemented a series of micro- interventions to support the local communities to:

- Reduce the impact of refugees on local resources, focusing on the absolute poor who have become more affected due to the intense refugee influx over the past twelve years.
- Create opportunities for the local population to improve their socio-economic status.

To attain the overall objectives, the specific objectives and strategies of the project are to:

- Help the beneficiaries become literate and increase their awareness on social issues, through the provision of functional education classes
- Encourage sustainable agriculture and vegetable production by giving training and technical support
- Improve the agricultural potential of the communities by renovating existing small irrigation canals, completing those which are currently incomplete, extending the terminals of existing canals and developing new small scale canals.
- Mobilize the communities to protect the environment through a programme of community forestry
- Improve the health of the communities by providing health education and basic health services, and
- Encourage income generating opportunities through the operation of a “credit for the poor” programme

**Programme Components**

- Functional/ non- formal education
- Vegetable production
- Sustainable agriculture and social forestry
- Irrigation system support
- Health and sanitation
- Micro credit support
- Construction and use of multi-purpose training centre

**Achievements**

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Preparatory works</b>				
1	Group formation	50 groups	50 groups	Members 989
<b>Component: Functional/non-formal education</b>				
1	Animator selection	2 nos.	2 nos.	
2	Animator training	1no.	1 no.	7 days training
3	Literacy classes	20 nos.	20 nos.	Participants-388
<b>Component: Vegetable production</b>				
1	Training on KG and summer vegetable production	1 no.	1 no	Participants: 20
2	Training on winter vegetable production	1 no	1 no	Participants: 18
3	Interaction with commercial vegetables producers	2 nos.	2 nos.	Participants: 110
4	Vegetables seed support	50	50	69 kgs
5	Seed support to individual commercial vegetable producers	-	50	728 Kgs
6	Total production	-	58640 Kgs	Except household consumption
<b>Component: Sustainable agriculture and community forestry</b>				
1	Training on sustainable agriculture	1 no.	1 no.	Participants: 29
2	Nursery management training	1 no.	1 no.	Participants: 10
3	Nursery establishment	10 nos.	10 nos.	
4	Plantation of forest trees		22155 plants	20 hectares
5	Total seedlings distribution	-	37942 plants	
<b>Component: Irrigation system support</b>				
1	Number of canals supported	5 nos.	5 nos.	VDCs,UGs involved
2	Area of land irrigated		170.5 hectares	732 HH benefited
<b>Component: Savings and micro credit</b>				
1	Total group savings		7,65,827.10	Members 2017
2	Training on savings & micro- credit	20 nos.	20 nos.	Participants: 328
3	Credit disbursement		15,74,000.00	
4	No of creditors		362	Functional groups
5	Total credit repaid		12,64,465.25	
<b>Component: Livestock health and management</b>				
1	Visits and education by technicians	monthly	1631 beneficiaries	
2	Health Services			
	· Numbers of animals treated		929 animals	
	· Number of animals immunised		4473 animal	HS/BQ and Rabies
	· Number of castration cases		180 animals	
<b>Component: Community health</b>				
1	TBA training	1 no.	1 no.	Participants: 25
2	TBAs Kit box distribution	25	25	One each
3	Health education at group level		3452 beneficiaries	
4	Health services by TBAs		681 mother and child	
<b>Component: Construction and use of multipurpose training centre</b>				
1	No. of buildings	3 nos.	3 nos.	
2	No. of training conducted	5 nos.	5 nos.	

## SOCIAL MOBILISATION UNDER COMMUNITY GROUND WATER IRRIGATION SECTOR PROJECT (CGISP)

<b>Coverage VDCs:</b>	Dangihat, Mirgauliya, Hasandaha and Rajghat
<b>Project Period:</b>	June 1999 - July 2002
<b>No of Functional Groups:</b>	36
<b>No. of Beneficiaries:</b>	229 (Male: 161, Female: 68)

The community groundwater irrigation sector project (CGISP) is being jointly undertaken by His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). Canadian Center for International Development and Studies (CECI) is the executing agency for the CIDA funded component of CGISP. Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) and CECI have jointly signed an agreement for the implementation of the social mobilisation subproject under CGISP. The project has a total target to install 13,500 shallow tube wells through water users' groups (WUGs) and associations and for individual users. It has a target of 1,500 shallow tube wells to be installed in Morang.

