

ANNUAL REPORT 1998



WOMEN'S REHABILITATION CENTRE

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FOREWORD

WOREC is a social movement for women's human rights and social justice. It is a registered non-governmental social organization. It has been working in the field of women's and child right, women's empowerment, women's health, local human resource development and sustainable community development for last eight years. The mission of WOREC is to empower and mobilize community-based social organizations to conduct various integrated programmes based on local resources, needs and experiences in order to bring about positive change in the human and civil rights, particularly those of women and children, the social justice system, the women's health status, and for the environmentally sound, economically productive equitable and sustainable development of the society.

At present WOREC has its branch offices in Udayapur, Nuwakot, Mustang and Salyan districts. WOREC has been strengthening and mobilizing hundreds of local women groups and youth clubs with above 3000 members. Major emphasis is now given on community level advocacy on human rights, women's reproductive and sexual rights, right of farming communities on their seeds, land and plant genetic resources. Moreover, the centre has also been conducting various other programmes to meet its goal.

It is hoped that the experience gained by WOREC in the field of women's empowerment and integrated community development by mobilizing the community members, particularly women, will be better shared through this publication.

On behalf of WOREC, I would like to express sincere thanks to all national and international development agencies, governmental organizations and the community-based organizations and individuals, who provided active support to WOREC towards meeting its goal .

Gaurighat, Kathmandu
10 August, 1999

Dr. Renu Rajbhandari
Chairperson

ACRONYMS

AGG	Adolescent Girl's Group
AIDS	Acquired Immuno- Deficiency Syndrome
BIF	Bio-Intensive Farming
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDW	Child Domestic Worker
CERID	Centre for Educational Research and Innovation Development
CHG	Children's Group
DCIDC	District Cottage Industry Development Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
FG	Farmer's Group
FP	Family Planning
GO	Governmental Organization
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
HMG	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MCH	Maternal Child Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PGR	Plant Genetic Resources
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TRIPS	Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
TOT	Training of Trainers
VDC	Village Development Committee
WG	Women's Group
WOREC	Women's Rehabilitation Centre
WTI	Women's Training Institute of WOREC

I. INTRODUCTION

Nepal is a country rich in geo-ecological diversity, ethno-cultural diversity and bio-diversity. In spite of this richness, it has been one of the least developed countries of the world. The overwhelming majority of Nepali people are living in utter degradation: illiteracy, malnutrition, common diseases, unemployment and social injustice. Degeneracy of commitments made by the political parties and the government, lack of basic human rights and equity in reality are some of the major factors responsible for this situation.

Inequities in the access and ownership to resources and rights, the discrimination and exploitation based on ethnic origin, caste, age, sex, gender, religion and class are not only responsible for increasing the gap between the rich and poor and for various women's health problems but also for forced migration of the resource poor and marginalized families into towns and cities to earn their livelihood. Such migrant people are involved in various occupations in the cities and towns. At Kathmandu they are found keeping road – side mobile shops, running the retail shops in the Exhibition Park, popularly known as Hong Kong Bazaar, and working in various carpet factories, garment factories and construction sites as labourers. The migrant women and children are also involved in other informal sectors which are usually invisible. These sectors include domestic labour and the underground sex trade within tourism, hotels, massage parlors, etc. The migrant adolescent girls, women and children have been physically, sexually and economically exploited. A considerable number of such migrant women and children has even been trafficked and sold in the international sex industry.

The ever increasing rate and the trend of migration of rural youth from their native villages, the prevailing social injustice, the degradation of environment, depletion of productivity of the crop lands and pasture, unemployment and the social crimes, including trafficking in women and children, have become a serious multi-dimensional problem in this Himalayan country. The globalization, open market economic policy and the profit based model of development are basically responsible for increasing the discriminations and social injustices, widening gap between "haves" and "have-nots" and simultaneously elevating poverty. As a result, the quality of

life of people, including the social and individual security, has been persistently degrading.

WOREC is a non-governmental social organization established in 1991. It has been working with commitments towards resolving the above mentioned socio – economic and human rights problems and contributing to nation building.

VISION

WOREC envisages a healthy Nepali society, which is economically productive, equitable and sustainable; environmentally sound and socially just with equal human rights and opportunities.

MISSION

The mission of WOREC is to organize, empower and mobilize community-based organizations to conduct various integrated programmes based on local resources and needs to affect positive changes in the human rights, particularly of the women and children, the social justice system; and for the environmentally sound, economically productive, equitable and sustainable development of the society.

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

WOREC has been working in the following strategic directions:

- Empowerment and mobilization of local community-based organizations for broader and conscious participation of people in social change and development process;
- IEC and advocacy on human and civic rights of women, children and marginalized farming communities for creating a society based on social justice and equity;
- Local human resource development and mobilization for sustainable community health, livelihood and socio-economic growth.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the centre within various strategic directions are as follows:

STRATEGIC DIRECTION- I

- To animate/empower, mobilize and strengthen the local community-based organizations and groups for implementing development programmes;
- To improve the organizational and leadership qualities of local community-based organizations, groups and leaders;
- To implement an integrated development education and advocacy on violence against women, on reproductive health and women's human rights issues and against trafficking in women and children.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION- II

- To make the people, particularly the women and children, aware of their human rights:
- To launch movement for preventing trafficking in women and children;
- To launch community-based reintegration programmes for socially rejected and discriminated layer of marginalized rural women including the survivors of trafficking and HIV/AIDS;
- To safeguard and strengthen women's and children's rights in close co-operation with the national and international organizations.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION- III

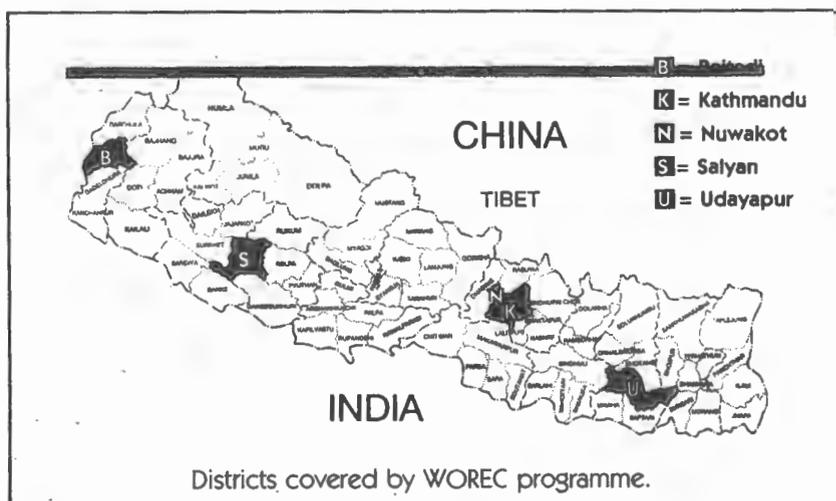
- To improve the technical skills of members of people's organizations and the staff members of WOREC;
- To improve the nutritional and health status of rural women, children and disadvantaged population groups and make it sustainable by mobilizing and networking the local women's organizations and local GOs;
- To bring about substantial changes in the skill and house-hold income of the rural community through sustainable bio- intensive farming system programme;
- To facilitate for exploring extra-household income generation opportunities through skill training and micro-enterprises and mobilization of community groups.

THRUST AREAS OF WOREC

WOREC has been conducting various programmes, which can be broadly grouped into the following thrust areas:

- Animation/empowerment, development education and social mobilization;
- Local human resource development and capacity building of CBOs/ NGOs;
- IEC and advocacy on women's human rights and child rights issues, against social injustice and crimes including trafficking in women and children;
- Community-based health education, empowerment, and service with special focus on women's health;
- Sustainable bio-intensive farming system and micro-enterprise promotion for sustainable livelihood and food security;
- Research/studies in relevant fields for identifying, analyzing, assessing, improving or developing community-based initiatives, potentials and/ or programmes; and
- Publication, documentation and dissemination of IEC materials on above mentioned areas.

Map-1. The Command Areas of WOREC



COMMAND AREAS OF WOREC

WOREC has been implementing various community-based programmes in the following districts, VDC/municipality (Table-1)

Table - 1

COMMAND AREAS OF WOREC

Development region	District	VDC/Municipality
Eastern	Udayapur	Triyuga Municipality (Bhumrasuwa, Deuri) VDCs: Rauta, Saune Khabu, Jalpa – Chilaune, Jogidaha
Central	Kathmandu Nuwakot	Kathmandu Metropolitan City (ward # 4, 5, 7, 8, 9) VDCs: Sikharbeshi, Ghyangphedi, Ralukadevi, Rautbeshi
Western	Mustang	VDCs: Kunjo, Lete, Kowang
Mid-western	Salyan	VDCs: Khalanga, Sejwal Takura, Tharmare, Pipalneta, Triveni

LOCATIONS OF WOREC OFFICES

The central office of WOREC is located at Gaurighat, Kathmandu – 8

The branch offices are located at the following places:

Udayapur : Triyuga Municipality, Rajabas village

Nuwakot : Sikharbeshi VDC, ward # 6, Sikharbeshi Village

Mustang : Lete VDC, Lete

Salyan : Khalanga VDC, ward # 6, Salyan Bazaar

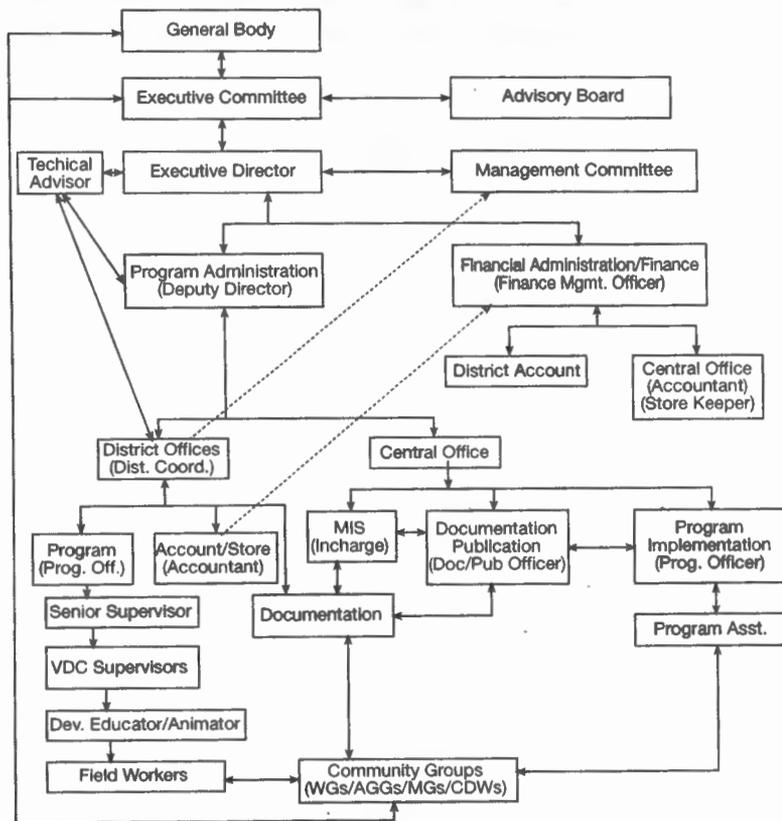


◀ Udayapur Office



Nuwakot Office ▶

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF WOREC



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WOREC (1998-2003)



Dr. Renu Rajbhandari
Chairperson



Ms. Kamala Adhikari
General Secretary



Ms. Nirmala Pandey
Treasurer



Ms. Menu Pokharel
Member



Ms. Menaka Niraula
Member



Ms. Geeta Pandit
Member



Ms. Geeta Singh Thakuri
Member

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(Agriculture / Rural Dev.)

