

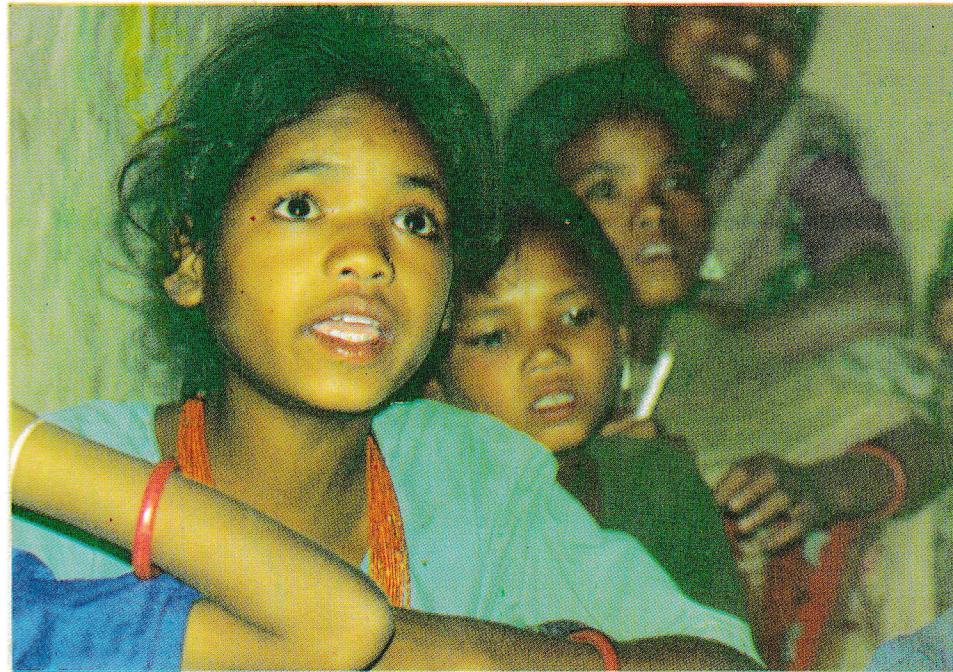
THARU EDUCATION FOR TRANSFORMATION

THIRD YEAR REPORT

October 1993 - September 1994

(2051-2052)

Submitted to DANIDA November 1994



**BACKWARD SOCIETY EDUCATION (BASE)
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1993-1994 (2050-2051)

PREFACE

On behalf of BASE, I want to thank DANIDA for its economical and increased support, to many of our program activities.

Without this support, BASE would not have been able to reach this big number of poor Tharu communities of Mid-and Far-Western Nepal. Many Tharus, have now more self-confidence and hopes for the future-because they are no longer illiterate - and they are now opening their eyes for new possibilities and changes.

UN has declared 1994 "The Year of the Family", in BASE we call it - "The Year of the Kamaiya Family" (Bonded Labors). Special efforts have been, and will be made for this target group, so the Kamaiya in the future, will be able to get and share the same Equal and Human Rights, as other Nepali people.

Through the support DANIDA has given, BASE has also been able to support the increasing national awareness about this oppressed and exploited group.

BASE hopes the support to our organization will be continued in the coming years.


Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary
Project Chief of BASE

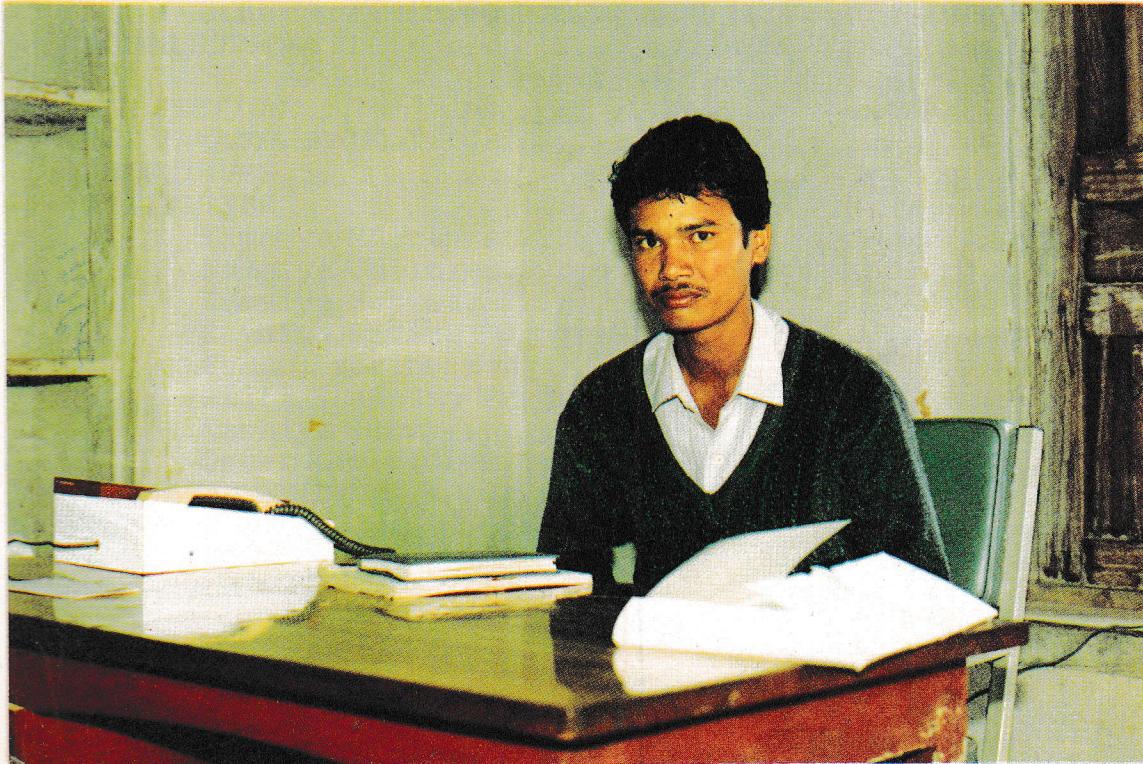


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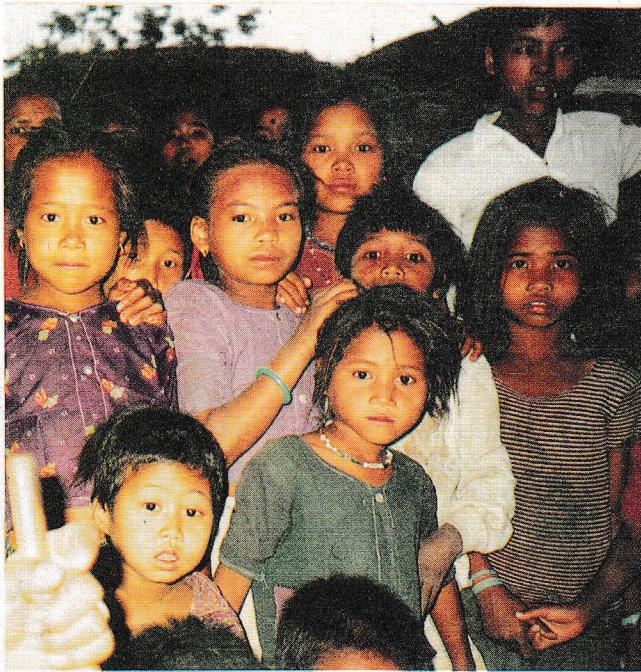
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INTRODUCTION

Financial supported by the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA). BASE started "Tharu Education For Transformation" in October 1991. This third annual report covers the activities from October 1993 to October 1994.

Although this report is specially prepared for DANIDA, we have also included activities financed by other donor agencies, and activities financed by BASE itself. Our intention has been to give a view of all the activities run by BASE, because all can be seen as a part of an integrated Community Development Project.

We hope the report will prove to be informative for the many social workers and agencies, who have shown interest in our work during the past year.