### Programme Objective

To mobilise the needy people of the community and for them to benefit from the opportunities available through the CGISP.

The responsibility of RRN is to communicate with and inform the villagers and VDC officials, make them aware of the opportunity available through the CGISP, organise the interested and needy people into water users' groups, facilitate them to be involved in community ground water irrigation programmes in the selected VDCs and coordinate, among local political parties, social organisations, VDCs and NGOs.

### Programme Components

- Carry out PRAs in potential Shallow Tube Well villages to prepare a Socio-economic profile of the project villages and identify their needs and set priorities
- Facilitate in the formation and institutional strengthening of Water Users Groups (WUGs), and federate WUGs into Water Users Associations (WUAs)
- Develop sustainable WUGs and WUAs through providing technical and managerial training programmes, and coordinate with concerned line agencies and private sector suppliers in the project area.

### Achievements

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Group formation and institutionalisation</b>				
1	Group formation	30 groups	21 groups	
2	Group verification	30 groups	21 groups	
3	Registering water users groups	30 groups	21 groups	
4	Group meetings		21 times	
5	Annual review meeting	2 times	2 times	
<b>Component: Training and exposure</b>				
1	Agriculture training	2 no	2 no	Participants: 30
2	Boring training	1 no	1 no	Participants: 30

<b>Component: Agricultural activities</b>				
1	Paddy mini-kit distribution	15 groups	15 groups	Beneficiaries: 40
2	Vegetable mini-kit distribution	15 groups	15 groups	Beneficiaries: 32
3	Participation in farmers field school for Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	5 groups	5 groups	Participants: 22
<b>Component: Shallow tube well</b>				
1	Water users group meeting	180 times	180 times	
2	Shallow tube well installation	30 no.	15 nos.	Beneficiaries: 113 Area: 55 ha.
<b>Component: Savings and credit</b>				
1	Group savings	All groups	All groups	Savings Amount (NPR): 45,140.00
2	Group bank account opening	15 groups	15 groups	
3	Credit request and approval	All groups	All groups	Nepal Bank Ltd. Total amount (NPR) 6,55,690.10

## FARMERS FIELD SCHOOL PROGRAMME (FFSP)

<b>Coverage VDCs:</b>	<b>Morang:</b> Indrapur, Harincha, Dangihat and Mirgaulia <b>Jhapa:</b> Lakhanpur VDC and Damak Municipality <b>Bardiya:</b> Suryapatuwa, Rajawara, Sonaha & Khairahini
<b>Project Period:</b>	June 1999 – July 2002
<b>Number of Groups:</b>	22
<b>Number of Beneficiaries:</b>	900 (Female 578; Male 322)

RRN is implementing Farmers Field School Programme for the promotion of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practice in four VDCs of Morang district since June 1999 in partnership with World Education, Nepal. Originally, the project aimed to practice the IPM methods in rice crop. However, a group of farmers has been involved in the IPM activities in vegetable crops as well. Different modalities of IPM are useful for undertaking farming activities in different agro-ecological zones. The IPM methods emphasise organic botanical pesticides, biological, physical and cultural control methods. The Farmers Field Schools have been proven to be effective to reduce the farmers' dependency on harmful chemicals and to increase the productivity of the land as well. In these schools, farmers traditional knowledge, skill and wisdom are utilized to the greatest extent possible in their own fields so as to reduce their dependency on external inputs such as pesticides, fertilizers, etc. Currently the FFSs are being implemented in 9 VDCs in the districts of Jhapa, Morang and Bardiya.

**Programme Objectives**

- To increase the production and productivity of the land.
- To reduce dependency on chemical pesticides through adoption of IPM methods by farmers.
- To prepare farmers as human resource at local levels for the community IPM.
- To encourage women to participate in decision making process in agriculture.