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(Animal Science)

II. PROGRAMMES

1. ANIMATION AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

The subordination women and children are forced to face, calls for immediate action to make them aware of their needs, problems and resources and about the necessity of utilizing their potential for the development of their native villages. They, at the same time, need to be made aware of the environment they work within, their sanitary and nutritional problems, social welfare and health hazards and also about the potential income generation options that can be initiated in their native villages. And, on top of all of these, it is imperative to make them aware of their basic human rights, and the violations they have been experiencing each day. They need to be empowered to face these challenges. They need to be made able to question themselves with regard to their livelihood conditions and to realize that this condition can not be accepted and needs to be changed.

Keeping these situations in mind, WOREC has been conducting animation and development education programmes at the Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Mustang districts among the women's groups, children from marginalized households, migrant labourers in carpet factories and CDWs at Kathmandu. WOREC envisages animation and development education as a comprehensive and continuous process of instilling into the marginalized and disadvantaged population groups a scientific outlook to understand and analyze their problems. This is a process, which enables them to identify the socio-economic, political and cultural barriers to their development and to find out means to change them.

Animation is an internal process of humanizing the dehumanized and apathetic members of a community. It is a process of bringing out the hidden potentiality of the people, who have been marginalized and discriminated. Through this process of spiritual empowerment the people recognize their power, latent potential and convert it into the action. Various activities of animation and development education include:

- group formation and mobilization
- animation and leadership training
- non-formal education and skill training

- organizational planning and
- resource mobilization.

These activities are integral parts of all community-based programmes of WOREC.

The animation and development education programme at Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Mustang districts were conducted as components of other community-based programmes in 1998.



Participants of Animation Training at Lete, Mustang

2. STRENGTHENING AND MOBILIZATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUPS

Enhancing women's social, economic and political status is critical for the sustainable development of any country. Nepal cannot, therefore, be an exception. Any community development endeavor may not be successful and sustainable without active and conscious participation of all population groups. In Nepal women have not only remained the passive and marginalized beneficiaries of economic opportunities and socio-political development but they have also been experiencing humiliation, oppression, violence and exploitation in various forms. The sustainability of any programme is a concern of all beneficiaries. Special efforts are, therefore, imperative for animation, capacity building, strengthening and mobilization of local community groups, particularly women's groups. This would result in local women's and women leaders' increased and meaningful participation in decision-making and development endeavours on the local level. CBOs are the potential change agents and, therefore, need to be paid due consideration by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. Governed by this concept WOREC has launched special

programmes to facilitate local rural women in its command areas to form independent local groups and federations, and to strengthen and mobilize them for social change.

WOREC has been facilitating formation of local community groups like women's groups, VDC level women's federations, local male groups, youth clubs, adolescent girl's groups and children's groups in all of its targeted districts and has mobilized them to design and implement various community-based programmes in their native villages. Local women's groups have also been playing an important role in building local women's capacity to assess their needs, to work out action plans and to take action. In addition, they have also been extending support to advocacy activities aimed at bringing about change in the policy, programmes and legislation in relation to gender mainstreaming in development as well as women's liberation from subordination, inequity, discrimination, servitude and violence.

At present there are 92, 30, 29 and 19 women's groups and 12, 10, 3 and 2 male groups in Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Mustang districts, respectively. About 3000 local women are united in their independent groups and community-based networks. Each women's group has started internal saving and credit scheme. Some of the groups have even started investing their fund for cooperatives. Each group meets once every month and take decisions in regard to internal resource mobilization and implementation of specific programme. The women's groups are at different stages of growth and development and, therefore, need different types of assistance and support for their capacity building and strengthening. WOREC has been providing training and technical assistance to the leaders and members of women's groups, male groups, youth clubs and adolescent girls groups on animation and leadership development, women's health, gender and development, sustainable bio-intensive farming and organic kitchen gardening, family planning and reproductive rights, self-help approach for sustainable healthy woman hood, etc. The elements of capacity building of women groups were as follows:

- Animation and development education;
- Goal setting and planning;
- Identification and mobilization of resources pertinent to community development;

- Community mediation and conflict management;
- Networking with other local NGOs, CBOs, VDCs and DDCs;
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation; and
- Documentation and communication.

As a result of WOREC's assistance, the capacity of women's groups to play a leadership role in community-based advocacy programme on relevant issues (i.e. property right, citizenship right, equal wages so on), planning and implementing programmes has been enhanced. The women's groups together with other community groups have been involved in implementing community programmes such as internal resource mobilization, advocacy against trafficking, women's and child rights, women's health and networking, IEC material production and campaigns on STDs/AIDS education, organization of mobile and out-reach health camps, income generation activities, integrated animation and kitchen gardening, bio-intensive farming, social awareness against liquor consumption and gambling, etc.

Some women's groups have formed co-operatives. These co-operatives have started shops and veterinary service centres, goat raising, swine raising, small cottage industries, etc. for their sustainability. WOREC has been assisting the women's groups to obtain external funding as well as to utilize their internal resources. The women's groups, their enterprises and funding sources are as shown in table – 2.



Table - 2

Women's Group's Enterprises, Addresses and Financial Resources

Women Group's Co-operatives / Address	Financial Resource provided by
Ram Janaki Co-operative Shop Jogidaha, Udayapur	TEWA + WG Fund
Chaukidahi WG Co-operative Shop Rajabas, Udayapur	TEWA + WG Fund
Debane Phedi Women's Groups Swine Production Co-operative Debane, Rauta, Udayapur	TEWA + WG Fund
Kopche Women's Groups Goat and Swine Production Co-operative Rauta -8, Udayapur	TEWA + WG Fund
Himal Women's Group's Goat Farming Sikharbeshi, Nuwakot	TEWA + WG Fund
Bolung Women's Groups Goat Farming Sikharbeshi VDC, Nuwakot	TEWA + WG Fund
Nava Jyoti Women's Group's Goat Farming Ghyangphedi VDC, Nuwakot	TEWA + WG Fund
Laligurans Women's Group's Goat Farming Rauta, VDC, Daune, Udayapur	WOREC+ WG Fund
Milan Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality - 9 Deuri	CIRDES, Nepal
Pragatishil Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality - 11 Deuri	CIRDES, Nepal
Deurali Women's Group's Goat Farming Rauta, VDC, - 1 Udayapur	CIRDES, Nepal
Rauta Women's Group's Goat Farming Rauta, VDC, - 8, Udayapur	CIRDES, Nepal
Milan Women's Group's Goat Farming Rauta, VDC, - Kharanitar, Udayapur	CIRDES, Nepal

Women Groups Co-operatives/Address	Financial Resource provided by
Laxmi Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality - 13	CIRDES, Nepal
Shanti Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality - 13	CIRDES, Nepal
Baidhyatar Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality – 12 Hokeshe	CIRDES, Nepal
Kankani Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality – 12 Kalikhola	CIRDES, Nepal
Chauki Devi Women's Group's Goat Farming Rajabas, Udayapur	CIRDES, Nepal
Ganga Devi Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality – 16 Mathane	CIRDES, Nepal
Dipu Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality – 17	CIRDES, Nepal
Sakriya Women's Group's Goat Farming Triyuga Municipality - 17	CIRDES, Nepal

CARDES, Nepal has handed over the community-based goat farming programme of Udayapur to the local women's now affiliated to WOREC.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Any development programme needs human resources, natural and material resources, technological resources and financial resources. Skilled human resources are the first pre-requisite for implementing any development programme successfully. WOREC has, therefore, been placing special focus on developing local human resources in the targeted community itself. Human resource development means liberation of a person from her/his sub-human existence and sense of alienation, as well as development of her/his personality, dignity, creativity and technical skills. In line to this, WOREC has been conducting special training programmes for the field workers and staff members of WOREC and other NGOs .

Keeping in mind the need of a community-based training institution to serve this purpose, WOREC has established Women's Training Institute (WTI) at Rajabas, Udayapur. The training institute has all physical facilities with an accommodation capacity of 50 trainees at a time. The WTI has been offering training courses on the following subjects:

- Animation and Leadership Development
- Leadership Development and Management
- Gender and Development
- Development Education (Facilitators Training)
- Women's Health (TOT and for community leaders)
- Women's Reproductive and Sexual Rights
- Family Planning and Community-based Delivery System
- STD Case Management
- Community-based HIV/AIDS Prevention
- Traditional Birth Attendee's Training
- Community-based Counseling on HIV/AIDS
- Paramedical Clinical Training
- Women's Health Counselor's Training
- Sustainable Bio-Intensive Farming System
- Organic Kitchen Gardening
- Community-based Mediation

In 1998 WTI provided different training to 2,518 members and leaders of local women's groups, and field workers/staffs of WOREC (table 3 & 4).



