



Backward Society Education (BASE)
Fighting against extreme poverty and exploitation since 1990

Annual Report 2010

Published by:
Backward Society Education (BASE)
© 2010

Design and Layout
Dipendar Prasad Kachhipati

Printed by:
Pabita Traders
Lalitpur

Message from the President

Backward Society Education (BASE) takes huge pride in sharing its achievements for the indentured and marginalized communities of Nepal by publishing its annual report 2010.

BASE is a grass roots people's movement involving 200,000 general members, of which 29,000 volunteers are actively engaged in its work. Since BASE was established in 1991 it has massively expanded its community development programmes and improved its performance. As a membership-based development organization, the Executive Committee provide institutional sustainability, whereas the dynamic team spirit of our professional staff and activists provide the zeal which enables us to design and implement successful programmes.

In Nepal's post conflict situation, BASE has succeeded in implementing numerous missions and result-oriented projects. In 2010 a key component of our work was on education, as well as continuing to spread awareness of and advocate for human rights, community sensitization, and amendments and ratifications to child rights laws. Furthermore we have focused on disaster preparedness and emergency aid, risk reduction, women's empowerment, youth strengthening, and sustaining child friendly villages in collaboration with state actors.

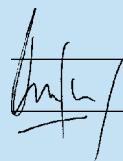
BASE believes strongly in, and is inspired by, a community-based approach to development. Therefore our projects are always coordinated at a grassroots level. We feel honoured to have implemented such lasting changes within marginalized and indigenous communities.

At this moment of publishing our yearly report, I would like to show my huge appreciation towards state actors, line agencies, and national and international development partners and co-workers for their remarkable cooperation within a cohesive environment. However, most prominently, my sincere gratitude extends to the local communities, sister organizations, women's groups, child and youth clubs, child friendly villages and civic societies who have worked closely with us in finalising our project designs.

All in all, my sincere love goes towards our professional activists who have so magnificently manifested lasting smiles in the faces of oppressed communities. Similarly, my exceptional respect goes to our dedicated volunteers, members and staff for their high levels of devotion towards our movement's institutional development and sustainability.

Finally, I would like to thank the hard work of the annual report publishing unit.

Thanks,



Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary
President





Ref: 2067/068/LA

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
District Administration Office
Kanchanpur

Tel 099-521109
099-521110
099-521178
Fax 099-524990

Date: Feb 03, 2011

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs
District Administration Office
Kanchanpur, Mah-adrans



Message from Chief District Officer

It is with great pleasure to contribute this foreword to the report of Backward Society Education (BASE) for Annual Report 2010 by throwing lights on its project activities in the field of social development since long.

Needless to say, BASE has been doing a lot of developmental as well as the awareness raising performance works in the field of social sector since its inception, especially focusing its activities in providing support to Ex-kamaiya families, Tharu, Dalit, Women, Youths, and other indigenous and marginalized communities.

BASE has been extremely successful in mobilizing a huge group of people not only with Tharu but also other indigenous people, Dalit and marginalized ones in eight districts of mid and far west of Nepal named Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Salyan, Rukum and Surkhet.

BASE implements its programs with a close coordination and collaboration with GOs and INGOs and local level development partners for the successful implementation of projects. I presume, BASE believes that sustainability of any program can only be ensured by the active and vigorous participation of local communities.

In due course, I found BASE focuses its program on child labor, disaster, education, health, livelihood and income generation, strengthening youth clubs and CBOs, empowerment of women and also does lobbying for human rights as well. I also found the BASE as a mass membership organization and mobilizing its networks.

Such developmental works ultimately support the government efforts to lessen poverty, boost education and add bricks for the country's development on the whole. I am swollen with pride of its efforts and do hope for successful and sustainable implementation of projects in the days to come better than before and would like to convey my sincere appreciation for ongoing contribution and uphold for deprived and marginalized communities.

Again I would like to proclaim, we are always cooperative for coordination, cooperation and support from the District Administration Office Kanchanpur.