**Achievements**

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Farmers Field Schools</b>				
1	Vegetable field study	5 groups	5 groups	Participants: 135
2	Post harvest study	5 groups	5 groups	Participants: 135
3	Farmers field school programme	22 groups	22 groups	Participants -630

## INTEGRATED PEASANT WOMEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IPWDP)

<b>Coverage VDCs:</b>	<b>Kaski:</b> Arba, Bharatpokhari, Deurali, Siddha, VDCs, Pokhara sub-metropolitan city and Lekhnath municipality. <b>Morang:</b> Budhnagar, Haraicha, Mirgaulia, Majhare, Siswani Badara, VDCs and Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city.
<b>Project Period:</b>	January 1995 - June 2001
<b>Number of Functional Groups:</b>	60 (all female)
<b>Number of Beneficiaries:</b>	1467 (722 in Kaski and 745 in Morang)
<b>Number of Co-operatives/CBOs Registered:</b>	Co-operatives: 6 with 430 members CBOs: 15 with 575 members Farmers' group: 1 with 25 members (Registered with agriculture office)

The initial components of the programme included

- Capacity building
- Gender awareness
- Income generation
- Community health

To accomplish the overall objective, the following strategies were employed;

- Continuation and promotion of certain activities of the first phase;
- Further technical assistance and development of local technical resource persons;
- Small-scale community building/hut construction;
- Facilitating institution building;
- Improving livelihood and income through increased vegetable production and access to the market
- Federating and networking the groups.

### Achievements

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Community health</b>				
1	Health camps	9 nos.	10 nos.	Beneficiaries-4,548
2	Monthly clinics	24 nos.	24 nos.	Beneficiaries-2,430
3	Health services by TBAs/PHVs			1673 persons
<b>Component: Income generation</b>				
1.	Group fund raising	All groups	All groups	
	Group savings fund	All groups	All groups	
	Matching fund from RRN	All groups	All groups	
2.	Group level savings and credit management training			
	On-the-spot training	All groups	54 groups	Participants-451
3.	Kitchen gardening vegetable production activities	All groups	All groups	
<b>Component: Capacity building</b>				
1.	Post literacy			
	Training on legal literacy	2 nos.	2 nos.	Participants-47
	Post literacy discussions	15 nos.	15 nos.	Participants-339
2.	Training local resource persons	110 persons	113 persons	The local resource
	Village agriculture workers	20 persons	20 persons	persons are from within the project beneficiary familie
	Village animal health workers	5 persons	5 persons	
	Primary health volunteers	20 persons	25 persons	

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)**

<b>Coverage VDCs:</b>	Helauchha, Boya, Sangpang, Deurali, Kimalung, Tungechha, Keurenipani, Mulpani, Nepaledanda, Khartamchha, Kudak Kaule, Kulung, Chaukidanda Khatamma and Dobhane
<b>Project Period:</b>	April 2000- march 2004
<b>Number of Functional Groups:</b>	166
<b>Number of Beneficiaries:</b>	3311

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) started implementation of the Social Mobilisation Programme, one of components of GTZ's Rural Development Programme (RDP), from the month of April 2000 in 15 VDCs of the northern block of Bhojpur District.

**Programme Objectives**

The programme goal of SMP is to reduce poverty and use the natural resources in a sustainable way to improve the living conditions of the majority of the rural inhabitants residing in the programme area.

The long term or the development objectives are:

- The rural people in the programme area recognise their potential for a self-reliant development process and adopt this effectively to get improved access to economic and social facilities.
- The development institutions at the district level are in a better position to satisfy needs for services as expressed by the people in a more sustainable way.

**Programme Components**

- Social mobilization and promotion of SHGs/SHOs
- Economic promotion
- Community infrastructure development support
- Strengthening promotional organisations

**Achievements**

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Social mobilization and promotion of SHGs/SHOs programme</b>				
1	Formation of new group	30 groups	14 groups	14 groups
2	Institutional capacity building training	12	12	Participants 414
3	Institutional empowerment training	3	2	Participants 34
<b>Component: Institution development/capacity building training</b>				
1	Leadership development and group management training	6	6	Participants-184
2	Participatory development training	6	6	Participants- 163
<b>Component: Economic promotion (Income generation support)</b>				
1	Training on kitchen gardening and vegetable production	15	6	Participants- 132
2	Vegetable production program	30	147	
3	Vegetable nursery establishment	3	8	
4	Training on improved cooking stove	15	18	Participants- 18
5	ICS instillation	300	150	150