Participants of group discussions in training activities at Kathmandu and Nuwakot

Table - 3
Number of staff and community group's members benefiting from
WOREC's training activities in 1998

S.N.	Training courses	District					TOTAL
		Kathmandu	Udayapur	Nuwakot	Salyan	Mustang	
1.	Women's Health	6	52	18	13	-	89
2.	Women's Health (Refresher)	-	44	15	40	-	99
3.	Counseling training to Women Health Workers	1	4	2	5	-	12
4.	Counseling training to Male Health Workers	-	4	4	7	-	15
5.	Adolescent Health training	-	-	54	-	-	54
6.	Reproductive Health Training to Male Partners	-	18	-	-	-	18
7.	Gender and Development	-	39	51	26	51	167
8.	NFE Facilitator's Training	-	18	11	4	-	33
9.	Child Development Training	-	26	-	-	-	26
10.	Basic Literacy	-	22	-	-	-	22
11.	Post Literacy	-	18	-	-	-	18
12.	Knitting	-	17	11	17	-	45
13.	Dhaka Weaving	-	18	-	-	-	18
14.	Cooking/Baking	-	10	-	-	-	10
15.	Food Technology (Jam/Jelly)	-	-	-	360	-	360
16.	Livestock Management	-	20	57	-	-	77
17.	Organic Kitchen Gardening	-	45	257	41	-	343
18.	Farmer's Scholars Training (FST) on BIF	-	-	50	-	-	50
19.	Primary Health Care	-	19	-	-	-	19

S.N.	Training courses	District					TOTAL
		Kathmandu	Udayapur	Nuwakot	Salyan	Mustang	
20.	School Health Education	251	435	-	151	-	837
21.	Cooperative management	3	1	2	1	-	7
22.	Animation & leadership	-	23	52	-	53	128
23.	TBA Training	-	28	-	40	-	68
24.	Hostel Management	-	3	-	-	-	3
	Total	261	864	584	705	104	2518



◀ Participants of Women's Health Refresher Training, Rajabas, Udayapur

LIST OF STAFF, WHO UNDERWENT TRAINING IN 1998

S.N.	Name	Types of Training
1.	Nabin Raut	Strategic Planning Training (3 phases)
2.	Jwala Kolakshyapati	Strategic Planning Training (3 phases) Women's Health Training (III phase) MTOT
3.	Bhabisara Gurung	Strategic Planning Training (3 phases) Women's Health Training (III phase) MTOT
4.	Bina Pokharel	Women's Health Training (III phase)
5.	Bindu Gurung	Strategic Planning Training (3 phases) MTOT
6.	Bindu Gautam	Qualitative Data Analysis (Anthropac)

UDAYAPUR BRANCH OFFICE

S.N.	Name	Types of Training
1.	Saraj Gurung	Strategic Planning Training (3 phases) FP, MCH & RH TOT Women's Health Training
2.	Ganesh Thapa	Cooperative Banking Training Strategic Planning Training (3 phases) NFE Facilitators Training
3.	Shushma Shrestha	Qualitative Data Analysis (Anthropac) MTOT of CDD & ARI
4.	Bijaya Tamrakar	Pre-Primary Child Development Training
5.	Sarada Kumari Danuwar	Account Management
6.	Puspa Lata Rai	Women's is Health Training (III phase)
7.	Kalpana Bista	Gender & Women's Health Training
8.	Jhuki Maya Danuwar	Pre-Primary Child Development Training NFE TOT Training
9.	Aruna Devi Chaudhary	Women's Health Training (I Phase) Women's Health Training (II phase)
10.	Chetraj Shrestha	NFE Facilitator's Training NFE Supervisor's Training Pre-School Child Development Training Pre-School Child Development (Refresher Training)
11.	Sabita Tamang	Women's Health Training (III phase)
12.	Ganga Rana	Tuberculosis Prevention
13.	Geeta K.C.	Women's Health Training (I- III phases) Tuberculosis Prevention
14.	Sharmila Niraula	Women's Health Training
15.	Mandira Danuwar	Hostel Management Cooking Baking
16.	Dev Kumari Magar	Community Health Workers Training Tuberculosis Prevention Cooking Baking

NUWAKOT BRANCH OFFICE

S.N.	Name	Types of Training
1.	Babu Ram Gautam	Qualitative Data Analysis (Anthropac) MTOT Strategic Planning Training (3 phases)
2.	Parbati Khadka	MTOT Cooperative Training Account Management Training Animation and Leadership Development Gender and Health Peer Educator's Training(TOT)
3.	Ain Kumar Shrestha	Animation and Leadership Development
4.	Lal Bahadur Tamang	Cooperative Training Animation and Leadership Development
5.	Makuri Tamang	Community Health Workers Training Animation and Leadership Development
6.	Durga Sitaula	Peer Educator's Training(TOT) Animation and Leadership Development
7.	Bishnu Shrestha	Animation and Leadership Development



◆
Women's Training Institute,
Rajabas, Udayapur

4. WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

WOREC has been addressing the women's right to health, including women's reproductive health and sexual rights; right to education; right to person hood or self-determination; right to employment; right to equitable access to resources and opportunities; right to freedom of choice to occupation; and right to mobility and information. All of these elements of human rights constitute the components of development of a society and nation. Therefore development is an issue of human rights. Each citizen, irrespective of ethnic origin, caste, age, gender and class, should have equal opportunity to participate in development and have an equitable share of the progress. A society without having these characteristics cannot claim to be democratic and socially just.

Being guided by this concept WOREC has been advocating on abolition of servitude like practices and exploitation and safeguard the right of the people, particularly of the women, children and economically poor and marginalized population groups. Traffic in women and children, bonded labour, child domestic work and forced prostitution are some of the forms of such exploitation, servitude and violation of human rights.

• TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WOREC has adopted the definition of trafficking worked out by GAATW, International. According to that definition, trafficking includes all acts involved in the recruitment and/or transportation of a woman or child (person) within and across national borders for work or services by means of violence or threat of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion.

Nepali people usually perceive trafficking as a synonym to prostitution or migration. In fact, trafficking is synonymous neither to prostitution nor to migration. However, these are serving to be the reason and factor of trafficking.

Traffic in women and children and other servitude like practices have become a serious problem in Nepal. Traffic in women and children is a serious violation of human rights. In fact, it is a multi –dimensional problem. It has been estimated that a considerable number of women and children (above 200,000) is trafficked from Nepal into the sex industry and servitude like labour exploitation in India and other countries. It has been estimated that every year about five thousands of girls from the rural areas of Nepal are

trafficked into sex industry in India alone. Around 20 percent of these girls are reported to be minors. Similarly a lot of girl children are being trafficked inside the country and being forced to work under different kind of servitude like practices.

In Nepal trafficking is taking place from two dimensions: (I) from rural areas to urban or semi-urban areas or the headquarters of the districts along to the highway and from there to India and other countries, and (II) from rural areas directly to the cities of India and from there to third country of middle east and south-east Asia. The trafficked children and women are forced to work as domestic workers or labourers in the carpet or garment factories, or in the hotels, shops or massage parlors.

The centre has identified that primarily the patriarchal social structure and discriminatory values, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and unemployment have caused trafficking of rural girls. Women are mostly exploited, humiliated and discriminated against in the rural society. It has become worse by not giving economic value to women's household labour. Owing to the patriarchal social and power structure the women have subordinate status in Nepal. Girl children and women have also been exploited and discriminated against based on the sex, caste, ethnicity, gender and class. Further more, traffic in women is also an output of the open market economic policy and globalization. Globalization has increased the gap between the rich and poor and has elevated the poverty. It is, therefore, imperative to make the rural women at-risk for trafficking and affected by trafficking aware of the socio-economic environment they have been operating in and the tradition of exploitation that needs to be abolished in favour of the social justice and development of the community.

The child domestic workers are forced to earn a livelihood for their old parents being victims of servitude in a "palace" of physical, psychological and sexual abuse and exploitation. They have been deprived of education, proper clothing, average nutrition, and health care - their basic civil rights. There is no meaning to the term legitimate justice for them. The IEC, empowerment and skill development support to them are therefore imperative.

Keeping these facts and the very complex situation in mind, WOREC has been conducting advocacy and other support programmes, like advocacy and social mobilization, to address the issues of civil rights, particularly women's and child rights, and social justice.

The components of WOREC programmes on women's and child rights and social justice include:

- Advocacy;
- Social Mobilization;
- Networking;
- Social Reintegration of the Survivors of Trafficking;
- Community-based Child Development Programme

4.1. ADVOCACY

WOREC believes that advocacy is a planned and organized set of actions to effectively influence public policies. We perceive that advocacy is a political process because it seeks to question and change the existing unequal power relations in favour of the socially, politically and economically marginalized sections.

Advocacy activities of WOREC address the issues of basic civil rights, women's and child rights, women's right to property and resources, and social injustices prevalent in Nepal. WOREC has been conducting these activities since its establishment. These activities are conducted both at the community level and the central level. In 1998, the community level advocacy on women's human rights issues was conducted at Udayapur, Nuwakot, Kathmandu and Salyan districts. It is a continuous process. The community-based advocacy has been successful for building alliances with community groups and individuals, who are committed to supporting the issues of women's human rights, social justice and equity to gain policy and legislative change. In 1998, WOREC also conducted various IEC activities, information campaigns for raising awareness of the population groups and for the leaders of VDCs and municipality, DDCs, elected women ward members, leaders and members of women's groups and youth clubs as well as the social workers.



Regional Workshop on "Violence against Women and Women's Health" at Kailali, Dhangadhi.

The central level advocacy is targeted at parliamentarians, political leaders, ministry officials and intellectuals for relevant changes in the policies, governmental programmes and legislation.

Various means of advocacy employed by WOREC include training, workshop, community meetings, rallies, street drama, video film shows and the distribution of IEC materials. WOREC has also been publishing and distributing journals against trafficking to make both the community level and central level organizations or groups more aware on the issues.

4.2. SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

Advocacy programme should go beyond public policy to the larger sphere of influencing societal attitudes and practices so as to transform the oppressive value system into a more just and humane one. There cannot be public advocacy in vacuum. Issues of deprivation, injustice, violation of rights precede the process of advocacy. So advocacy activities can not be effective without empowering and mobilizing the community-based organizations to influence the local governance bodies. WOREC has, therefore, been placing special emphasis on strengthening and mobilization of the CBOs and local governance bodies. It can be achieved only by social mobilization through empowerment of community groups. The social mobilization is a comprehensive and continuous process, which has such components as:

- Community Groups (people's organization and strengthening)
- Planning or setting priority (resource identification)
- Implementation (resource mobilization)
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Activities conducted for strengthening of CBOs/WGs and local bodies in 1998 included:

- conceptual clarity to the members of CBOs and local governance bodies on trafficking and human rights of children and women ;
- mobilization of CBOs, WGs and local governance bodies ;
- programme design and implementation through WGs/ youth clubs; and
- participatory monitoring and evaluation.