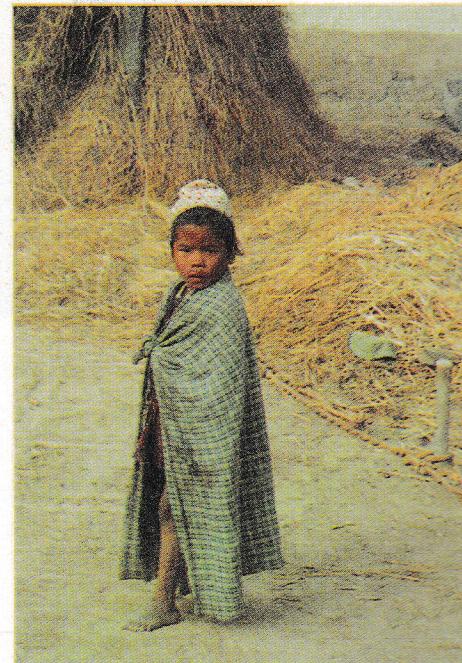
THE BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

"Tharu Education For Transformation" is a Community Development Project. The overall objective is through a comprehensive literacy program to empower the Tharu communities for development.

The Tharu are one of the many ethnic groups in Nepal with an estimated population of 1 million people. They are mainly settled in the Mid and Far-Western Terai regions, particularly in districts of Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur and a certain part of Salyan. The majority of beneficiaries are Tharus, but also other socially backward ethnic communities are involved in the program. With a membership of more than eighty thousand, BASE is a movement for social change. The Tharu speak their own language and have their own culture and traditions.

Up to the 1950's, the Tharu, endowed with a natural resistance against Malaria, occupied most of Terai. After the eradication of malaria, a new frontier was opened up for settlers from the hills. The result was a marginalisation of the Tharu people. Many were systematically squeezed off their land by unscrupulous moneylenders and landlords from the hill region. Threats and/or actual acts of violence, to force the Tharu to sign over the land were used. In other cases the new settlers would take advantage of the Tharus illiteracy and draw up complicated loan forms, or even manipulate the figures or loan forms, so that the Tharu would be forced to give the moneylender their property, to pay off the debt.

As a result a majority of the Tharus gradually became landless, and were forced to migrate to India or to work for the new landowners. Many as bonded laborers.



THE HISTORY OF BASE

BASE is an independent social grassroot organization, committed to the development of poor Tharus, and other disadvantaged communities in western Nepal.

Lack of education was an essential cause to the Tharus deprivation of land, political and human rights. Therefore, in 1985, five young Tharus boys (Dilli, Defu, Dip Lal, Birbal and Janak Chaudhary), started a club under the slogan "Education Is Necessary". Going from village to village, they began to organize the Tharus in Dang Valley.

Literacy night classes were started, and in 1989, 40 villages were involved. At that time the club members, whose leader was Dilli Chaudhary, decided to form an organization, which main objective should be to educate the Tharu and release the debt bonded laborers, called Kamaiyas.

The organization was named "Free Labor Movement" but was denied registration by the government then in office. Even after the democratic revolution of 1990, the founder members had trouble with the registration authorities.

Finally in February 1991 they succeeded, but first after they had changed the name of their organization to the more harmless "Backward Society Education", in everyday language shorten to BASE.

First after registration, the organization was permitted to receive funds from foreign donors. In cooperation with Inge Sagild/NCA and Save the Children US the first proposal for economical support was submitted to Danida (September 1991). Up to then, the club members had raised the money for running the literacy classes through own work, private donation and cultural shows.

Originally BASE was a local NGO only working in the western part of Dang Valley, but financial and technical support from donor agencies made it possible for BASE to respond to demands coming from Tharu communities outside the Valley.

With the slogan "FIRST FOCUS ON EDUCATION", BASE also indicates that it is quite aware, that education itself can not solve the problems of the Tharus.

New activities was established to cover the needs of the society - Income Generating, Health, Kamaiya support, Legal Aid etc.

BASE OF TODAY is the biggest NGO in Nepal, working in 6 districts in West Nepal, with approximately 100,000 members, 18,500 students, 730 night classes in 325 villages throughout Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Salyan Districts.

1. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Village Committee

Whatever it is due to BASE motivation or villagers own wishes to become members of BASE - the establishment of Village Committees is first step. A village committee consist of 9 member, elected by all the BASE household in the village. The committee do the first need assessment and is responsible for:

- location of classes
- choosing teachers
- looking after the night classes
- organizing the bonded labor in the community
- organizing voluntary labors for construction of schools, wells, roads etc.
- distribution of subsidized potatoes and vegetable seeds
- collection of membership fees (1 rupees/member/year)
- manage and collect money for local fund
- make plans and forward them to the area committee

The number of activities vary from village to village and the village committee decides according to its own rules.

District/Area Committee

Due to the size of working area and number of villages, BASE has established a number of district committees (5) and area committees (14). The eleven-member district/area committee is elected by the village committee members and are responsible for:

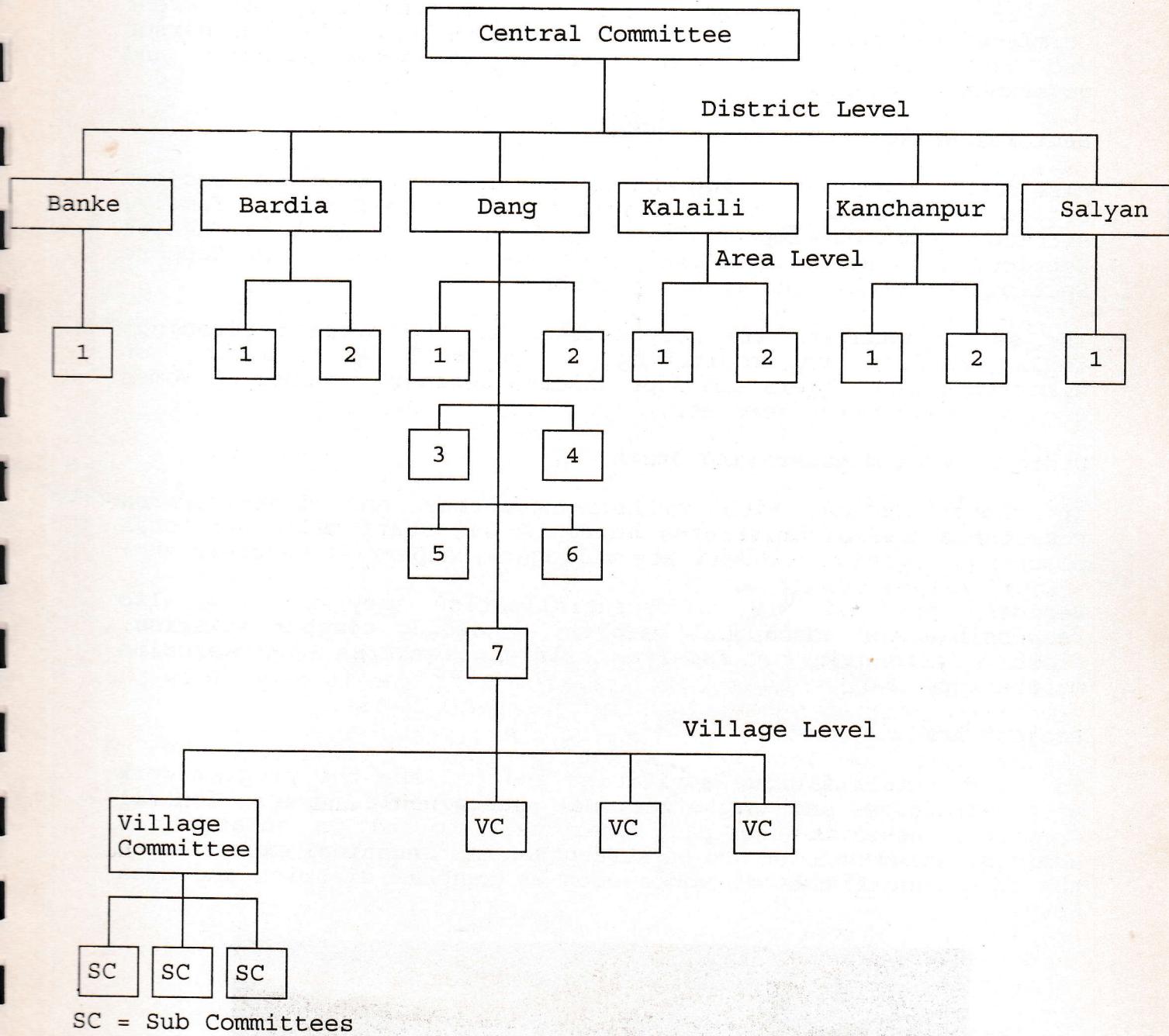
- review request from village committee and pass them to central committee
- supervise the economic management and the village committee
- together with the district/area manager coordinate the different activities in the area

Due to the decentralization and different quota systems, more economical responsibilities are now put on district/area committees, in close relation with district/area manager.