Lastly, thanks again to BASE family, supporters, donors, implementers who are involved directly and indirectly for such milestones and successful implementation of project activities.

Wishing for the best outcome in its future endeavors.

Budhi Bahadur Khadka
Chief District Officer



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

District Development Committee's Office

Dhangadhi, Kailali

Ref.#:- 067/68

Date:- 2011/02/13

Foreword



District Development Committee's Office highly appreciates the continual effort of Backward Society education (BASE) at its essential instant of publishing the Annual Report 2010.

BASE being the mass membership organization has been working in the grass root regions particularly for the long lasting development of the marginalized communities in Kailali district since the establishment. Socially, economically and politically disadvantaged communities comprising Tharus, Dalits, and other ethnic groups are being attached in the target of BASE. Among these communities, socially exploited, bonded labors along with their children and flood victims are the target groups in BASE.

As the usual years BASE has enlarged its inputs towards the social transformation and in the physical development of Kailali district. This has become the outstanding collaboration in the ventures of state sectors towards the community development. BASE has mobilized the huge resources in the educational reformation, health accessibilities and disaster risk reduction during its journey on 2010. School supports, human resource development for educational terms, school infrastructure, school base health activities, Sustainable Economic & Environment Development (SEED) the great support on Early Childhood Development Centers, are the remarkable approaches of BASE among the educational reformation in Kailali district.

The term Kamlahri is one of the root cause against the social development hence BASE has been immensely accelerating the great efforts on the area of combating Bal Kamaiyas and Kamlaharies (Male and female child labors) strictly from the year. Further BASE has prominently legging with the governmental line agencies in the area of youth and women empowerment, as well the rehabilitation for the flood victims.

BASE greatly signifies the huge mass mobilization in influencing the national and international acts and resolutions favoring the human rights. It has been frequently notifying for practical exercises to the ratified resolutions in the state which favors in the holistic development of children and indigenous nationalities.

The best practices in the close coordination and collaboration with state actors and concerned stakeholders in the district applied by BASE is heartedly remarkable.

Finally I would again like to express my sincere thanks to BASE for providing me to expose my gratitude in its Annual Report. We appreciate such practices and approaches organized for the rural and deprived communities in the joint venture with state actors.

Further I wish BASE will drastically succeeded to effort more for the indenture communities even in rest of other districts. We are always positive with BASE in its vision of Creating Exploitation free Society.

Thank you

(Gokarna Parsad Sharma)
Local Development Officer

Local Development Officer



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Education
Department of Education
DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICE



Phone No. 091-524046
091-521143
Fax 091-523134

Ref. No.

Date : 2067/11/8



Subject : Foreword

This is my great pleasure for Backward Society Education (BASE) wishing the very fruitful publication of Annual Report 2010. At this moment I would like to appreciate the entire unit of BASE for its continual struggle in creating the smiles on the faces of rural and marginalized communities.

BASE has been frequently implementing the several project components in Kailali district. Similarly the education based projects has been in implementation with the direct coordination and collaboration with the District Education Office and the various schools in the district, Kailali. For the fruitful outputs of each project BASE with its district branch office has been sharpening its efforts to the Kailali district.

There are still the numbers of child labors, ex-kamaiya children, and children from the disadvantage communities who are out from the formal education. Though there are lots of ventures have been going on in the education accessibilities, the Ex-Kamaiya children are still out of school in the scenario of Kailali district. Realizing the indeed requirements of the non formal education in the district BASE has been launching the non formal education in Ex-Kamaiya settlements to access their children in the mainstreaming of formal education.

Similarly BASE has massively supported in the school infrastructure in Kailali district with the coordination of DEO and related schools. In general BASE has been regular campaign developing the child friendly schools. It has been cohesively invoicing and working for the technically developed teachers in each school for transforming the schools towards the child friendly environment. Further it has been moving in sensitizing the parents for the accountability of such schools.

Needless to say, BASE has been forwarding its inputs for the lasting change of these communities through education, vocational, infrastructure as well as the advocacy and awareness components.