In 1998, the centre conducted these activities at the Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Mustang districts, mobilizing the local CBOs, WGs and youth clubs. The local youth clubs were provided with assistance in conducting street drama against trafficking and on women's and child rights issues. Street drama has been an effective means of communication and information dissemination in rural communities. Many women's groups at Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Mustang districts actively participated in



Local Women's Groups organised International Women's Day at Rajabas, Udayapur.

organizing various national and international days (women's day, children's day, day against women's violence, women's health day, AIDS day, children's rally) utilizing them for mass awareness against trafficking and violence against women and children, on women's and child rights and for social justice. Similarly local women have been successful to form cooperatives, to prevent violence against women and provide justice to the marginalized. This should be taken as a good output of the social mobilization process.

4.3. NETWORKING

Networking with other NGOs, INGOs, CBOs, and GOs is an important activity of WOREC. Violence against women and children as well as various social crimes like trafficking, sexual and physical exploitation and servitude like practices imposed to women and children are the problems of national scale. It is, therefore, imperative to work jointly with various CBOs, NGOs, INGOs and GOs for preventing the crimes and bringing about anticipated

socio-economic and policy changes. Being guided by this concept WOREC, along with other NGOs, took initiative to form a network against trafficking. As a result, an "Alliance Against Trafficking in women and children in Nepal "(AATWIN) was formed on 25th June 1997. WOREC was the coordinating organization of AATWIN in 1997/1998. This alliance conducted a workshop on conceptual clarity on trafficking and worked out its strategic plan of action for 1998. The workshop was organized during 20- 24 December, 1997. It was facilitated by Dr. Jyoti Sanghera of GAATW, Canada. The workshop decided to adopt the definition of trafficking worked out by GAATW, International.

AATWIN has been regularly conducting " People in Black " activity aimed at creating mass awareness against trafficking in women and children. This activity has been conducted at Ratna Park Kathmandu on the last Friday of each English month.

WOREC has also formed district level network against trafficking at Udayapur. Likewise, community-based networks on women's reproductive health and sexual rights are also conducting awareness raising activities at Udayapur.

Similarly WOREC has facilitated a network on violence against women at the community level. It is a foundation for gaining sustainability of the empowerment programme. WOREC has networks with various women's groups on the issue of parental property right, equal wage act and others. WOREC is now a part of human rights movement in Nepal.

Major accomplishments made in 1998 were as presented in table 5.



"People in Black" is a regular programme of AATWIN in Kathmandu.

Table - 5
Accomplishments during 1998

S.N.	Activities	Number	Plan Achieved	(%)
1.	Regional workshops against trafficking (Number)	5	5	100
2.	Letter campaign to head of states and government of SAARC countries through AATWIN. (Number)	200,000	150,000	75
3.	Participation in people in black (Number)	12	12	100
4.	Rally against trafficking (Number)	1	1	100
5.	Publication of "Cheliko Byatha", a journal against trafficking (Issues)	4	4	100
6.	Publication of "Kiran" a journal against trafficking (Issues)	4	4	100
7.	Community-based women's health networks (number)	3	3	100

4.4 SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

The components of social reintegration of the girls who survived of or were at-risk for trafficking included: animation and development education, housing, medical and counseling support; skill training and income generation activities; identification of their family members' where about, family reunion and follow-up.

Shakti Samuha, an organization of girls, who survived trafficking and those at-risk for trafficking, has been conducting this programme since 1998. WOREC has been playing a facilitator's role in the formation and functioning of the group.

4.5 COMMUNITY BASED CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

WOREC has been conducting a community-based child development programme at Udayapur. This programme has targeted the children of 0 - 6 years of age. The children of this age group are neglected in the development programmes of both the governmental and non-governmental

organizations. There are no facilities to bring out their talents, creativity and support for their overall development. Women, particularly the mother, have to take the responsibility for their care and development, and in most cases they take their children with them to their work places like jungle, crop field, threshing floor, market, etc. This situation has two fold impact: on the life of the child as well as the mother. First, the child is exposed to various infections or at-risk for accidents, and is deprived of the right to socialization and proper health/nutritional care. On the other side, the mother is over burdened and the opportunity to generate extra income has been limited for her. Similarly when the children reach the age of 2-3 years they start moving around. It becomes difficult to enroll such children in the school. In order to develop good habit of the children and to provide them opportunities and support for their development a need of pre-school education and support programme was highly felt.

Keeping these situations in mind, in 1998 altogether 10 community-based child development centres were established in Triyuga municipality (5), Jogidaha VDC (1) and Rauta VDC (4). The community groups and VDCs had cooperated in acquiring land and constructing child centres in eight locations. Altogether 460 children and 400 mother (women) of the targeted localities and ethnicities have been directly benefited from this programme. In addition, 10 local youth are employed as Facilitator, 10 members of local women's groups are employed as Assistant and two local women are working as Community Nutrition Worker. One ANM, one Community Health Worker and two Supervisors are working in this programme to make it a successful component of this sustainable development endeavour. The major activities of this programme include:

- Regular health, nutritional and growth assessment of the children;
- Imparting knowledge and behavior about personal health and hygiene;
- Socialization of the children;
- Support for the emergence and growth of creativity of children; and
- Alphabetic knowledge to elder children (3-6 years) for formal schooling in the next year.

Various means of information, education and communication like group singing, dancing, playing, VDO film and poster show, painting, excursion etc. are used by the Facilitators, who are the local youth. The Facilitators and Supervisors were provided with training by the Resource Persons from the CERID of Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu.

5. COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH PROGRAMME

The health facilities are lacking in the rural areas, where above 88% of the total population of the country reside. Moreover, the community people have very little knowledge about the causes and preventive measures of various health problems. The women's reproductive health issues remain almost unaddressed. The women and children have been facing a lot of health problems owing to social discrimination and religious-cultural traditions. These facts indicate that health education and service should be promptly and locally available to the rural population. It is imperative to provide primary health care facilities to the people and make them aware that health is their basic right. Health system should be developed from the community and with the community. There is no place at the community for enforced top-down health model or service, which creates gap between groups of people.

Keeping these situations in mind, WOREC has been conducting community-based health programme as well as counseling and service activity at Udayapur and Nuwakot since 1992 and women's health programme in all targeted districts since 1997. WOREC has been conducting different kinds of IEC activities and information campaigns on HIV/AIDS as well. WOREC believes that HIV/ AIDS is not only a health problem, but also a development problem.

5.1. SELF-RELIANT WOMEN'S HEALTH PROGRAMME

WOREC has been implementing women's empowerment and health programme in Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Mustang districts. This programme was initiated with research, training, advocacy, counseling and self-help components.

The gender differentiated effects of globalization on women's health need to be well researched and understood, given what we know about gender inequalities over resources, work burdens and access to health services. The precariousness of women's livelihoods has been worse in South Asia as compared to South-east or East Asia during the last three decades of growing economic liberalization. South Asian women constitute disproportionate number of the most impoverished of economic refugees, and are further oppressed by the poverty, insecure livelihood, ill health due to poor nutrition, inadequate shelter, unhealthy living, appalling working

conditions and tragically bear the additional risk and burdens of their gender.

Maternal mortality is one of the key indicators of the status of women's reproductive health and women's overall status in society as well. Maternal mortality rate in Nepal is very high (875 per 100,000 women aged 15 – 49 years) in the world. A growing body of qualitative data suggests that morbidity and mortality among women and children are in increasing trend: New occupational health burdens and risk are also evident among workers in export-oriented industries (carpet and garments factories), services and entertainment industries (violence, sexually transmitted diseases, trafficking and sexual slavery of women and children) and migrant workers, who are often the most vulnerable, are trapped in the conditions of extreme economic dependency.

Our research has revealed that various socio-economic factors, religious-cultural traditions, and the patriarchal subordination of females are partially responsible for many health problems of women. Nepali women lack the right to self-determination (womanhood), are forced to be unaware of the fact that they are themselves the master of their bodies (bodily integrity), and lack access to health services. Further more, there exist inequities among women of different class, ethnic origin, caste, age, and marital status in the access to health services or the treatment by the health service providers. The rich people of the so-called elite or higher castes have better access to services and they are better treated by the health service providers and policy makers. Mitigation of such inequities among women is imperative. There are differences among the women in terms of values, culture, religion, family background and medical conditions, etc. These differences should not, however, be the cause of discrimination and humiliation. Moreover, effective health facilities are not available in most areas of the country. In such a situation it is quite natural that women's health aspect remains neglected. The concept of women's reproductive and sexual rights consists of four ethical principles, viz. bodily integrity, womanhood, equality and respect for diversity. As mentioned above, a woman, to be healthy, should have control over her body, and should have the right-to self determination, for example in relation to having pregnancy, child bearing, abortion and the use of contraception. There are also two other factors, which influence women's health. These include inequities among women and lack of respect for diversity, i.e. differences among women in values, culture, caste and so on as mentioned above.

Without access to quality health services, supplies and financing to all women, who need them, there is no meaning to the laws and mere commitments of the government guaranteeing the freedom of all women to use whatever contraceptive methods they choose. It is imperative that economic and/or policy changes should be there to create such conditions. It is not only a matter of development but also an issue of human rights, specifically women's reproductive and sexual rights. As mentioned above, development is an issue of human rights and women's reproductive and sexual rights are inseparable from development if it is for social justice, equitable access to resources and opportunities with freedom of self-determination. The democratic government of any country should translate these principles of democracy into reality. We have found that without empowerment the rural women would not be able to understand the causes, magnitude and measures of treatment of their health problems. A major cause of women's health problems is within the society. It is deeply rooted in its patriarchal socio-political structure and mentality, which is supported by our religious-cultural traditions.

WOREC has been conducting women's reproductive health programme with multiple directions. These include: advocacy and empowerment, participatory research and monitoring, training from women's perspective, strengthening of local women's/adolescent girl's groups and networks, establishment and strengthening of health resource and counseling centres and promotion of the use of locally available herbs. WOREC is the only institution in Nepal that is implementing women's health programmes employing such a holistic approach.

During 1997, WOREC conducted community-based research on women's reproductive health status at Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Baitadi districts. The research report has already been published and widely circulated in 1998. That research has revealed original and new information in regard to women's health problems in rural areas.