Central Committee

The central committee consists 9 board members elected by district/area committees and 2 members nominated by the president of the committee. The committee is responsible for the over all program - program development, policy making, economical and capacity priorities etc. The central committee is also looking after the central fund, to which all employed staff pays 5-10% of the salary.

THE ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF BASE



President/Project Chief

The project chief, Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary, is responsible for all the program activities of BASE, the administration and finances. He also plays an important role in the training of the different Committee Members. Being the leader of BASE he is also the person who takes or has the main contacts to donor agencies and governmental bodies.

Sectoral Managers/Staff

Also due to the size of BASE and numbers of activities, the project office is divided into 8 sections - Education Section, Kamaiya Section, Women Development Section, Agricultural Section, Health Section, Infrastructure Development Section, Legal Aid Support Section and Saving and Credit Section.

The sector managers are responsible for the overall planning, implementation and monitoring. As well as training of district/area managers and supervisors, teachers, member of women groups, field volunteers etc.

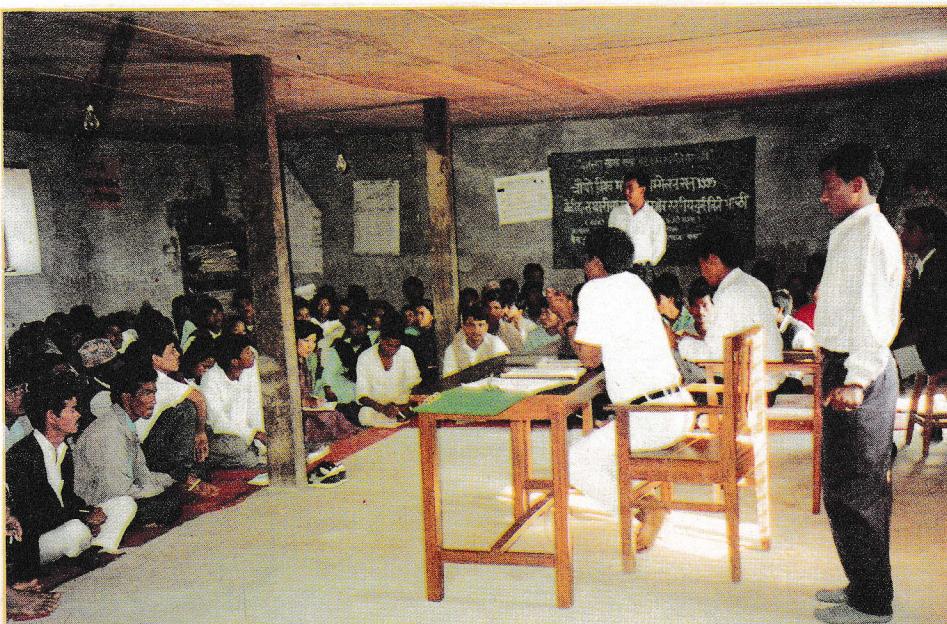
District/Area Managers and Staff

In close contact with village-committees and district/area committees the district/area managers and staff make the local planning, organize and motivate villagers, supervise teachers etc.

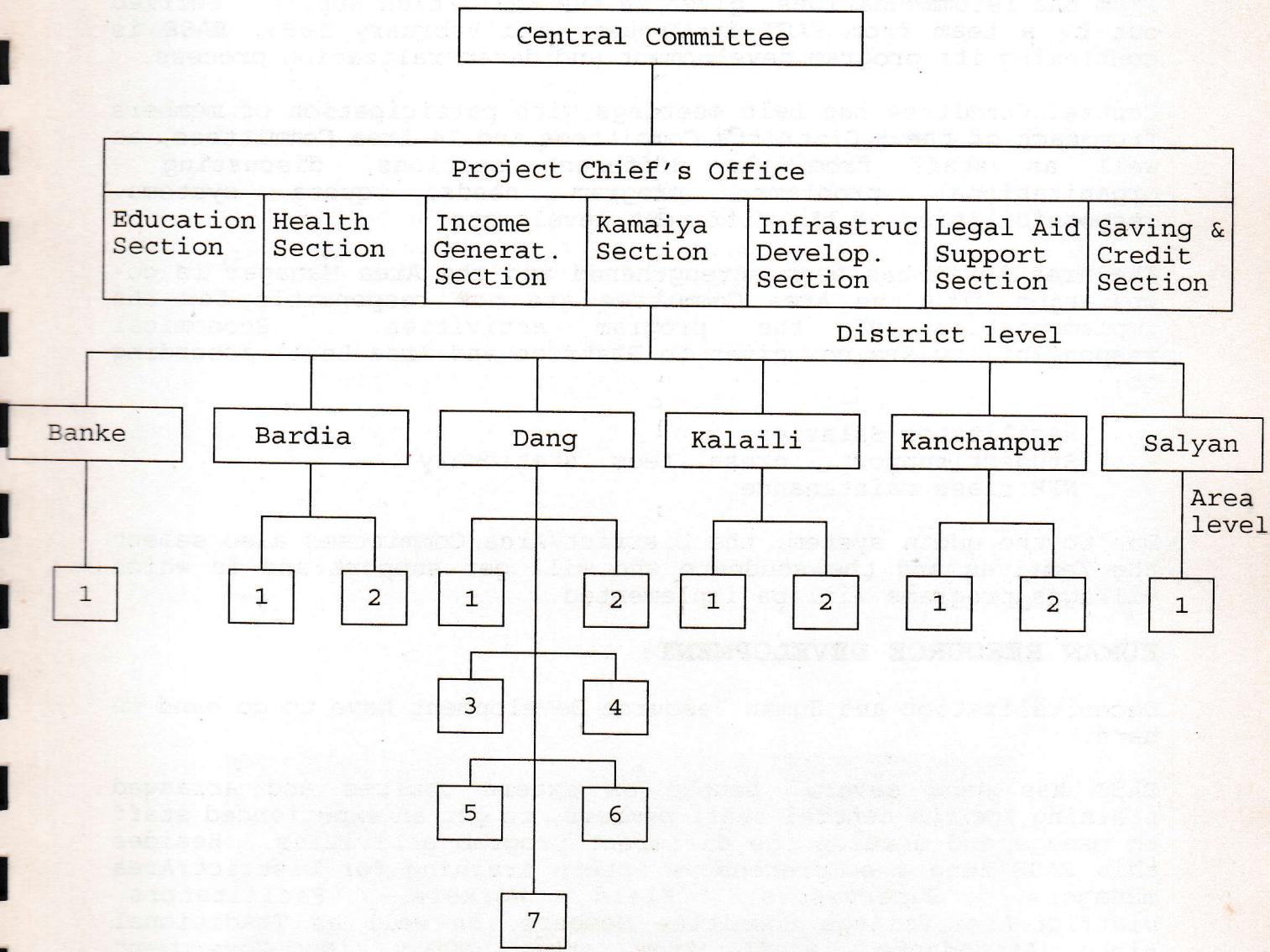
Besides this and due to decentralization they are now also responsible for economical matters, according teacher salaries, cloth distribution for Kamaiya children, lanterns, and kerosine maintenance etc.

Project Administration

To run the multifarious activities and to make the program work more effective and organizational sustainable, the Central Committee has, in the past year been forced to enlarge its administration section and to strengthen its technical expertise in the different fields of work, both at central district and area level.



PROJECT ORGANISATION OF BASE



2. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DECENTRALIZATION:

From the recommendations, given in the Evaluation Report, carried out by a team from PACT in January and February 1993, BASE is continuing its program development and decentralization process.

Central Committee has held meetings with participation of members from each of the 5 Districts Committees and 14 Area Committees, as well as staff from the different sections, discussing - organizational problems, program needs, quota systems, responsibilities of the different levels etc.

The area level has been strengthened and the Area Manager in co-operation with the Area Committee are now responsible for the implementation of the program activities. Economical responsibility are now given to District and Area Level according to:

- Facilitator Salaries
- Student support - dress, fees, stationary
- NFE class maintenance.

Due to the quota system, the District/Area Committees also select the Kamaiyas and the students who will get support and in which villages programs will be implemented.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

Decentralization and Human Resource Development have to go hand in hand.