## ARUN VALLEY SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE USE AND MANAGEMENT PILOT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (AVSRUMPDP)

**Coverage VDCs:** Hatiya, Pawakhola, and Num

**Project Period:** 36 months

- **Starting:** February 2001
- **Completion:** January 2004

### Objectives of the Project:

- To conserve the biodiversity and the forest ecosystem of selected sites in the eastern watershed area of Arun river outside the MBCP (Makalu Barun Conservation Project) areas.
- To develop community based sustainable natural resource use model based on indigenous knowledge system, biological, ecological understanding of the resource base and the action research.
- To develop alternative renewable energy sources through the promotion of locally adapted fast growing energy plants and the micro-hydro schemes, which ultimately contribute to biodiversity conservation.
- To improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the project sites through a number of livelihood and income generating schemes that can subsequently contribute to biodiversity conservation.

### Achievements

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Functional education</b>				
1	Environmental education and adult literacy classes (EEAL)	6 nos.	6 nos.	Participants: 180
2	Formation of eco-clubs	4 nos.	4 nos.	81 members
3	Formation of energy users committee	4 nos.	4 nos.	30 members
<b>Component: Establishment of nursery</b>				
1	Establishment of multipurpose nursery	5 nos.	5 nos.	
2	Establishment of tea nursery	1 nos.	1 nos.	
3	Tea saplings planted	2000	2000	
4	Herbal medicinal plants cultivation and processing training	1 nos.	1 nos.	Participants 33
5	Micro hydro power schemes finalized	5 nos.	5 nos.	

## SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME (SRLP)

- Coverage VDCs:** Diding, Matsyapokhari, Sitalpati, Dhupu VDCs and Khandbari Municipality
- Project Period:** 42 Months (starting from November 2001)

The overall aim is to improve the socio economic conditions of rural people in Sankhuwasaba district in Eastern Nepal.

This project covers activities in the five following fields:

- Women's empowerment.
- Livelihood and income generation.
- Community Health.
- Infrastructure improvement.
- Institutional Development / cooperation with local government.

The expected results of this programme are:

- Women have raised awareness, education and strengthened confidence.
- Further sources of income have been generated.
- A community managed health system introduced.
- Community managed micro hydro plants and a learning centre established.
- Self help groups have been strengthened.
- A participatory planning process of local government bodies and project VDCs has taken place.

The project activities will be implemented by and through local self help groups as the building blocks of sustainable rural livelihood programmes. These groups distinguish themselves through their high capacity to mobilise local resources effectively and their proximity to their members. The project work with already existing self help organisations. If necessary the formation of new groups, in particular women's groups will be facilitated with as little outside intervention as possible. This programme was started in the last quaters of 2001.

**RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (RWSSP)**

**Coverage VDCs:** Khandbari Municipality Ward No 2, 5 and 9  
**No. of Functional Groups:** 30  
**No of Beneficiaries:** 1,564

**Programme Objectives**

- To provide a safe, clean and sustainable drinking water supply.
- Awareness raising to women and children on health and education.
- To alleviate poverty through income generating programmes.
- To protect from water born diseases.

**Programme Components**

- Non-formal education.
- Health and sanitation activities.
- Income generating activities.
- Construction of household latrines.
- Registration of water users committee.

**Achievements**

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Non-formal education</b>				
1	Basic literacy classes	4	4	80 participants
2	NFE class facilitators training	1	1	4 participants
3	NFE class facilitators training	1	1	4 participants
<b>Component: Water supply programme</b>				
1	Identification of needed household	294Hh	252Hh	3 schemes
2	Water users committee formation and registration		3	3
3	WUC training	1	1	41 participants
4	WUC treasurer training	1	1	6 participants
<b>Component: Women technical support service programme</b>				
1	WTSS group formation for women's income generating program			
2	WTSS orientation training	3	3	120
<b>Component: Health and sanitation</b>				
1	Mother and child group formation	30 groups	30 groups	Members 242
2	Village health promoter training	3	3	6 participants
3	Jeevanjal preparation and use training	3	3	90 participants
4	Construction of household latrine	120	110	

## INTEGRATING HEALTH AND BIO-DIVERSITY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT WITH WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME (IHBRMP)

**Coverage VDCs:** **Chitwan:** Bhandara, Chainpur, Khairahani and Piple  
**Kaski:** Arba, Vijaya, Bharat Pokhari, Siddha & Deurali

**Project Period:** February 1999 – September 2002

**Number of Groups:** 8

**Number of Beneficiaries:** 144 (all women)

### Programme Objectives

To assess and improve the health and nutrition condition of rural communities with a specific focus on women and children through improved assessment and harnessing of the potential of local bio-diversity resources.