I would like to thank BASE and its professional activists for granting me the opportunities of expressing my words in its Annual Report 2010. We hope BASE will further launch the various projects in the district targeting the disadvantaged communities and groups with the coordination from development partners. We are always in favor for such sorts of coordination, collaborations and partnerships in implementing the outlined programs for the local communities.

Hem Raj Pujara

District Education Officer

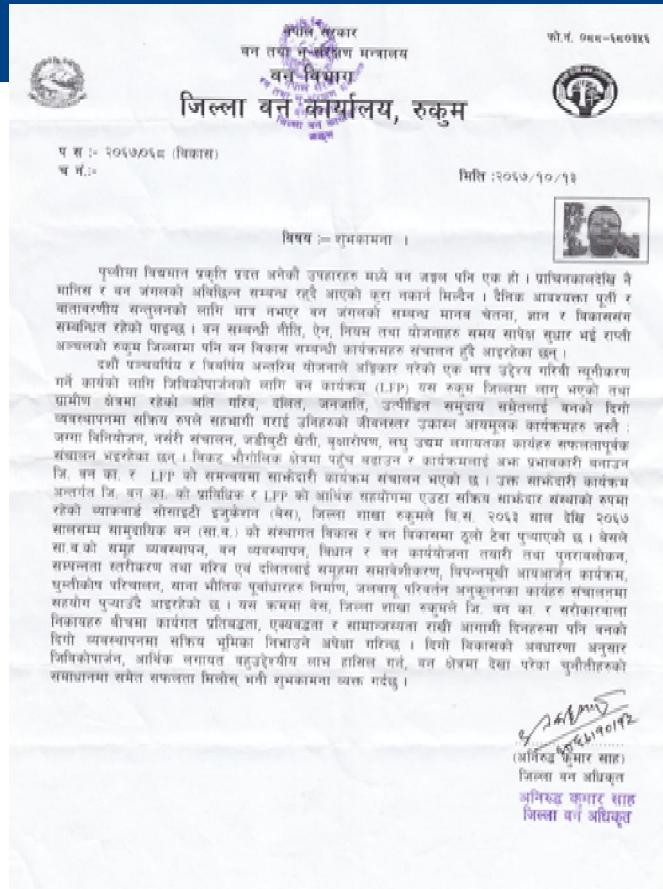
Message from DFO Rukum

The forest is one of many natural gifts we have on the earth. It can't be denied that there is a ceaseless relationship that exists between man and the forest which stretches back to the ancient period. Human relationships with the forest are associated with human awareness, knowledge and development, as well as a balanced environment and the availability of domestic consumables. Rules, policies and planning related to the forest are being improved in accordance with forest related programmes in Rukum district of Rapti Zone.

Year interim plan prioritise poverty minimization through the Livelihood Forestry Programme. To achieve this goal, Livelihood Forestry Programmes (LFPs) are being implemented in the Rukum district where poor dalits, janajatis and marginalized communities are being allowed to actively participate in sustainable forest management by implementing income generating programmes such as land appropriation, nursery management and medicinal herb plantations. Furthermore, micro-entrepreneurship programmes are being successfully implemented to uplift the lives of people. To access remote geographical areas and to make programmes effective, partnerships are being implemented. The partnership organization, Backward Society Education (BASE) Rukum, has been helping in the institutional development and forest management of the community forest since 2006 with the technical support of the DFO, and financial support of the LFP. BASE has been helping by implementing group management and forest management policies, forest work plans, equity for dalits and poor people, income generation programmes, revolving fund mobilization, physical infrastructure building and climate response related programmes.

BASE is expected to play a vital role for the sustainable management of the forest by coordinating with the DFO and other committed stakeholder organizations. Lastly I would like to give my best wishes to BASE so that they are successful in the field of livelihoods, and are able to take on the challenges facing forest areas, bringing them many benefits.