BASE has send several people on extern courses and arranged training for the central staff members, to get an experienced staff to manage and develop the different program activities. Besides this BASE runs a comprehensive intern training for District/Area managers, Supervisors, Field Workers, Facilitators, District/Area/Village Committee Members, as well as Traditional Birth Attendants, Staff from other NGO's (Non-Government Organizations), and Villagers connected the different program activities (Women Groups, Kamaiyas etc.). BASE has now its own Facilitator Trainers (32), Tailoring and Cutting Trainers, and is also supporting 7 getting higher education, for its different Health Activities.

For further details, see Training Annexes Page No. 33-37.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY:

To increase own ability to finance needed activities in the future, BASE is building up funds at Village Level, Area Level and Central Level.

Central Level

Central Fund is getting income from:

1. Membership - 1 NRs/person/year (at least)
2. Staff - 5-10% of all salaries are going to this fund

Using money from this fund, Central Committee has bought 8 bigha land in Dang and 0.5 bigha land in Kanchanpur which are used for plantation and demonstration farms. Income from these will also be put into this fund. So far 0.5 bigha is planted with Mulberry trees for future silk (worm) production.

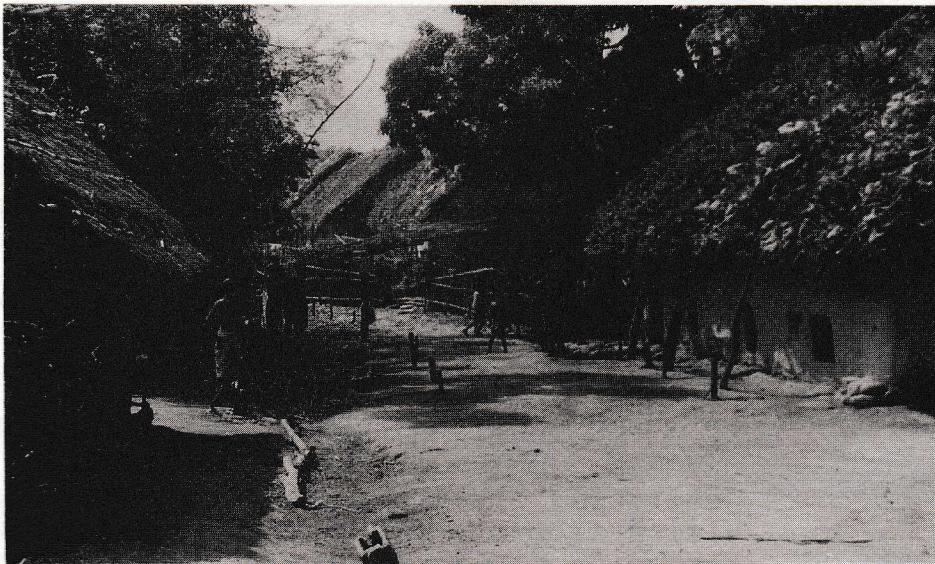
This fund has also supported 26 families rebuilding their homes after lightening/fire accidents.

Area /Village Level

Area/Village Level Funds

Some Village Committees has made local funds. Some charge more than 1 NRs for membership, some charge a small amount for school books, some get money from plantation activities etc.

So far 2 Village Committees has spend own saving for road construction.



3. EDUCATION SECTION

OBJECTIVES:

The specific objectives of the education program are:

- To increase the literacy rate in the Tharu communities, in particular for the female and the Kamaiyas (bonded laborers).
- To increase the school enrollment of children from the Tharu communities.
- To increase the number of children taking SLC exams and higher education.

ACTIVITIES:

The program is divided up into 3 program activities

- Non-formal Education Program
- Formal Education Program
- Other Activities

Non-formal Education Program

OSP (Out of School Children Program)

Classes for children between 8 and 14 (9 month course). The program is mainly for children who never got the chance to start in school, and now are/feel too old to start in 1st. After this course the children will be able to join grade 4. In Dec. 1993 241 classes were closed and 5420 students tested. Though some of the students were too young (6-7) years), and many therefore failed, BASE tries to enrol them in lower grades. After the test (Dec. 1993), about 50% were joining government schools in different grades.

ALC (Adult Literacy Classes)

Classes for adults above 14 (3 x 6 month course).

Basic Level - will enable the students to manage with difficulties.

Advance 1 - will enable the students to seek and read further information - pamphlets and small books.

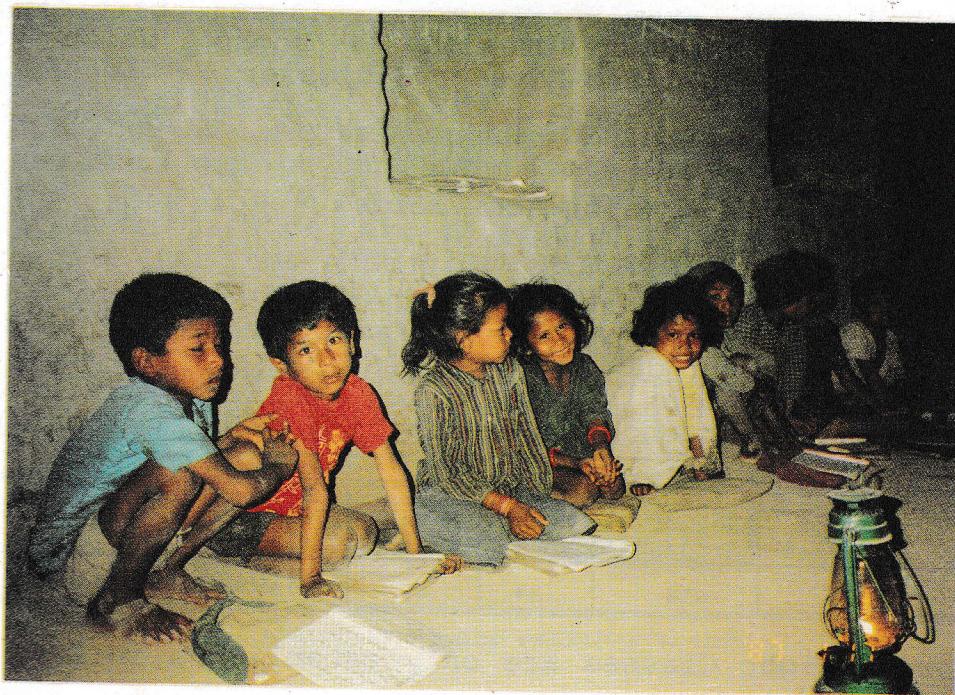
Advance 2 - at this level students will be taught and discuss subjects like human rights, income generating, health etc. They will also get visits from the other sectors, regarding the formation of women groups, saving groups etc.

| Type of Class (Jan. 1994) | No. of Classes | No. of Students | Male in % | Female in % | Drop-out in % | Passed of Started in % |
|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|
| OSP | 147 | 4155 | 40 | 60 | 13 | 59 (midway test) |
| Basic | 328 | 9044 | 33 | 67 | 15 | 61 (July 1994) |
| Adv. 1 | 214 | 4619 | 28 | 72 | 12 | 73 - |
| Adv. 2 | 43 | 747 | 30 | 70 | 12 | 74 - |

Because adult students who fail or did not attend the examination are allowed to continue in the same class on next level, 85-90% of started, are continuing in BASE classes.

Since BASE started its educational activities in 1985, classes have been closed and students left as literate. Approximately 5000 students, mainly women, has benefited from the program up to 1993. Due to the expansion of program, the number of literate will increase rapidly in the coming years. In July 1994, 747 students left as literate. In April 1995, further 4500 will be literate.

In the coming years approximately 7-9000 will leave the classes as literate - every 6 month. To avoid literacy regression and to cover the needs for further activities, BASE will start the establishment of Village Learning Centres, as well as strengthen the co-ordination between the different sections, for follow up activities.



KLP (Kamaiya Literacy Program) (started January 1994)

On the basis of the specific needs and problems of the Kamaiyas, BASE wants through this literacy and awareness program, to involve the whole family in discussions about human rights, saving, income generating activities and health.

The program was established in 5 villages in Dang. 473 male and female (above 14 years) from 130 families, participated in this program.

It has been very difficult to run this program sufficiently - mainly because of 2 reasons.

1. Workload of the Kamaiyas - caused a big drop-out percentage and low attendants.
2. Different and new teaching methods, and too little sufficient teaching materials.

BASE will from the coming year improve the program by creating own materials as well as make teaching guide-lines, for the facilitators.