Under this programme a series of training/workshops on gender and women's health were conducted for trainers, community health workers and members of local women's groups as well as male partners of the trained women.

WOREC in partnership with local women groups and VDCs has established women's health resource centres at Udayapur, Nuwakot and Salyan districts. These resource centres are the nodal points, where local women share their

health problems and experiences and get relevant information and counseling. The number and locations of women's health resource centres in the targeted districts are as shown in table - 6.

Table – 6
Number and Locations of Women's Health Resource Centres At
Udayapur, Nuwakot And Salyan Districts, 1998

District	Number of centres	Locations
Udayapur	4	Jhilke tole, Rauta, Murkuchi, Jogidaha
Nuwakot	2	Simtang, Ralukadevi
Salyan	5	Sejwal Takura, Triveni, Phalabang, Tharmare, Pipalneta

The women's health resource and counseling centres provide IEC, and services following self-help approach. Under the umbrella of these resource centres three community-based women's health networks were established at Bhumrasuwa, Rauta and Jogidaha VDCs of Udayapur in 1998. Altogether 59 local women (members of local women's groups) are organized in these networks and have been conducting IEC on women's health issues.

Various herbal remedies are found quite effective to cure women's common health problems such as gastritis, joint pain, non-specific vaginal white discharge, burning urination, menstrual disorders, the first and second degree of uterine prolapse and non-specific vaginal infections. During 1998 altogether 415 women at Udayapur and 448 women at Salyan were able to cure their health problems using herbal remedies. A list of medicinal plants, which were found effective in curing a number of women's health problems, is presented in table 7. This is an output of the community-based women's health resource centres self-help approach and social mobilization during 1998.

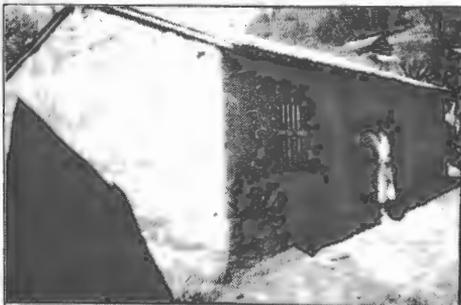


Women's Health Mela at Salyan and Nuwakot

Table - 7

List Of Herbal Remedies Effective in Curing Women's Health Problems

S.N.	Major health problems	Effective herbal plant species		
		Common name	Botanical name	Parts used
1.	Menstrual disorders	Touch me not Neem plant Indial aloe	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> <i>Azadirachta indica</i> <i>Aloe barbadensis</i>	Entire plant Leaf Leaf pulp
2.	Uterine prolapse 1st degree 2nd degree	Flame of the Forest Mango	<i>Butea monosperma</i> <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Bark Bark
3.	Non-specific vaginal infection	Asparagus Mango Neem	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> <i>Mangifera indica</i> <i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Root Bark Leaf
4.	Non-specific vaginal white discharge	Asparagus One night Curd	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Root
5.	Gastritis, Mouth ulcers Stomach pain	Triphala, i.e. (myrobolan+ Bastard myrobolan+ Emblic myrobalan)	(<i>Terminalia chebula</i> + <i>Terminalia bellerica</i> + <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>)	Mixed powder of fruits
6.	Burning urination	Cumin Indian Sarasparilla	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Seed Root
7.	Cervical erosion	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaf



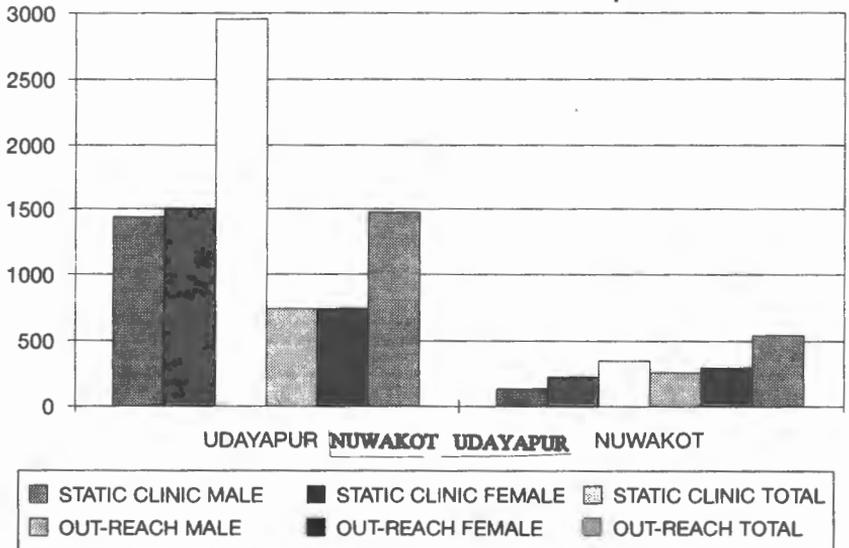
Women's Health Resource and Counselling Centres at Jhilketole,
Udayapur and Sintang, Nuwakot.

5.2. COMMUNITY-BASED COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PROGRAMME

WOREC has established community-based comprehensive health clinics at Rajabas of Udayapur and Shikharbeshi of Nuwakot district. The paramedical staff, site supervisor and field workers stationed in the field based offices have been working both in the static clinic and mobile outreach clinic in the command areas. The number of patients benefited from the static and mobile out-reach clinics at Udayapur and Nuwakot in 1998 is presented in chart -1. It is evident from the figures that the number of patients, who benefited from the static clinic was higher in Udayapur while the number of patients, who benefited from the out-reach clinic was higher in Nuwakot. In both districts and clinics the number of female patients was higher as compared to the number of male patients. The outreach clinics were found very effective for immunization activity. These clinics also serve as referral clinic for the women's health resource centres at Udayapur and Nuwakot.

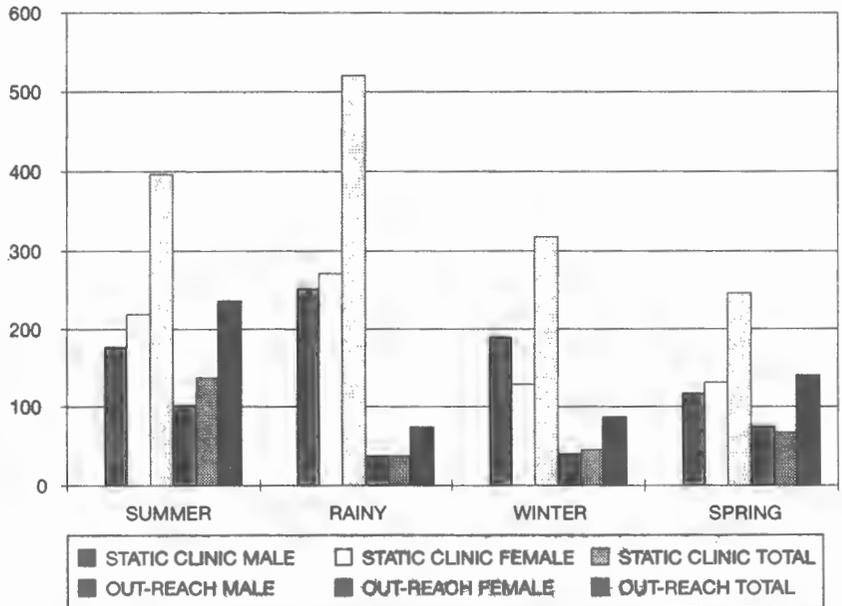
Chart - 1

NUMBER OF PATIENTS BENEFITED FROM STATIC AND OUT-REACH CLINICS AT UDAYAPUR AND NUWAKOT, 1998



The distribution of patients attending the static as well as out-reach clinics at Nuwakot is presented in chart 2. It is evident from the figures that a higher number of patients was registered during the rainy season followed by the summer season. It is note worthy that in both seasons the number of female patients was higher. During winter and spring seasons the number of female and male patients was nearly equal.

Chart 2.
Distribution of Patients by Season Nuwakot, 1998



Moreover, WOREC organized mobile health camps in the targeted VDCs of Udayapur and Nuwakot districts. In the mobile camps both the female and male members of the communities received health services and counseling. Dr. Mithila Sharma and Dr. Sarita Pandey provided medical service in the mobile camps at Udayapur and Nuwakot, respectively.

The targeted population groups in the command areas were provided with contraceptives of their choice, health education, counseling on reproductive health and clinical services. Keeping in mind the need for medical supplies to the targeted population, community-based medical stores were set up at Rajabas of Udayapur and Shikharbeshi of Nuwakot district. The targeted population groups did not have access to medical supplies before such establishments. They are now getting medicine in a reasonable price, which is less than in the nearby market or bazaar.

The utilization of health services is a complex behavioral phenomenon in Nepalese society and has been found to be very low. It is affected by many factors such as availability, distance, costs, quality of care, social structure and health beliefs. Many of these factors are interrelated with gender inequality reflected in women's subordinate status in the society. The status of women has been affecting their access to health services. Most of the rural women cannot themselves decide to seek health services. Their

husbands or senior male members of the household make the decision. Cost and distance considerations are also interrelated with this kind of gender inequality. Quite a large number of rural women do not go to the health centre or posts but instead go to the traditional healers (*Dhami/Jhankri*). These were the findings of WOREC research conducted in 1997. Keeping this reality in mind, WOREC has started providing training to local traditional healers at Udayapur since 1998. In 1998 a series of interactions and sharing were conducted with them. Training was then conducted to impart knowledge about primary health care and the importance of a referral system. After training traditional healers have started to refer their patients to the WOREC clinic or women's health resource centres.

The community-based comprehensive health clinic has also been conducting health education to the students of local high schools at Udayapur and Nuwakot.

5.3. COMMUNITY-BASED STD/AIDS PREVENTION PROGRAMME

HIV/AIDS has been a serious threat to mankind. In southeast and south Asia this syndrome is reported to be spreading very rapidly. The situation is much more alarming in such countries like Thailand, India and Myanmar. In Nepal, the number of people with HIV/AIDS is also reported to be increasing each year. Recently The National STD/AIDS Control Programme of HMG has estimated that about 25,000 Nepali citizens have already contracted HIV and hundreds of PWAs have already died.