### To achieve general objectives, following are the specific objectives;

- To collect base data on socio economic conditions of the study area including the nutritional status of the women and children.
- To document knowledge on the use of local bio-resources for better nutritional qualities focusing on gender and ethnicity.
- To develop model bio-diversity gardens and mixed cropping systems through participatory planning and implementation; and
- To support local people's, especially women's, organisations, with an emphasis on their empowerment.
- To raise awareness level of the target population about nutritional foods that can be grown locally through improved bio-diversity management practices.
- To strengthen linkage and coordination with organisations involved in integrated health, bio-diversity research and development with an aim to influence local policies and practices.

### Programme Components

- PRA
- Group Formation
- Baseline Survey
- RBA
- Staff Orientation
- Panel Survey
- Bio-diversity Enhancement
- Health and Sanitation
- Capacity Building
- Awareness Activities
- Group Institutional Development
- Bio-diversity Kit Distribution
- Case Study
- Participatory Observation

## Achievements

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Panel survey</b>				
1	First panel survey	252	252	Chitwan: 144 Kaski: 108
2	Second panel survey	252	252	
<b>Component: Group formation</b>				
1	Chitwan	4 groups	4 groups	919 members
2	Kaski	4 groups	4 groups	690 members
<b>Component: Bio-diversity enhancement</b>				
1	Bio-diversity kit distribution	252 Hh	252 Hh	
2	Off seasonal vegetables	252 Hh	252 Hh	
3.	Summer vegetables (Gourds, cucumber, pumpkin, tomato, eggplant, asparagus, beans etc)	252 Hh	252 Hh	Types and quality has improved
4.	Winter vegetables (Swiss chard, spinach, coriander, garlic, onion, cabbage, butter beans, peas, cauliflower, etc.)	252 HH	252 HH	Types and quality has improved
5	Training on integrated pest management	2	2	Participants: 32
6	Training on community health and nutrition	2	2	13
7	On-site kitchen garden training to farmers	24	24	Participants:420
8	Discussion forums for health and nutrition	48	48	
9	Pit latrine as farmers' health initiatives		90 nos.	
10	Model vegetable biodiversity gardens	29	29	
11	Group cross visits	4	4	Participants: 144
12	Exposure visits	2	2	Participants: 52
13	Multipurpose tree nurseries		5 nos.	
14	Song competition on women's rights	1 no.	109	

**PROGRAMME FOR WORKING CHILDREN OF FORMER KAMAIYAS AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD AND REHABILITATION INITIATIVES (PRO- KAMALHARI)**

**Coverage VDCs:** Nawalparasi (Bajarya), Rupandehi(Kerwani), Kapilvastu (Banganga), Dang (Bijauri & Rampur), Banke (Naubasta & Rajhena), Bardiya (Baganaha & Dhodhary), Kailali (Geta & Malakheti) and Kanchanpur (Daiji & Suda)

**Project Period:** 1<sup>st</sup> March 2001 to June 2002

**Programme Objectives**

To contribute to the elimination of child bonded labours especially the girl children (Kamalhari) from forced employment and protect their rights.

**Programme Components**

- Out of School Programmes.
- Provide vocation and skill development training.
- School enrolment of OSP graduates.
- Entrepreneurship, Micro- Finance, Co-Operative management training to parents.
- Preventive health and education to mothers and working children of former Kamaiyas.
- Provide legal aid and counselling services.