LGM (Learner Generated Material - Workshops)

BASE has during the year arranged 4 LGM-Workshops, for making books related the Tharu living conditions, regarding farming, gardening, health, culture and religion.

114 girls and women, from BASE's adult classes, participated in these 5-day long workshop creating 4 books, which will be distributed to Advance 1 and Advance 2 classes.

Formal Education Program

This program consists 4 major activities:

Formal Night Classes

Because many OSP students, especially Kamaiya children, will not be able to join government day schools, BASE has started some grade 4 and grade 5 Formal Night Classes, with the legal affiliation of HMG. The students attend the examination held by local primary schools.

| Type of Class | No. of Classes | No. of Students | Male in % | Female in % | Drop-out in % | Passed of Started in % |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Grade 4/5 | 24 | 616 | 34 | 66 | 13 | 70 |

So far Formal Night Classes are only established in Dang and in Bardia districts.

Poor Children Support

Though education is free, families still have to pay for uniforms, stationary etc., which is impossible for many families. Because mainly girls are suffering from this, girls are going to be the main target group of this program.

Number of beneficiaries

| Year | Male | Female | Total | Female in % |
|------|------|--------|-------|-------------|
| 1993 | 148 | 113 | 261 | 44 |
| 1994 | 256 | 412 | 668 | 62 |

SLC Coaching Classes

To increase the number of students who pass and get an SLC examination - BASE support students with tuition - classes, for a 2-step examination.

For an SLC Preparation Test and the Final SLC-Test

| Year | Preparation Test No. of Student | | | Final Test No. of Student | | |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| | Supported | Passed | Passed in % | Supported | Passed | Passed in % |
| 1993 | 193 | 123 | 64 | 136 | 45 | 33 ¹ |
| 1994 | 194 | (Not tested yet) | | | | |

Campus Support

To support students who has passed SLC, to get a higher education, BASE gives scholarships for Certificate and Diploma Level. Though the courses take 2 years, BASE only gives support for 1 year. Only if the students pass or fail in just one subject the support will be continued for the 2nd year. District/Area Committee has recommended and are now also selecting the students, who can get support².

| Year | No. of Student Supported | No. of Student Passed | Student Passed in % |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1993 | 43 | 4 | 9 |
| 1994 | 39 | (Test in December 1994) | |

¹) The Percentage is similar to the national average.

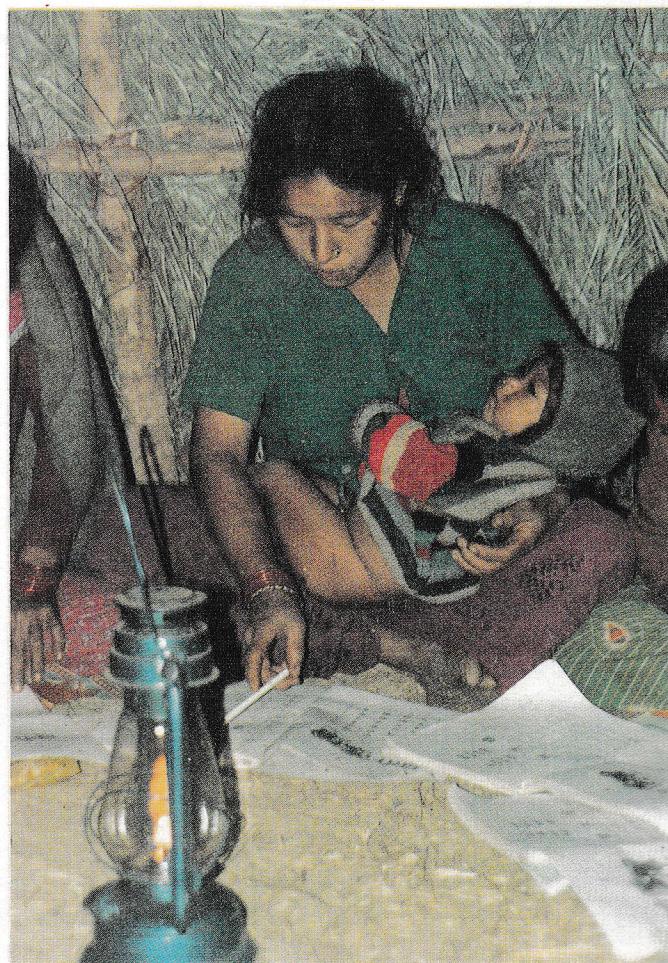
²) To get this support, students have to sign a contract which includes voluntary work for BASE during holidays etc. as well as working for BASE (with salary) for 3 years after finishing the education.

BASE tries to encourage the student to do better.

Other Activities

BASE also supports other NGO - mainly through technical assistants, training support etc. In some cases BASE also support economically. UNICEF also deliver books to some NGOs through BASE.

Training activities, see Annex 1 Page No. 32.



4. KAMAIYA SECTION

THE KAMAIYA PROBLEMS:

The Kamaiyas are bonded labors and among the poorest and most disadvantaged of the Nepalese people.

On the surface the kamaiya system is a contractual agreement between an agricultural laborer and a landlord, where labor is exchanged for payment in cash and kind. Often the contract is made orally or the illiterate Kamaiya sign the contract with his thumbprint. Many Kamaiyas has been trapped into slavery for generations in that way.

In principle the contract lasts for one year and are negotiated in the month of Magh. (Jan./Feb.) If a kamaiya is not satisfied with terms of condition, he can choose a new master, but in reality most of the kamaiyas do not have this freedom of choice and are forced to accept the terms imposed by their master.

If another landlord pays off the debt, the kamaiya family must move to the new masters house and work there. A contract system equivalent to slavery.

Any balance of rights and duties, between a kamaiya and his master, do not exist. No legislation protects the kamaiya from being exploited

The problem of debt-bonded kamaiyas are mainly seem in Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in the Far West.

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of Kamaiya Support Pogrom is to help the kamaiyas to free themselves from slavery.

BASE has divided the Kamaiyas into three priority groups.

- A. Those who are born Kamaiya and might be second or third generation, still in debt and landless, living in a house provided by the landlord, and where all the family members work for him.
- B. Those who are in debt, but live in their own houses on not registered land, and where some members are working under kamaiya contract.
- C. Those under kamaiya contract, who are not in debt and live in their own house. Some of them having a share cropping contract (adhiya contract), but big families.

The Kamaiya Program is getting highest priority, due to the Kamaiyas inhuman living condition. The program is based on self help approach. The Kamaiyas must liberate themselves, but they need support.

ACTIVITIES:

BASE conducts 9 program activities for kamaiyas:

- Kamaiya meeting
- Kamaiya Children Support
- Kamaiya Hostel for children
- Kamaiyas Saving Program
- Seed Distribution
- Kamaiya Skill Training Program
- Kamaiya Survey
- Kamaiya Literacy Program (see Education Section)
- Kamaiya Women Groups (see Women Dev. Section)

Kamaiya Meetings

Through these meetings, which have been conducted the last 3 years, Village Committees and BASE motivator try to raise awareness about human rights, the need of education, family planing etc. discuss problems and needs and how to solve them.

Main problems from these meetings are still:

- Ignorance of human rights
- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- No land and own house
- Lack of alternative income possibilities
- No fixed working hours, must be at landlords disposal
24 timers a day
- Big family size

Kamaiya Children Support

To literate the Kamaiya children, is extremely important, and BASE emphasizes enrollment in the NFE Night Classes. After finishing the NFE Night Classes, many may continue in BASE's Formal Night Classes, other will be supported economically going to Government Schools - dress, fees and stationary.

No. of Kamaiya Children Getting Support for Government School (1994)

| Class Level | Male | % | Female | % | Total |
|-------------|------|----|--------|----|-------|
| Primary | 549 | 78 | 148 | 22 | 697 |
| Secondary | 103 | 92 | 9 | 8 | 112 |
| Total | 652 | 80 | 157 | 20 | 809 |

No. of Kamaiya Children in BASE Formal Night Classes

| Male | % | Female | % | Total |
|------|----|--------|----|-------|
| 61 | 30 | 143 | 70 | 204 |

Kamaiya Hostel

The Landlords are not in favor of Kamaiya childrens education. To secure their education and protect them from being exploited, BASE has decided to built at least 5 hostels for the Kamaiya children in each of the 5 district, - Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur.

The first Kamaiya Hostel is under construction in Dang district. This hostel will get space for 100 children.