Aniruddha Kumar Shah
District Forest Officer
Rukum



Foreword from the Executive Director



We are exceptionally happy on this remarkable occasion of publishing our annual progress report 2010 which shows our most prominent achievements.

Having the sole vision of the "creation of an exploitation free society", BASE has implemented its projects in collaboration with state actors in its target districts. BASE has specifically worked to raise the living standards of indentured and disadvantaged grassroots communities, and has done this through its management of BASE members and professional activists to support them in aligning their work with the needs of target groups.

This year BASE has focussed on several types of community development projects. In recognition of the problems of educational inaccessibility in the mid and far western regions of Nepal, BASE has launched educational projects in collaboration with district education offices. To address the horrific problems faced by thousands of bonded labourers and their children, BASE has delivered livelihood projects which ensure basic rights and formal education. In relation to disaster preparedness and response, BASE has engaged in emergency aid and humanitarian support. And last but not least, BASE has contributed to the historical process of constitution building of the nation.

BASE is a mass membership-based organization committed to strengthening communities through institutional development approaches. Therefore, organisational capacity building, including the formation and reformation of groups and institutions, are central to our work and have continued throughout the year.

BASE's work focuses on all disadvantaged people. We help all exploited and vulnerable groups such as women, children and youth. Much of this work takes place in rural districts and other marginalised areas.

At this time, with the publication of our annual report, we appreciate the warm cooperation of our national and international development partners who have been incredibly supportive of us. Furthermore, our sincere thanks goes to the local communities and the civic organizations, child and youth clubs, users groups, cooperative organizations and child friendly villages who increasingly took ownership over our community development initiatives. We hope for your continued cooperation in future projects. Finally we always appreciate the feedback, comments, inquiries and suggestions from our well wishers who have been in direct and indirect contact with our organization.

On the whole my gratefulness is overwhelmingly extended to the team of Chandra Bahadur Chaudhary, Krishna Bahadur Chaudhari, Kiti Basnet, Rajendra Dangi and Martin Punaks who managed the publication of the annual report 2010, as well as the efforts of our respective district coordinators, programme sector heads and implementation units for their added support.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Churna Chaudhari".

Churna Chaudhari
Executive Director

List of Acronyms

AD	:	Adolescent Development
ARSH	:	Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health
ASI	:	Anti Slavery International
ATLM	:	Active Teaching Learning Methodology
BBA	:	Bachpan Bachao Andolan
BC	:	Brahman Chhetry
BLL	:	Basic Level Literacy
BLOP	:	Better Life Option Programme
BMG	:	Bal Mitra Gram
BTF	:	Banyan Tree Foundation
CAAFAG	:	Children Associate with Armed Force and Armed Groups
CAC	:	Children at conflict
CASP	:	Common Approach for Sponsorship Programme
CBCDC	:	Community Based Child Development Centre
CBDP	:	Community Based Disaster Preparedness Committee
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CCNG	:	Child Club Network Group
CDO	:	Chief District Officer
CERID	:	Research Centre for Educational Innovation and Development
CFS	:	Child Friendly School
CFV	:	Child Friendly Village
CLRCFV	:	Child Labour Rehabilitation through Child Friendly Village
CPC	:	Child Protection Committee
CFU	:	Community forestry User Group
CSP	:	Community Service Project
CRC	:	Child Right Committee
CRP	:	Child Right Protection Group
CPC	:	Child Protection Committee
DADO	:	District Agriculture Development Office
DAO	:	District Administrative Office
DCNG	:	District Club Network Group
DCWB	:	District Child Welfare Board
DDRC	:	District Disaster Preparedness Committee
DEO	:	District Education Office
DPHO	:	District Public Health Office
DPR	:	Disaster Preparedness and Response
ECD	:	Early Child Development
ECDC	:	Early Child Development Centre
FCHV	:	Female Community Health Volunteer
FCLP	:	Freedom for Child Labour Programme