**Achievements**

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Out of school programme (OSP)</b>				
1	OSP classes	800	800	Participants
<b>Component: Schooling support programme</b>				
1	Support to acquire basic education	600	600	Participants
<b>Component: Skill development and vocational training</b>				
1	Vocational training	200	200	Participants
<b>Component: Awareness and advocacy</b>				
1	Former Kamaiyas received functional literacy classes focused on awareness and information on improved farming and other occupations for raising their incomes	500	500	Parents

## OUT OF SCHOOL, PARENTING EDUCATION AND EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (OSP, PE & ECDP)

**Coverage VDCs:** Deudakala, Mainapokhar, Taratal, Magaragadi, Dhadawar, Mahamadpur, Khairichandanpur, Sanoshree, Dhodari, Rajapur, Bagnaha, Suryapatuwa, Kalika, Thakurdwara, Neulapur, Manpurtapara, Padanaha, Bainyabar, Sorahawa and Guleriya Municipality

**Project Period:** September 1998 – December 2001

Out of School Programme (OSP) I and II, Parenting Education (PE) and Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programme have been implemented by RRN as an umbrella organisation in nineteen VDCs through local partner organisations and RRN itself. There were eleven local partner organisations including RRN, which were involved in implementing the programmes. The programmes have aimed to provide basic education to out of school children aged between 10 to 14 for eighteen months (OSP I for 9 months and OSP II for 9 months) and an environment for child development through parenting education and child development centres.

### Achievements

SN	Implementing Partners	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: OSP I</b>				
1	Samajik Yuva Prerana Kendra, Guleriya	5 classes	5 classes	Participants: 123 Boys-52; Girls-71
2	Batabaran Samrakshan Tatha Samaj Sarokar Sangh, Guleriya	6 classes	6 classes	Participants: 141 Boys-63; Girls-78
3	Tharu Mahila Utthan Kendra, Guleriya	4 classes	4 classes	Participants: 92 Boys-29; Girls-63
4	Rural Reconstruction Nepal, Bardiya	5 classes	5 classes	Participants: 172 Boys:45; Girls:127
5	Jana Sarokar Samuha (JSS), Guleriya	7 classes	7 classes	Participants: 199 Boys-61; Girls-138
6	Nari Kalyan Samiti (NKS), Kalika	5 classes	5 classes	Participants: 123 Boys-63; Girls-60
7	Manpur Yuva Samaj (MAYUS), Manpurtapara	8 classes	8 classes	Participants: 127 Boys-40; Girls-87
	Total	40 classes	40 classes	Participants: 974
<b>Component: OSP II</b>				
1	Environment conservation society (ECOS), Guleriya	9 classes	9 classes	Participants: 165 Boys-115; Girls-50
2	Samajik Yuva Prerana Kendra, Guleriya	5 classes	5 classes	Participants: 111 Boys-28; Girls-83
3	Tharu Mahila Utthan Kendra, Guleriya	4 classes	4 classes	Participants: 94 Boys-27; Girls-67
4	Rural Reconstruction Nepal, Bardiya	11 classes	11 classes	Participants: 250 Boys-51; Girls-199
5	Nari Kalyan Samiti, Kalika	4 classes	4 classes	Participants: 85 Boys-28; Girls-57
6	Geruwa Gramin Jagaran Sangh, Rajapur	7 classes	7 classes	Participants: 167 Boys-31; Girls-136
	Total	40 classes	40 classes	

<b>Component: Parenting education programme</b>				
1	Rural Reconstruction Nepal, Bardiya	10 classes	10 classes	Participants:280 Male-83 Female-87
2	Nari Kalyan Samiti, Kalika	5 classes	5 classes	Participants: 109 Male-53 Female-57
3	Women development section of HMG/N, Bardiya	2 classes	2 classes	Participants: 60 Male-32 Female-28
Total				651
<b>Component: Bal Bikash Kendra (Child development centre)</b>				
1	Rural Reconstruction Nepal, Bardiya	15 classes	15 classes	Participants: 405 Boys-187 Girls-218
2	Women development section of HMG/N, Bardiya	3 classes	3 classes	Participants: 72 Boys-32 Girls-40
3	Jana Sarokar Samuha (JSS), Bardiya	3 classes	3 classes	Participants: 75 Boys-36 Girls-39
Total		21 classes	21 classes	

**BARI LAND ECOLOGICALLY SOUND SOIL MANAGEMENT (BLESS MAN)**

**Coverage VDCs:** Gadhi, Guthu and Salkot  
**Project Period:** December 1999 – March 2002  
**Number of Functional Groups:** 25

**Programme Objectives**

- To train selected leader farmers from the programme on different approaches of sustainable soil management programmes.
- To conduct a baseline study related to SSM related knowledge and practices.
- To initiate on-farm activities at 16 farmers fields.
- To diffuse SSM practices for other farmers using appropriate tools.
- To develop HRD of RRN on SSM modules.