During day time, the children will attend the local government schools, and will get educational support from teachers at the hostel. The children will also be involved in farming activities on the land of the hostel.

Kamaiya Saving Program

Base is encouraging Kamaiya families without own house, to save money. Families are taken aside a little bowl of rice each day, and in the end of the month bring it a cash to the local BASE office. BASE sells the rice and deposits the money in a bank account in the name of the kamaiya.

BASE matches the saving as shown below:

| Kamaiya Category | 300% | 200% | 100% |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3rd Year |
| B | | 1st Year | 2nd Year |
| C | | | 1st Year |

No. of families participating in the saving

| Dang | Banke | Bardia | Kailali | Kanchanpur | Total |
|------|-------|--------|---------|------------|-------|
| 187 | - | 20 | 5 | 9 | 221 |

Of these 221 Kamaiyas: 30 kamaiya have already purchased land, 50 - bullocks, 15 - goat/sheep, 14 - duck and 12 - pigs.

Seed Distribution

Distribution of potatoes and onion seeds to Kamaiya families is a part of BASEs agricultural program.

Kamaiyas do not have to pay more than a symbolic price for seeds.

| Kamaiya Category | Free | 10% | 20% |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | 1st Year | 2nd Year | 3 Year |
| B | | 1st Year | 2nd Year |
| C | | | 1st Year |

Skill Training Program

This is still a small program. Base supports 14 Kamaiyas to get a 6 months skill training course, within hair dressing, press composing, welding and electricity.

Further more a Tharu weaver has been supported with looms- training etc. and are now employing 3 former kamaiya girls.

Kamaiya Survey

In order to get a clear picture of the Kamaiya problems, a survey has been conducted in BASE working area of Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts, in order to help Kamaiyas to be registered so they can benefit from the Governmental Land Distribution Policy. The results shows the number and category of kamaiyas in each district.

No. of members/Kamaiyas families

| District | Members of Kamaiya Families | Landless Kamaiya (Category A) |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Dang | | |
| Banke | 6,910 | 1,275 |
| Bardia | 36,448 | 3,748 |
| Kailali | 42,723 | 5,000 |
| Kanchanpur | 14,711 | 1,590 |
| Total | 100,792 | 11,613 |

Other Activities

Medicine treatment can be expensive and many kamaiyas may take loans for paying the cost. To prevent further indebtedness of the poorest, BASE has given financial support to 23 families this year.

5. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SECTION

OBJECTIVES:

The over all status of Tharu Women is comparatively low, and their literacy rate also very low though increasing these years.

The world of Tharu women is also in general limited to a number of household activities and farm work and they have no ideas about equal-rights, economic affairs etc.

Encouraged to join the NFE classes, which many do, their awareness level as well as educational status is slowly increasing. To support this development, Women Development Section will try and organize the women into groups, to empower them as a group and develop their leadership to participate in the community decision making process - as well as assist them in small scale income generating activities, to make them financial independent.

ACTIVITIES:

The section consists 4 main activities:

- Motivation/Seminars
- Women Saving Groups
- Kamaiya Women Groups
- Skill Training Program

Motivation/Seminars

- Different methods are used to get in touch with the women - they visit NFE classes telling the women about their rights and possibilities.
- They arrange women seminars/mass-meetings, including discussion, recitation of poetry, dances etc.
- Existing women groups members visit women of neighboring villages.
- The last 2 years they have celebrated the 8th of March in Bardia and in Dang.
- 23 women also went on a 7 days observation tour, visiting women groups in Pokhara, Gorkha, Siraha, and Kathmandu.

Women Saving Groups

To be recognized as a group, they have to raise a minimum amount of fund. Then BASE will give a once-for-all amount (2000 NRs.) for each group, plus training in leadership, management and kitchen-garden training. Seeds can be bought with 50% reduction. Some women are now taking loans from their saving-account for pig/goat raising.

Some groups deal with nursery/plantation, as well as grass production with big success. This year they have planted trees on 10 Bigha of land. Size of groups: 10-20 members.

In 1994 - 18 Women Groups are running, of which 2 also deal with nursery and plantation. 225 women participate in the saving program of which 85 have taken individual loans. 25 Goat rearing, 56 piggery, 3 shop-keeping and 1 poultry farming.

From October 1994 a women group co-ordinator is starting up program activities in Kailali.

Kamaiya Women Groups

Being the most disadvantaged among the Tharus, a special program is made to support the Kamaiya women. The groups are smaller (5-10 members) and each member gets a once-for-all amount, 700-1000 NRs. For this they buy a pig or goat. After one year they give BASE one of their baby pigs/goats - for new/other Kamaiya women. Unlike the other groups, these get seeds, free of cost.

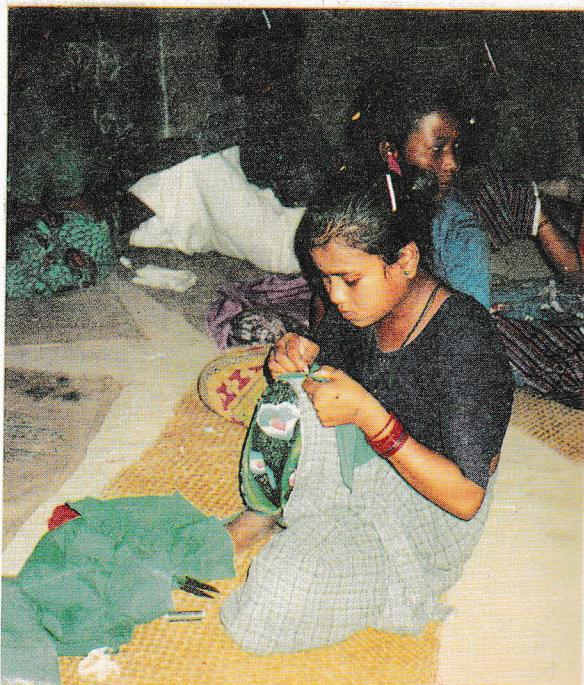
56 women have established 8 groups.

Skill Training Program

BASE have now its own tailoring and cutting trainers which during the last 2 years have provided training for former NFE students. This year 22 students have got this training in Dang and in the coming year the training will be carried out in the other districts. The quality has been improved during the years and clothes are now sold to the local market. Still the income is not able to cover the expenses for the training activities.

A new training in Dhakki-making (Tharu baskets) will soon be established in Dang.

Training activites, see Annex 2 Page No. 33.



6. AGRICULTURE SECTION

OBJECTIVES:

Due to the fact, that Tharu farmers still use very primitive farming methods, the outcome is therefore also very low.

Training of farmers is very necessary according new techniques, other crops and cooperation. The program is established to prevent them from becoming Kamaiyas.

The section co-operates with both groups of individual farmers and Area/Village Committees, and is also responsible for nurseries/plantation and trees distribution.

ACTIVITIES:

The section consists 4 activities:

- Farmer Support
- Village Committee Support
- Nurseries/Plantation
- Demonstration Farms

Farmer Support

These are supported with potatoes and vegetable seed loans, as well as training related the possibility of growing new or better crops, use of fertilizer etc.

This year 294 farmers were supported with 18,720 Kg. potatoes, besides different kinds of vegetable seeds.

3 farmers are getting special support for starting up new production.

Village Committee Support

For more collective and expensive investments, the Village Committee participate in organizing and manage the use of such equipment - sprayer tanks for pesticides, diesel pumps for irrigation etc.

This year 3 Village Committees have bought diesel pumps (50% price reduction), and organized the construction of channel systems.

Other 4 Village Committees have got support to establish piggeries, all together 22 pigs.

Nurseries/Plantations

BASE have established 4 nurseries in Dang and will increase the number in the other districts. Besides BASE's own plantation program the nurseries have also delivered trees to other organizations.

This year 334,000 trees have been planted on 321 Bigha land. 48,000 trees have been sold - NRs.10/100 trees. The income from this is put in the Central Committee Fund.

Training activities, see Annex 3 Page No. 33.



7. HEALTH SECTION

In the Far Western part of Nepal, where the illiteracy rate is high, people are ignorant of own health problems, which often are caused by poor sanitation, contaminated water or lack of same, i.e. diarrhoea/dysentery, typhoid fever, worm-infestation etc.

Children are easy victims of diseases and the mothers are not aware of the advantage of getting their children immunized. They still believe in traditional healers.

Finally a big birth rate is a problem, which probably will grow bigger in the future.