In this Himalayan country HIV/AIDS is reported to be most prevalent among the people involved in commercial sex trade, visiting the brothels or people with STDs. Evidently the risk for HIV transmission among the house-wives has significantly increased. This fact indicates that one strategy towards effective prevention of HIV/AIDS in Nepal would be to stop the sexual transmission of the virus. This strategy relies primarily on dissemination of health and STDs/AIDS related information and education to change the sexual behavior of the population groups at-risk for HIV contraction. WOREC has been working to prevent STDs/AIDS in rural communities being guided by this strategy. The concept of community-based STDs/AIDS education programme is that the only effective way of preventing STD and HIV transmission is the integration of STDs/AIDS education, information and communication with the development education, and community-based activities, which are implemented through community members or groups.

This model is found cost effective and more productive because the members of the community groups or peer educators conduct it in their mother tongues along with other activities. WOREC emphasizes that STD/AIDS education should not focus only one ethnicity or community in order to prevent stigmatization with the ethnicity or community.

In 1998 WOREC conducted STD/AIDS education programmes integrating with its other programmes. The centre has been conducting STDs/AIDS education and training activities targeting the following population groups:

- students of high schools in Kathmandu, Nuwakot and Udayapur;
- migrant population groups working in various carpet factories in Kathmandu; and
- rural communities in the targeted VDCs of Udayapur, Nuwakot and Salyan districts.

6. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

WOREC has been conducting such programmes as bio-intensive farming system, organic kitchen gardening as well as micro-enterprise promotion utilizing local resources for attaining sustainable livelihoods and development of entrepreneurship among the targeted population groups.

6.1. BIO-INTENSIVE FARMING SYSTEM PROGRAMME

Agriculture contributes more than one half of the household income in Nepal and provides employment to 80 percent of the population as well. It has a significant bearing on the manufacturing and export sectors. The share of agriculture in GDP has, however, declined consistently in the last two decades. Food grain production is extremely low in Nepal. Production inputs and technologies nearly do not exist for different agro-ecological zones. Nearly 80 percent of croplands do not have irrigation facilities, which has significantly limited crop intensification. The availability of such inputs and technology is crucial for rain-fed upland conditions, which characterize the Nepalese agriculture. The access of the tenants, marginalized households and the actual tillers to food producing resources is another crucial factor in raising agricultural productivity and food-security. Moreover, the agricultural research and extension are not appropriately addressing the

problems of small farmers, which, in fact, represent the mainstream agriculture in Nepalese context.

The socio-economic and political processes of dispossession and disempowerment, privatization or concentration of resources in the hands of a few rich people and the consequent erosion of the common property rights and privileges, loss of indigenous seeds and plant genetic resources, the persistently increasing insecurity of food and productive resources, and the increasing economic burdens to acquire chemical inputs are the major factors precipitating a deep sense of displacement among the rural communities in Nepal.

A large proportion of Nepal's rural and semi-skilled labour force is to be absorbed in agriculture through the use of labour – intensive technologies. The choice of crops and farming methods should therefore receive priority in participatory research, extension and production allocations. Likewise, technology suited to smaller units of holdings, friendly to environment, human as well as animal health, and soil micro-organisms and beneficial for soil fertility improvement should be emphasized. Obviously, research, extension and financial support programmes are imperative for these purposes, and these programmes need to be planned, implemented and monitored jointly with local farming community groups on a partnership basis. Organization and empowerment (social, ideological, technical and financial) of farming community groups should be the most important component of the strategy for sustainable livelihoods.

WOREC has, therefore, been attempting to translate this sustainable livelihood strategy into practice by animating, empowering and mobilizing the local farming community. WOREC has termed its approach as the sustainable bio-intensive farming (BIF) system. The BIF system is a concept that emerged as a response against chemical farming, against the prevailing socio-economic injustice, against the "culture of greed", against hunger and poverty, and for sustainable livelihood. Through this innovation WOREC and the targeted communities are responding pragmatically against the destruction of the environment, the degradation of natural resources and the consequent loss of the means of livelihood.

The bio-intensive farming system is an effort to create a new vision among the farming communities for a mode of long-term sustainable livelihood and to translate it into reality by mobilizing local people and resources through their independent organizations. Its mission is to transform and reconstruct

the farming society on new relations and values based on equity, social justice, equal respect for ethnic diversity, and empowerment of marginalized population groups, including women, towards ensuring food security and sustainable livelihoods.

The major principles and underlying features of bio-intensive farming system are as follows:

- **Empowerment of Farming Communities'/Women's Organizations** (farmer's groups/cooperatives for social marketing, acquiring government's support for irrigation and other inputs)
- **Sustainable Technology Assuring Food Security** (farmer managed demonstration farms based on organic fertilizer, bio-pesticides, fruit X cereal/legumes/vegetables inter-/mixed-cropping, scientific crop rotation, self-reliance on improved seed and varieties, social marketing)
- **Eco-friendly and Health-friendly Agricultural System** (application of organic-/bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, agro-forestry);
- **Equitable Access to Natural Resources and Public Service** (farmer managed agro-forest, community forests, community irrigation systems, farmer-to-farmer extension)
- **Conservation and Utilization of PGRs from Farming Communities Perspective** (promotion of conservation and use of local crop varieties and medicinal plants)
- Awareness Against TRIPS.

The bio-intensive farming system targets the marginal and small farmers households, who constitute the majority of the rural population in the country.

The bio-intensive farming system has its roots in the history and tradition of the people it seeks to assist. The members of local farming communities are assisted in forming their independent groups/organizations leading, in the course of time, to the formation of farmers/women's federations in the local VDC and district levels. At present there are three VDC level women farmers federations at Nuwakot and four – in Udayapur. Some of them are registered in the district offices of the government. The members/leaders of the community groups/organizations are provided with training on animation and leadership development, gender and development, organic kitchen

gardening, bio-intensive farming and sustainable livelihoods, cooperative management, social marketing, etc. relevant to locality and need of the population groups.

Local institutions are the fundamental components of the innovations of WOREC for sustainable livelihood. The local institution has two primary and inter-related components- the organization as such and a set of links between the organizations (CBOs, GOs, youth clubs, local NGOs, community-based users groups/committees, cooperatives, community grain storage/saving fund, etc.) and its environments. The important features of the organizations involved in various stages of WOREC programme development and implementation include their leadership quality and strength, their ideology/conceptual clarity, their resources, their programmes /activities and the internal structures including the patterns of authority, communication and control or in short, the level of democratization. The higher the level of democratization and commitments, the higher the effectiveness of an organization. We have observed it in Udayapur and Nuwakot districts, where WOREC has been working through CBOs for the last eight years. It is in these perspective and background that the local organizations and elected members, both female and male, to local governance bodies like VDCs and DDCs are strengthened through training, orientation, workshops on such aspects as leadership development, conceptual clarity and empowerment.

The BIF system is primarily based on locally available human, physical as well as natural resources. The human knowledge and experience in regard to organic farming, cooperation and people's organizations/ institutions are very important resource components of this innovation. The members of CBOs or groups take decisions independently in regard to making use of the land and other resources. We have experienced that people do not use their private land and other resources in the interest of community if they are not empowered, and if there is no incentive for change. It is my perception that the process of social mobilization—the wheel of social change- has been started in the targeted VDCs with the peoples conscious participation towards changing the "culture of greed" and the "culture of poverty" cultivated and promoted by market economy and petro-chemical farming system and the "culture of silence" restored by semi-feudal and patriarchal socio-political structure. It should be taken as a bright indicator of success of the local innovation for food security and sustainable livelihood based on alternative development approach.

The farmer's groups and women's groups formed at the initial stage of programme intervention participated in need assessment and planning activities relevant to bio-intensive farming system as well as other innovations. WOREC provided assistance and training/orientation to the farmers groups in accomplishing those activities. The local farmer's groups and women's groups have now managed 20 demonstration farms at Sikharbeshi, Ghyangphedi and Ralukadevi VDCs of Nuwakot. These farms are the field laboratory or spaces for participatory research, extension and production.



A farmer managed demonstration farm at Sikharbeshi, Nuwakot.

We have identified three major characteristics of the participatory research and extension being conducted under this innovation. These include:

- The farming communities are involved in the entire process starting from problem identification and research/extension design to generation of information, testing technological components and interpretation. They make decisions in the light of their findings and take appropriate actions;
- In this process the farming community becomes the owner of the knowledge generated by them. Obviously, the process itself is an important step towards attitudinal and social change; and

- In the course of this process each member of the farming community irrespective of sex, gender, caste and religion develops his /her creative personality. By mobilizing their own human and material resources they express and test their creativity in a concrete term.

The farmer's groups and women's groups were also involved in monitoring and evaluation of this technology at least once per year. WOREC conducted internal monitoring on quarterly basis and evaluation of the innovation once in every six months. Such monitoring and evaluation were conducted based on standard format employing participatory approach. These activities are found useful in shaping the future.

WOREC believes that the higher the reliance of farming communities on traditional knowledge, local resources and indigenous technologies, the higher the degree of their economic self-reliance against external economic shocks. The BIF system innovation at Nuwakot has now been addressing to regeneration of these components of local economy. In the course of participatory research and interaction the local farming communities reported that as an impact of this innovation they have significantly shifted their on-farm activities to rely heavily on traditional knowledge (compost making, bio-pesticides) and indigenous technology (organic manure, green manure, local crop varieties, mixed /inter cropping, keeping own seed, etc). These practices have been reducing the vulnerability of the targeted farming communities to external economic shocks like unavailability and poor quality of chemical fertilizers and seed of the recommended crop varieties.

At Nuwakot and Udayapur the local farming communities have enlisted the local cultivars of rice and maize as well as their present status in crop field (table 8). It is evident that the local rice varieties at Udayapur are more vulnerable to extinction as compared to Nuwakot. It is due to their geographical characteristics and accessibility of farming communities to the market, where chemical fertilizers and seed can be procured. Nuwakot, particularly the targeted VDCs of WOREC, are geographically more remote. Moreover, the ethnic compositions of these districts also differ significantly. In Udayapur, *Tharu* and *Danuwar* are the predominant ethnic groups while at Nuwakot, *Tamang* is the predominant ethnic group. As compared to *Tharu* and *Danuwar*, the *Tamang* people are relatively less literate, have little knowledge and information about the present day chemical farming system and the recommended crop varieties.

It should, however, be noted that in both districts local rice and maize varieties occupy only about 30- 35 per cent of the total crop area. The rest is occupied by the improved varieties, which number two to three. It indicates that the genetic resource base in the farms has been dramatically narrowed down making it vulnerable and dependent to external shocks in one side and in the other side there is ample opportunity of widening the crop genetic resource in the farms simultaneously transforming them into sustainable model.