**Programme Components**

- Group identification
- Selection of leader farmers
- Baseline study
- Orientation to the farmers
- Planning workshop
- Training to the farmers on Soil Ecology, Improved FYM and legumes
- Establishment of MPTS nursery
- MPTS Plantation
- Legume based farming
- Soil and FYM sample collection
- Fodder tree nurseries
- Sharing and interaction meeting

**Achievements**

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Group identification</b>				
1	Identification of functional (farmers) group	18 group	9 group	From Gadhi and Guthu VDCs
<b>Component: Selection of leader farmers</b>				
1	Selection of leaders	36 leaders	18 leaders	Selection done by the group members from 16 identified groups
<b>Component: Baseline study</b>				
1	Baseline study	16 farmers	16 farmers	Using a well developed questionnaire
<b>Component: Planning workshop</b>				
1	Workshop organised	2 workshops	2 workshops	All leaders farmers participated
<b>Component: Farmers training on soil ecology, improved FYM and Legumes</b>				
1	Farmers training organised	3 nos.	3 nos.	All leaders farmers participated

<b>Component: Nursery establishment</b>				
1	MPTS Nurseries established	2 nurseries	2 nurseries	One each in two VDC
<b>Component: MPTS plantation</b>				
1	Plantation of saplings	6000 saplings	5000 saplings	Plantation in 5 hectares (farmers' + community land)
<b>Component: Legumes based farming</b>				
1	Integration of legumes with main crops	16 farmers	30 farmers	Bean cultivation with maize
<b>Component: Soil and FYM sample collection</b>				
1	Soil and FYM sample collection for test	20 samples	20 samples	10 soil and 10 FYM samples
<b>Component: Compost pit preparation</b>				
1	Compost pit construction	64 pits	114 pits	For Bari-land

## COMMUNITY HEALTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CHDP)

**Coverage VDCs:** Gadi, Lekhgaon, Salkot & Guthu

**Project Duration:** Feb 1996 – March 2003

**Total No. Functional Groups:** 109

**Total No. of Beneficiaries:** 21,926

### Project Objectives

To strengthen civil society and quality of life in Nepal through increased self-reliance and community development.

### Project Purpose:

By focusing and emphasising on health and reduction of diseases, the project strives to:

- Develop sustainable community based organisations and to assist in the development and delivery of sustainable social and economic micro programs,
- Develop community owned, self reliant, sustainable, locally managed health models,
- Develop an operational model of integrated community development with particular emphasis on community health.

### Project Components

- Community development
- Health development
- Water, sanitation and rural infra-structures
- Income generation through saving-credit mobilisation
- Agriculture and livestock for income generation and nutritional improvement

### Achievements

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Sector: Water and sanitation</b>				
1	Complete water supply and sanitation projects	19	19	2605 benefited population
2	School latrines	15	15	1207 students benefited
3	Completed rain water collection system	45	45	240 benefited population
4	Irrigation systems	5	5	3,927 ropani
5	Number of household latrines constructed	450	136	816 benefited population
6	Pre-construction training	74	74	Participants
7	Post-construction training	79	79	Participants
8	Construction/repair of health institution building	3	3	17,002 benefited population
<b>Sector: Income generation</b>				
1	Loan management and administration training DDC level	1 training	1 training	25 participants
2	Loan management and administrative training VDC level	4 trainings	4 trainings	81 participants
3	Financial management training district level	4	2	40 participants
4	Off seasonal vegetable production training	4	4	79 participants