OBJECTIVES :

- To reduce the infant and maternal mortality rate
- To reduce the high birth rate
- To reduce malnutrition
- To reduce communicable diseases
- To reduce sexually transmitted diseases and avoid AIDS

ACTIVITIES :

So far health activities have only been conducted in Dang district. 5 main activities are carried out:

- Outreach clinic,
- Health clinic,
- Family Planning and
- AIDS Program.

Outreach Clinics

The health staff from Central BASE has been conducting 6-8 outreach clinics every months in different areas in Dang since october 1992. The target group are mainly pregnant women, mothers and children under 5 .

The clinics are arranged in cooperation with the District Health Office and the BASE Area Health Committees in the concerned areas. This year 5.645 children (under 5 years) and 474 pregnant women have been examined at the clinics, as well as 367 general cases.

The health staff treat simple kind of diseases like these mentioned below:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - DISEASES (in children under 5) | - Acute Respiratory infections |
| - Diarrhoea/Dysentery | - Skin diseases |
| - Worm infestations | - Eye/Ear infections |



Madharia Health Clinic

A permanent clinic opened in Madharia area in October 1993. This area is located south of the Babai River, and people are cut off from going to any hospital during the monsoon season. The clinic provides mother and child health care, but also treatment of simple diseases and first aid for other age groups. 1-2 times a month, staff from this clinic are going to remote villages to conduct health service in coordination with DHOs immunization team. 826 consultation of children (under 5) and 103 of pregnant women, besides 384 general cases have received help from the clinic.

Rawatgaun Health Clinic

This permanent clinic in Hekuli VDC has just recently started (August 1994) and have the same target group as the other BASE clinics.

Training activities, see Annex 4 Page No. 34.

Family Planning

In BASE working area in Dang, family planning was implemented in the end of 1992.

30 local women are family planning workers, and 6 are employed as supervisors.

They visit people and try to motivate couples to use family planning methods.

13.900 couples have been visited every second month by a family planning worker. They provide the couples with pills, condoms (when in store) and refer other couples to clinics/hospitals for contraceptive inj. or sterilization.

AIDS - Awareness and Education Program

AIDS awareness program started october 1993 in BASE working area in Dang, but will expand further west in the coming year.

The local peoples knowledge about AIDS and its prevention is nearly zero. It is important to give the local population this knowledge to protect them from the disease in time. BASEs working aria border India where they have a huge AIDS problem.

Activities:

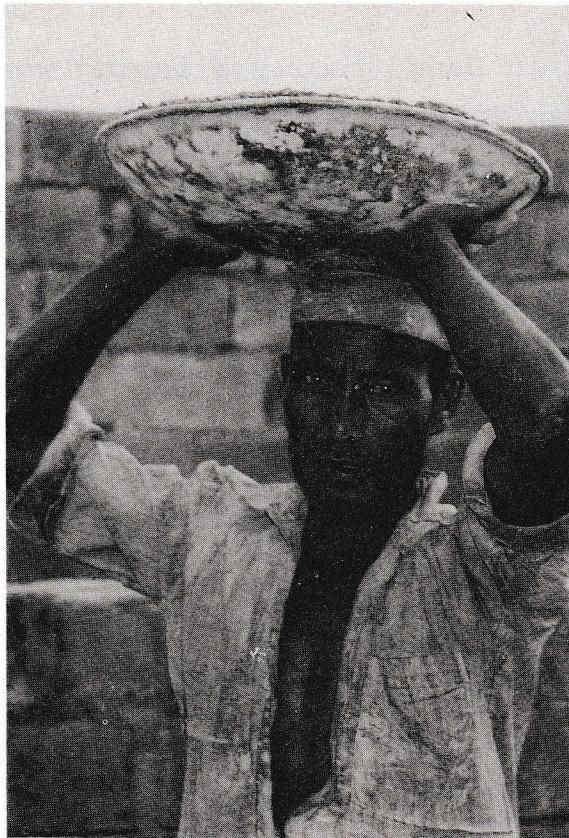
ON "WORLD AIDS DAY", December 1993, BASE conducted an orientation program. 650 participated, teachers, students, politicians, social workers and laymen/women.

BASE's night school facilitators have been trained in AIDS prevention, for passing this message on to the night class students.

Training of Health Personnel (See Appendix 2).

Street Drama

At 24 villages in BASE working area, street drama about AIDS have been shown, and Condoms have been distributed to the local people.



8. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTION

OBJECTIVES:

The objective of the Infrastructure Development Program is to mobilize people for self-help.

BASE delivers technical assistants , cement and cover roofing expenses - while the villagers organise and do the work.

ACTIVITIES:

Because the financial support for this section this year has been very limited, only a few activities have been carried out.

- Construction of wells
- Construction of pit-latrine
- Construction of community buildings
- Other activities

Well Construction

Clean drinking water and health are very much related. Because of the small number of wells in the area, many very old and unclean - and because women have to spent hours, fetching water - BASE has supported villagers to build wells, with cement and in some cases hand pumps.

This year 103 wells have been constructed, of these 32 with hand pumps. More than 20.000 people are benefitting from these wells.

Pit Latrine Construction

The village people are not used to latrines, but start to understand the importance of not polluting the area around their homes. Only one pit-latrine have been built this year - due to financial limitation.

Community Houses

BASE members have this year only constructed 4 community buildings, of which BASE have been able to pay for cement tiles for 2.

Other Activities

Some Government Schools are in miserable conditions. In areas where BASE has enrolled students, BASE has supported 3 Government Schools covering the cost of tin roofs.

Two Village Committees has been supported for small "bridge" building.

Other NGOs has been supported with cement for the building of 9 wells and 4 hand pump.

9. LEGAL AID SUPPORT SECTION

OBJECTIVES:

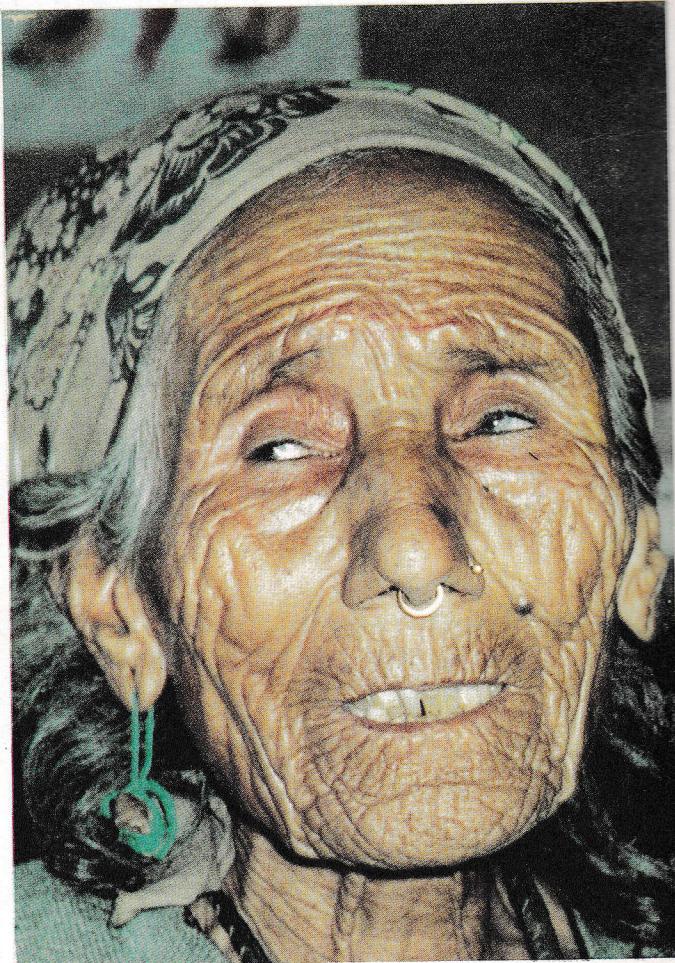
The objectives of the program is to provide Legal Aid and Human Rights awareness to the backward and downtrodden communities in the BASE working area.

The section will train people from the Tharu community, Kamaiyas, Women Development Groups, Supervisors and BASE Night class facilitators, in Legal Rights and Duties. The local people must know that the law, and persons from BASE's Legal Program, stands behind them, and are ready to plead their cases in court.

ACTIVITIES:

BASE have just hired a project manager, who have recruited the first instructors for this legal aid program and training have already started.