The demonstration farms have motivated the farming communities to rely on their own resource like local cultivars, organic fertilizer, bio-pesticides, indigenous knowledge and technology like grain legume mixed or inter cropping, crop diversification and scientific crop rotation. The BIF innovation has thus been attempting to attain higher degree of economic and technological self-reliance of farming communities by reducing vulnerability to external economic shocks, e.g. unavailability of chemical fertilizers and the recommended improved varieties.

The local CBOs are participating more actively and exhibiting concerns to conservation of environment and soil fertility. They have taken initiative in aforestation, managing community forest users committees, managing community irrigation canals, etc. They are slowly reducing dosage of chemical fertilizers in staple food croplands and completely replaced it by organic fertilizer in vegetable gardens. They have stopped using chemical pesticides and started making use of plant based pesticides. Malabar-nut Tree (Asuro), Mugwort (Titepati), tobacco leaves are found effective in pest management. These facts indicate their shift towards self-reliant technology and economy.



Varieties of Vegetable crops are successfully grown now by the local farmers in their field. Organic manures are applied in higher doses chemical fertilizers are not applied in vegetable crops. Some of the households have even started to generate extra income by selling vegetables.

Table 8
Local Cultivars Of Rice And Maize And
Their Present Status at Nuwakot and Udayapur

District	Indigenous rice varieties	Present status	Indigenous maize varieties	Present status
Nuwakot	Marsi	cultivated	Goldare	cultivated
	Kalokathe	cultivated	Seto makai	cultivated
	Krishna beli	endangered	Chulthe	less cultivated
	Samundraphine Masino	endangered	Peldhare	endangered
	Pate marsi	cultivated	Pang makai	cultivated
	Thapa chini	cultivated	Pahelo makai	cultivated
	Ghaiya	cultivated		
	Kaphle	cultivated		
	Anadi	less cultivated		
Udayapur	Harda	ancient cultivar	Pahelo local	less cultivated
	Basmati local	cultivated	Seto local	less cultivated
	Andi	less cultivated		
	Jhutte andi	less cultivated		
	Laldhain	less cultivated		
	Gamri	already lost		
	Kuji mansara	endangered		
	Bhatti dhan	less cultivated		

The targeted farming communities have exhibited concern to creating social marketing infrastructure at local level. "Haat Bazaar" is the indigenous model of perfect social market infrastructure in Nepal, particularly in terai region. At Udayapur project areas "Haat Bazaar" is attracting more farmers to bring their produce to sell. In this model there is no scope for profit by middlemen and increased economic burden to the buyer. It is a perfect seller (producer) and buyer (consumer) economic relationship. A committee consisting of the representatives of farming community and VDCs controls such "Haat Bazars", and these are organized once, twice or thrice per week in a community land or local bazaar area. At Nuwakot project sites WOREC has been motivating the women's groups, farmer's groups and VDC authorities to run such *Haat Bazar*. The concerned people have shown interest to manage such social market in near future.

6.2. ORGANIC KITCHEN GARDENING

Keeping in mind the locally available resource, skill and experiences of the rural population and poor nutritional status of women and children, WOREC has emphasized promotion of kitchen garden in each household. Owing to devastating effects of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in the human health, animal health, soil fertility and environment WOREC is advocating for its replacement by organic and intensive kitchen gardening.

This activity has been conducted at Udayapur, Nuwakot and Salyan districts through the local women's groups. WOREC provides technical assistance, training and improved seeds of vegetables to the members of the women groups. Animation/empowerment is an integral component of this activity. Empowerment is meant for making the local women able to understand the disadvantages of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides and advantages of organic manure, bio- fertilizers, bio-pesticides, to understand the need of vegetable consumption daily, to explore the opportunities of extra income generation from vegetables, though small, and to manage the marketing of vegetables in local market and "*Haat Bazaar*"

6.3. MICRO-ENTERPRISE PROMOTION

The micro-enterprise development is the key factor that needs immediate attention if community development is to be achieved through optimum utilization of existing local resources, latent potentials (human resource) and eco-friendly traditional technology and experience. In a narrow sense such activities are usually termed as skill development and income generation activities. Such activities include appropriate technical skill training and marketing management.

The centre has been involved in implementing micro-enterprise development projects at Kathmandu, Nuwakot and Udayapur districts since last six years.

Knitting, tailoring, *dhaka* weaving are the activities, which are promoted by WOREC as micro-enterprise for the resource poor rural women and the girl affected by or at-risk for trafficking. The of girls who underwent knitting and tailoring training have adopted these enterprises as optional household income generation activity.

The centre has also started "*Dhaka*" weaving enterprise for the resource poor women at Udayapur. This endeavor was accomplished in cooperation with

the district cottage industry development committee, Udayapur. The DCIDC provided Master trainer for conducting skill training on *Dhaka* weaving. In 1998 members of local women's groups were provided with "dhaka" weaving training. They are now involved in producing different types of goods.



Tailoring, Knitting and dhaka weaving are the major microenterprises supported by WOREC.

MAJOR OUTPUTS

The major outputs of the sustainable livelihood innovations are summarized below:

- 20 BIF Demonstration farms were established in Sikharbeshi, Ralukadevi and Ghyangphedi VDCs of Nuwakot;
- 254 rural women were involved in the BIF / organic kitchen gardening at Nuwakot;
- One TOT on cooperative management was organized. Altogether 11 staff members benefited from this training;

- 800 community members and 20 members of women's as well as farmer's groups were provided with training, technical assistance and counseling and mobilized for implementing components of the bio-intensive farming system programme.
- The local WGs and FGs took part in different community development activities in close coordination with WOREC and raised voice for social justice and equity.
- A manual on bio-intensive farming and a leaflet on bio-pesticides were prepared and published :
- Participatory impact assessment of the bio-intensive farming system programme was conducted.
- Altogether 36 local women were provided with hand knitting training at Udayapur and Salyan.
- 24 members of women's groups benefited from training on weaving and 8 members were involved in *Dhaka* weaving.
- 56 girls were involved in knitting sweater and other woolen clothes
- 15 CDWs were involved in tailoring at Kathmandu.

7. PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

WOREC conducted a research on women's reproductive health in 1997. That research covered the Udayapur, Nuwakot, Salyan and Baitadi districts. The research was carried out to gather both qualitative and quantitative information on reproductive health aspects of rural women. It has revealed original information in regard to women's health problems in rural Nepal. The research report can be obtained from the Documentation Unit of WOREC, Kathmandu.

In 1998, local community groups participated in the impact assessment of women's health programme at Udayapur and Nuwakot and the impact assessment of the bio-intensive farming system at Nuwakot. The local women's groups are regularly involved in periodical monitoring of their activities.

WOREC conducts evaluation of its programmes in close cooperation with the local women's groups. Such evaluation is conducted in every six months.

WOREC conducts annual meeting to evaluate its programme accomplishments and plan for the next year. In 1998, the annual meeting was organised at Rajabas, Udayapur during April 5-10, 1998.



Participants of the Annual Meeting 1998, Rajabas, Udayapur.

8. PUBLICATION, DOCUMENTATION AND COMUNICATION

Publication, documentation and dissemination of resource materials for strengthening IEC activities have been one of the major activities of WOREC.

WOREC has published and disseminated books, posters, flipcharts, leaflets, journals and reports on non- formal education, reproductive health and nutrition, women's health, trafficking in women and children, bio-intensive farming system and community mediation.

The major publications of WOREC are as follows:

1. GIRL TRAFFICKING:

- a. Conceptual Clarity on Trafficking - Report (1998)
- b. Women's Empowerment - Poster (1998)
(Yo Abastha Kahile Samma)
- c. "Kiran" : Quarterly journal against trafficking (Nepali) (1998)

- d. "Cheliko Byatha": Quarterly Journal against trafficking (Nepali and English) (1997)
- e. "Girl Trafficking: The Hidden Grief in Himalayas" - Book (1997)
- f. "Girl Trafficking: Legal Aspects" – Book - (1997)
- g. "Girl Trafficking: Reason & solution" - Flip chart (Nepali & English) (1994)

2. HEALTH & NUTRITION:

- a. Women's Reproductive Health Problems In Rural Nepal Research Report (1998)
- b. Mucus Test for Fertility Periods (1998)
- c. Herbal Remedies for Women's Health Problems (1998) (Stri Rogharuma Upyogi Boatbiruwaharu Ra Gharelu Upachar Bidhi)
- d. Herbal Remedies for Our Diseases (1998) (Jadibutibata Hamro Rogko Upachar)
- e. "Tapain Ko Bichar Ma Ke Garda Ramro" - Poster (1998)
- f. "Self-test for Fertility" - Poster (1998)
- g. Good Nutrition, Good Health - Book (1997)
- h. HIV/AIDS Education: Trainer's Manual - Book (1997)
- i. Sayapatri – Quarterly Journal on Women's Health (Nepali) (1997)
- j. Family Planning & Nutrition - Book (1994)
- k. Pandemic AIDS: An Introduction - Book (1994)
- l. Pictorial Book - 1 (AIDS) (1994)
- m. Pictorial Book - 2 (STDs) (1994)
- n. AIDS Education - Book (1993)
- o. STD Diagnosis & Prevention – Filip Chart (1993)

3. Bio-intensive Farming System:

- a. Bio-Intensive Farming System – A Manual (1998)
- b. Bio-Pesticides – Leaflet (1998)

4. Community Mediation:

- a. Manual for Community Mediator – Book (1995)
- b. "Chetana" (Pictorial Book) (1995)

5. Non-formal Education:

- a. Diyo Part – 1 – Book
- b. Diyo Part – 2 - Book

WOREC publishes Newsletters "*Batika*" and "*Jagaran*" and Annual Report, which are distributed free of cost.

In order to facilitate communication between WOREC and the community members, other NGOs, INGOs, GOs and intellectuals the centre has been organizing Open House activity on 20th November. Last year also WOREC organized Open House in the central office at Kathmandu. In this occasion information in relation to various programmes, the achievements and the financial review were displayed. In addition to this, the publications of WOREC and the products of women's groups were sold and distributed as well. The open house has been found to be an excellent opportunity for sharing the information, lessons learnt and also for getting the critical remarks from the visitors.