5	Bee keeping training	4	4	77 participants
6	Mango saplings distribution	500	457	Guthu(99hh)& salkot (47hh)VDCs
7	Support to commercial vegetable producers	24	24	
8	Animal treatment	2,000	1,620	
9	Awareness class on animal disease	288 classes	191 classes	
<b>Sector: Health development</b>				
1	Information education and communication on major health problems	2,600 persons	2,180 persons	Through group meetings
2	ORC management committee training	59 participants	47 participants	2 trainings
3	NID support	3,509	4,048	
4	MNT elimination support	2,884	2,675	
5	Vitamin "A" support	3,704	3,704	
6	Support to TBAs, FCHVs	24	24	
7	Support to ORC	24	24	
<b>Sector: Community development</b>				
1	ALC facilitators training	14	14	Total participants
2	Adult literacy classes participants	347	347	
3	Program orientation workshop	2	1	
4	Exposure visit	42	36	
5	Local self-governance act training	35	35	participants

## RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN/ROAD MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RAP/RMDP)

His Majesty's Government of Nepal is implementing the Road Maintenance and Development Project (RMDP) financed under IDA credit. The project includes maintenance, upgrading and new construction of roads. The project places priority on: periodic maintenance of the strategic road network; rehabilitation of roads in the strategic network; construction and improvement of road access to hill districts which are currently not accessible by road.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been designed by RRN to address the problems of displacement of local people during road construction and upgrading. RRN is facilitating the resettlement process of the people affected by the road maintenance and development project. The major activities carried out in this project by RRN include:

- Educating the PAPs (Project Affected Persons)
- assisting them to obtain their compensation allowance
- identifying Severely Project Affected People (SPAP)
- providing assistance to SPAPs in developing income generating activities
- helping to settle grievances
- assisting in formation of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in the project area.

### Objectives of the Project

The major objective of this project is to provide rehabilitation support measures for severely affected persons and households. Such support includes assisting PAPs to access displacement allowances, support with creating income generating activities and training in occupational/ life skills.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- To conduct project information campaigns to ensure transparency of procedures;
- Community and household consultations about entitlements, reinvestment of compensation and alternative income-generating opportunities;
- Assistance to PAPs to gain access to HMG/N and non- governmental poverty alleviation and development programs;
- The assessment and development of alternative income-generating activities;
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation exercises, and
- Assist the Department of Road (DOR) and Local Consultative Forum (LCF) in the formation of CBO.

### Achievements

SN	Activities	Target	Achieved	Remarks
<b>Component: Group Formation</b>				
1	Group formation		14 groups	members 350
2	Formation of CBOs	4 nos.	4 nos.	
3	Formation LCFs	2 nos.	2 nos.	

## FINANCE

## Balance Sheet Summary (Statement of Liabilities and Assets)

ACCOUNT HEADS		JULY 15, 2001 (Ashad end 2058)	
			Nepalese Rupees
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			<b>9,250,671.62</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>35,072,105.27</b>
Micro Credit Loans		2,047,266.99	
Disbursement to Groups	8,678,145.75		
Less Refunds	(6,630,878.76)		
Advances / Cash		32,974,838.28	
Cash and advances	36,965,338.22		
Less Advance Adjustment	(3,990,499.94)		
Investments	50,000.00	50,000.00	
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>12,660,437.52</b>	<b>12,660,437.52</b>
Creditors / outstandings	12,660,437.52		
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<b>22,411,667.75</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<b>31,662,339.37</b>
<b>RESERVES / PROVISIONS</b>			<b>31,662,339.37</b>

## Income and Expenditure Account Summary (Statement of Income and Expenditures)

2000/2001 (2057/2058)

INCOME / RECEIPTS	Nepalese Rupees
Project Grants	36,764,899.62
Other Project Grants	1,038,848.41
Project IDF Income	5,794,145.02
Other Income	519,694.68
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>44,117,587.73</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES / PAYMENTS</b>	
Administrative / General	5,596,909.63
Depreciation	735,507.24
Programme / Activities	23,556,691.35
Other Project Expenses	13,550,243.00
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>43,439,351.22</b>
<b>SURPLUS / DEFICIT</b>	<b>678,236.51</b>
Less Loss from the Sale of Motor Bike	(20,262.27)
<b>Net Surplus / Deficit</b>	<b>657,974.24</b>