Training activities, see Annex 6 Page No. 36



10. SAVING AND CREDIT SECTION

OBJECTIVES:

BASE wants through this credit program to do an extra effort to support the poor rural Tharu communities in small scale income generating activities, saving and co-operation. Through the establishment of small groups, support activities for self employment and changes in their socio-economic conditions. Priority will be given to women.

ACTIVITIES:

As a new program the activities are still at the beginning stage. The program is carried out in 12 villages, and so far 50 groups (5 members in each) are established.

Motivation and a compulsory training about the saving system as such, has been carried out in the 50 groups. When they have passed this group training, and have started to save money in the Group Fund, they are allowed to receive loan from the Section.

Getting loan they are obliged to give 5% of the amount of loan to the Community Group Fund. The group members are collective responsible.



CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The Tharu culture is very old and rich in tradition, though the loss of land have created a crisis of cultural identity. To preserve the culture, BASE has started the tradition of making a big Tharu Cultural Festival each year, in connection with the Tharu New Year, in mid-January.

This year, it was held in Bathuwa Taal (Bardia district). About 20.000 people saw the show, which lasted all night. 53 Different groups delivered a big range of dances, comics and dramas.

Besides groups from the BASE working area, guest-troupe from other areas participated - indeed a very big and important event.

Guests from other countries (Donor Guests) and Representatives from Parliament, as well as local authorities, attended the show. Many villages have their own dance/drama troupe, and arrange local cultural shows, mostly connected to religious events.



BASE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President
Vice President
Secretary
Assistant Secretary
Treasure

Dilli Bahadur Chaudary
Birbal Chaudary
Defu Lal Chaudary
Jogi Ram Chaudary
Mangaru Chaudary

Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member

Mahendra Chaudary
Dip Lal Chaudary
Dhani Ram Chaudary
Ek Raj Chaudary
Nahakul K.C.
Kamal Baral

ADVISERS

General Advisor
Educational Adviser
Educational Adviser
Health Adviser
Management Adviser

Inge Kirstine Sagild, NCA
MS-Nepal
PACT
MS-Nepal
SCF - US

TRAINING ANNEXES

Annex 1

EDUCATION SECTION

| <u>TYPE OF TRAINING</u> | <u>PARTIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>LENGTH</u> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| NFE Training (UNICEF) | Central Staff | 1 | 5 days |
| Community Dev. in Edu. (CODE) | Central Staff | 2 | 9 days |
| TOT - Training of Trainers (PACT) | Central & Area Staff | 35 | 9 days |
| TOT - Refresher (PACT) | ,, , | 25 | 9 days |
| OSP - Facilitator Training (BASE) | Night Class Faci. | 156 | 8 days |
| Basic - , , , , | , , , , | 328 | 9 days |
| Adv. 1 - , , , , | , , , , | 322 | 4 days |
| Supervisor Training (BASE) | Area Staff | 41 | 9 days |
| Kamaiya Literacy Training (BASE) | Night Class Faci. | 15 | 5 days |

Annex 2

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SECTION

| <u>TYPE OF TRAINING</u> | <u>PARTIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>LENGTH</u> |
|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Women Dev. Training (Save the Children US) | Central Staff | 3 | 3 months |
| Economical Popular Training (UNICEF) | , , , , , | 2 | 7 days |
| Gender Issue Training (Utthan, KTM) | Central Staff | 2 | 7 days |
| Gender Issue Training (Utthan, Tulsipur) | , , , , , | 21 | 6 days |
| Management/Leadership Training (BASE) | Women Groups | 225 | 2 days |

Annex 3

AGRICULTURE SECTION

| <u>TYPE OF TRAINING</u> | <u>PARTIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>LENGTH</u> |
|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Permaculture Training (BT Farms Bhairahawa) | Central Staff | 1 | |
| Potato Training (RDP, Tulsipur) | , , , , , | 1 | |
| Permaculture Training (BASE) | Farmers | 60 | |
| Potato Training (BASE) | , , , , , | 114 | |

Annex 4

HEALTH SECTION

| <u>TYPE OF TRAINING</u> | <u>PARTIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>LENGTH</u> |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| Safe methods of child delivery (DHO/BASE) | Traditional birth attendants (TBAs) | 17 | |
| Refresher course | TBAs | 17 | |
| Health education | Family Planing workers (FPWs) | 6 | |
| Health survey training | FPWs | 6 | |
| Nutrition /immunization | Health supervisors AIDS Motivators | 11 | |
| Hygiene/immunization/F.P. | NFE facilitators | 16 | |
| Safe method of child delivery (DHO/BASE) | TBAs | 77 | |
| Refresher course | TBAs | 22 | |
| Supervision and report writing | Health super- visors and AIDS motivators | 11 | |
| Women in development | Mothers | 28 | |
| Mother/child health | Health supervisor | 5 | |
| Family planing | Family planing workers | 30 | |
| Auxiliary nurse/ midwife | Women | 5 | (2 years training) |
| Community Medical Ass. (CMA) | Men | 2 | (1 year) |

Family Planning Program Manager and Accountant have received intensive training about the subject.

Annex 5

FOLLOWING GROUPS HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING ABOUT AIDS

| <u>PARTICIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> |
|--|---------------|
| NFE - Facilitators | 405 |
| BASEs village and area committee members | 32 |
| Traditional Birds Attendants | 53 |
| Women Development Program | 36 |
| Family Planning Workers | 30 |
| Health supervisors | 5 |
| Staff from HMG Health Posts and Sub Health posts | 18 |
| BADI peer counsellors | 7 |

BASEs AIDS Program Coordinator has received intensive training about the subject, as well as participated in a 2 week observation tour to India.

Annex 6

LEGAL AID SUPPORT SECTION

| <u>TYPE OF TRAINING</u> | <u>PARTIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>LENGTH</u> |
|---|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Legal Aid Training (Judges & Lawyers of Banke District) | Sectoral Staff | 12 | 6 days |
| DOT - Dev. Of Trainers (BASE) | Sectoral Staff | 12 | 7 days |

Annex 7

OTHER TRAINING ACTIVITIES

| <u>TYPE OF TRAINING</u> | <u>PARTIPANTS</u> | <u>NUMBER</u> | <u>LENGTH</u> |
|---|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Proposal Writing Training (PACT) | Central Staff | 3 | 7 days |
| Leadership Training (PACT) | Central/Area Staff | 40 | 3 days |
| Management Training (Save the Children US) | Central/Area Staff | 30 | 3 days |
| Situational Extension Development Training (HURDEC/BASE) | Central Staff | 21 | 6 days |
| Asian Partner Mini Seminar (MDO, Pokhara) | , , | 2 | 5 days |
| Business Communication & Office Management (PRODEC, FNCCI, KTM) | Central Staff | 1 | 5 days |
| Account Workshop Price Waterhouse, KTM | Central/Area Staff | 28 | 2-5 days |

Annex 8

DONOR SUPPORT

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| 3. EDUCATION SECTION | | |
| DANIDA (DK) | Financial Support | |
| UNICEF | Material and Technical Support | |
| PACT | | |
| MS-Nepal (DK) | Technical Support | |
| Save the Children U.S. | Technical Support | |
| 4. KAMAIYA SECTION | | |
| DANIDA (DK) | Financial Support | |
| CARITAS (DK) | Financial Support for Kamaiya Hostel | |
| ANTI-SLAVERY (Norway) | Financial Support for Kamaiya Survey | |
| STIFTELSEN INFIL (Norway) | Financial Support for Kamaiya Survey | |
| UNICEF | Technical Support | |
| 5. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT SECTION | | |
| DANIDA (DK) | Financial Support | |
| 6. AGRICULTURE SECTION | | |
| DANIDA (DK) | Financial Support | |
| PACT | Technical Support | |
| 7. HEALTH SECTION | | |
| HMG Ministry of Health/ DHO, Dang AmFAR US | Technical Support AIDS Program Financial Support | |
| The Asia Foundation US | Family Planning Program | |
| MS-Nepal (DK) | Financial Support | |
| Save the Children US | Technical Support Technical Support | |
| 8. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTION | | |
| DANIDA (DK) | Financial Support | |
| PACT | Technical Support | |
| 9. LEGAL AID SUPPORT SECTION | | |
| The Asia Foundation US | Financial Support | |
| 10. SAVING AND CREDIT SECTION | | |
| DANIDA (DK) | Financial Support | |
| 11. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES | | |
| DANIDA (DK) | Financial Support | |
| BASE Central Fund | | |