◆ Publications of WOREC

III. FINANCIAL REVIEW

1. FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE FY 1997/98

The Annual expenditure of WOREC in the F.Y. 1997/98 was as presented in table - 9.

THE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF WOREC F.Y.1997/1998

S.N.	Programmes and Activities	Expenditure NRs.
A	Management and Support	953,000.00
B.	Programmes:	
1.	Trafficking in women & children	171,443.00
2.	STD/AIDS education programme for school students and youth working in carpet industries	26,410.00
3.	Community-based STD/AIDS Prevention Programme	226,299.00
4.	Non-formal education for CDWs	443,759.00
5.	Integrated Animation and Bio-Intensive Farming system	553,443.00
6.	Pre-school education, to children of marginalized household, Salyan	114,650.00
7.	Strengthening of Women's Training Institute	257,875.00
8.	Community-based Comprehensive Health Service	339,674.00
9.	Women's Health Programme	4,283,302.00
10.	Non- formal education, Udayapur	164,861.00
11.	Integrated Animation and kitchen gardening	175,931.00
12.	Publication on trafficking	102,410.00
13.	Animation and women health programme	448,667.00
14.	Community-based women health resource centres	232,484.00
15.	Community-based child development programme	22,993.00
	TOTAL	NRs. 8,517,201.00

2. PROGRAMMES OF WOREC AND FUNDING AGENCIES (1998)

S.N.	PROGRAMME	FUNDING AGENCIES
1.	Trafficking In Women And Children	WOREC
2.	STD/AIDS Education Programme For School Students And Youth Working In Carpet Industries	WOREC
3.	STD/AIDS Prevention Programme	SCF (US)/HBU/WOREC
4.	Non-Formal Education and Skill Development for CDWs	ILO/IPEC, Kathmandu
5.	Integrated Animation And Bio-Intensive Farming	MISEREOR, Germany
6.	Pre-school education to children of marginalized households Salyan	CARNWG, Kathmandu
7.	Strengthening of Women's Training Institute & Clinic at Udayapur	TAF /Nepal
8.	IEC And Advocacy On Women's Human Rights And Social Justice	WOREC
9.	Women's Health Programme	The Ford Foundation
10.	Non-Formal Education, Udayapur	World Education
11.	Integrated Animation And Kitchen Gardening	Caritas/WOREC
12.	Publication On Trafficking	Broederlijk, Belgium
13.	Animation And Women's Health Programme	AEI, Luxemburg
14.	Community-based Women's Health Resource Centres, Salyan	Plan International, Nepal
15.	Community-based Child Development Programme	AEI, Luxemburg

APPENDIX**1. THE COLLECTIVE OF WOREC****CENTRAL OFFICE, KATHMANDU:**

Dr. Binayak Rajbhandari	Technical Advisor
Dr. Renu Rajbhandari	Chairperson, Women's Health Programme Expert Gender & Development Expert
Ms. Kamala Adhikari	Executive Director
Mr. Navin Raut	Management/Account Officer
Ms. Bhabisara Gurung	Programme Officer (Women's programme)
Ms. Nirjala Kakshapati	Documentation/Publication Officer
Ms. Bina Pokharel	Office Secretary/MIS Incharge
Ms. Jwala Kolakshapati	Asst. Account Officer
Ms. Ishwori Poudyal	Incharge (Women's Rights, Trafficking Programme)
Ms. Bindu Gurung	Incharge (Child Rights Programme)
Mrs. Menu Pokharel	Trainer (Knitting)
Ms. Bindu Gautam	Computer Assistant
Ms. Puja Mizar	Computer Operator
Mr. Bir Bahadur Chaudhari	Messenger
Mr. Bikash Byanju	Driver

BRANCH OFFICES:**UDAYAPUR:**

Ms. Saraj Gurung	District Co-ordinator
Ms. Sushma Shrestha	Staff Nurse/Clinic Incharge

Mr. Khusi Ram Dhauniya	Programme Officer
Ms. Sakuntala Chaudhary	ANM
Ms. Kalpana Bista	ANM
Ms. Bimala Silwal	ANM
Ms. Sushila Shrestha	JTA
Ms. Sarada Danuwar	Accountant
Ms. Bijaya Tamrakar	Computer Asst./Office Secretary
Mr. Ganesh Thapa	Supervisor
Ms. Puspallata Rai	Junior Training Officer
Mr. Chet Raj Shrestha	Supervisor (NFE)
Ms. Aruna Chaudhari	VDC Co-ordinator
Ms. Jhukimaya Danuwar	VDC Co-ordinator
Ms. Mandira Danuwar	Warden
Ms. Sabita Tamang	Women's Health Counsellor
Ms. Geeta Thapa	Women's Health Counsellor
Ms. Sharmila Niraula	Women's Health Counsellor
Ms. Aruna Chaudhary	Women's Health Counsellor
Ms. Ganga Rana	CHW
Ms. Tara Danuwar	CHW
Ms. Dev Kumari	CHW
Ms. Meena Adhikari	Clinic Asst.
Ms. Rambati Danuwar	Cook
Ms. Budhamaya Danuwar	Cook
Mr. Amrit Bahadur Danuwar	Guard
Ms. Hunde Maya Danuwar	Helper
Mr. Harka Bahadur Danuwar	Messenger
Mr. Bal Bahadur Grangaja Magar	Teacher
Mr. Harilal Chaudhary	Teacher
Mr. Durga Bahadur Rana Magar	Teacher

Mr. Chet Bahadur Rana Magar	Teacher
Mr. Lala Bahadur Khadka	Teacher
Mr. Bikendra Danuwar	Teacher
Ms. Chhayabati Chaudhary	Teacher
Mr. Ganesh Bahadur S.K.	Teacher
Ms. Chandra Kumari Chaudhary	Teacher
Ms. Januka Adhikari	Teacher

NUWAKOT:

Mr. Babu Ram Gautam	District Coordinator
Ms. Parbati Khadka	Account/Management Assistant
Mr. Ain Kumar Shrestha	JTA
Mr. Dipak Babu Singh	JTA
Ms. Rukmini Gurung	ANM
Ms. Pratibha Gurung	ANM
Mr. Lal Badhur Tamang	Supervisor
Mr. Rajan Budhathoki	Supervisor
Ms. Kalpana Thapa	Supervisor
Ms. Dolma Sherpa	VDC Coordinator
Ms. Makuri Tamang	VDC Coordinator
Ms. Sunita Giri	CHW
Ms. Chhayamendo Tamang	CHW
Ms. Durga Sitaula	Motivator
Ms. Bishnu Shrestha	Motivator
Ms. Indira Pandit	Office Assistant
Mr. Man Bahadur Tamang	Facilitator
Mr. Mohan Bahadur K.C.	Facilitator
Mr. Krishna Thapa	Messenger

SALYAN:

Mr. Ghyaneshwor k.c.	District Co-ordinator
Ms. Sadiक्षा Maharjan	Accountant
Mr. Mausam Das Shrestha	Supervisor
Ms. Laxmi Shrestha	Field worker
Mr. Narayan K.C.	Field worker
Ms. Susila Bhandari	Field worker
Mrs. Parbati Nepali	Field worker
Mr. Mahendra Gurung	Field worker
Mr. Bir Bahadur Bista	Field worker
Mr. Sudin Rajbhandari	Male Health worker
Ms. Januka Battarai	Women's Health counsellor
Mrs. Resama D.C	Women's Health counsellor
Mrs. Kanti oli	Women's Health counsellor
Mrs. Yamuna Adhikari	Women's Health counsellor
Mrs. Sita Basnet	Women's Health counsellor
Mrs. Punam Kuwar	Assistant
Mrs. Deba Kumari D.C	Facilitator (NFE)
Ms. Ishwari Basnet	Facilitator (NFE)
Mr.Lokman Nepali	Facilitator (NFE)
Mrs. Sushila Bhandari	Facilitator (NFE)
Mr. Lila Bahadur Nepali	Facilitator (NFE)
Mr. Dabbal D.C	Facilitator (NFE)
Ms. Chandra Bhandari	Facilitator (NFE)
Mr. Lokendra Nepali	Facilitator (NFE)
Mr. Rudra Kumar Bohara	Facilitator (NFE)
Ms. Romati Bhandari	Facilitator (NFE)
Mr. Resam Nepali	Facilitator (NFE)

2. LIST OF VISITORS TO WOREC IN 1998

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
03-5-1998	Hugo Stobbe	P.O.Box 6033, 5020 Bergen, Norway	Chr. -Modulsen Institute, Norway
05-25-1998	Steve Mols	200 Constitution Ave NW	U.S. Dept. of Labor
09-4-1998	Isabelle de Zoysa	53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003	Population Council
23-9 -1998	RA Palmirs	Neuwic, France	PLANETE ENFANTS
09-10-1998	Lesley Dume		Sunday Times Magazine
15-10-1998	Salma Ali	36/2 MIRPUR ROAD, Dhaka, BANGLADESH	Bangladesh National Women Lawyer Association
15-10-1998	Khalid Naeem	Bangladesh	
15-10-1998	M.S. Tamal	Islamabad, Pakistan	National Commission for Child Welfare
05-15-1998	Majyd Aziz	Chairman, Site Association of Industry, D/49 SITE, Karachi, 75700 Pakistan	Member of Managing Committee, Employer's Federation of PAKISTAN
15-10-1998	Michele Jankanish	GENEVA	ILO, GENEVA
15-10-1998	Haus Van de Glind	ILO-IPEC, Bangkok	ILO/IPEC
15-10-1998	Burgaud Cyrille	International Just House	Planete Enfants, France
15-10-1998	ROA Palmirs		Planete Enfants
15-10-1998	Claudia Vernier-Pallier	Paris	Pairs Match
06-11-1998	Masako Tanaka	Sanepa	Lumanti
10-11-1998	Christina Pedder	Bangkok	Centre for Protection of Child Rights
20-11-1998	Job Heintz	P.O.Box: 8304, Kathmandu	Pro-Public
20-11-1998	Elizabeth Marcevino	Quezan City, The PhilipPines	University of the PhilipPines
20-11-1998	Agnes Camacho	Quezan City, The PhilipPines	University of the PhilipPines
20-11-1998	Per Vogel	Bangkok	ECPAT International

Traffic in
Women and Children
is a Social Crime
and
Serious Voilation of
Human Rights.

Let us join
the Movement
Against
This Crime.



WOMEN'S REHABILITATION CENTRE