FTI	:	Fast Track Initiative
GFW	:	Global Fund for Woman
GATE	:	Girls Access to Education
IFCD	:	Innovative Forum for Community Development
IGA	:	Income Generating Activities
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
INS	:	Informal Sector Service Centre
IP-BBC	:	Inter Personal Behaviour Change and Communication
LLIN	:	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
LMT	:	Library Management Training
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goal
MRR	:	Monitoring Reporting and Respond
MYEC	:	Med Year Eligible Check
NFE	:	Non Formal Education Centre
NFJ	:	Nepal Federation of Journalist
NFRI	:	Non Food Relief Items
NFRP	:	Nepal Flood Recovery Programme
NRCS	:	Nepal Red Cross Society
PAC	:	Programme Advisory Committee
PeNCLE	:	Protecting Nepalese Children from Bounded Labour through Education
PLL	:	Post Level Literacy
PNGO	:	Partnership Non-Government Organization
PPCC	:	Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRRO	:	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PTA	:	Parent Teacher Association
PSI	:	Population Service International
QIT	:	Quality Improved team
RAT	:	Rapid Action Team
RR	:	Room to Read
SBBCC	:	School Based Behaviour Change and Communication
SEED	:	Sustainable Economic and Environment Development
SHCRC	:	School Health and Child Right Committee
SHCRPG	:	School Health Child Rights Protection Group
SHN	:	School Health and Nutrition
SIP	:	School Improvement Programme
SMC	:	School Management Committee
SPCBN	:	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal
SPFIP	:	School Physical Facilities Improvement Programme
SSR	:	School Sector Reform
SSRP	:	School Sector Reform Programme
TOT	:	Training of Trainer
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VMLR	:	Verified Minors and Late Recruits
WAC	:	Women Awareness Committee
WDO	:	Woman Development Office
YAF	:	Youth Action Fund

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
About BASE.....	4
Political situation in BASE working areas.....	4
Governance of the organization.....	5
Composition of the central committee.....	6
Highlights of the years.....	7
PROGRAMMES	
Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programme.....	8
Basic Education Project.....	10
Sponsorship Management.....	12
Opportunity Schools Project (OSP).....	14
Education for Freedom Project (EFP).....	15
Sustainable Education Development Project (SEDP).....	17
Protecting Nepalese Children from Bounded Labour through Education (PeNCLe).....	18
Reading Room Programme (RRP)	20
Helping Vulnerable Nepali children Succeed in Education project.....	22
Literacy Boost Project (LBP)	25
Freedom for Child Labour Project (FCLP).....	27
Child Labour Rehabilitation through Child Friendly Village Project (CLRCFV).....	32
Kamlahari Abolition Project (KAP).....	34
Children Associate with Armed Force and Armed Group (CAAFAAG) Project.....	35
School Physical Facilities Improvement Project (SPFIP).....	37
Partnerships for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict (PPCC) Project.....	39
Youth Action Fund (YAP).....	42
Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN).....	43
School Health and Nutrition (SHN).....	47
Adolescent Development (AD).....	49
School Based Behaviour Change and Communication (SBBCC) Programme.....	52
Sustainable Economic and Environmental Development (SEED) Project.....	55
Micro Finance Programme.....	60

Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR).....	62
Protected Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO).....	66
Nepal Flood Recovery Programme (NFRP).....	68
Livelihood Forestry Programme (LFP).....	70
Women Awareness Programme.....	73
Kamaiya Support.....	76
Intership at BASE	77
BASE in the USA: Our Executive Director's Visit to USA	79
Partnership Organizations.....	81
Visitors of the year 2010.....	82
Income vs Expenditure Statement	83
Annexes	84

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Backward Society Education (BASE) is a mass membership organization that works for the welfare of marginalized, poor and deprived communities. Since its establishment it has been working in the mid and far western regions of Nepal, carrying out different programmes such as advocacy, awareness raising, community empowerment (using rights-based approaches), livelihood, education construction and other services. This year BASE successfully launched about twenty-five new projects. BASE implements its projects with the technical and financial support of international development partners. With the hard work of executive committee members, volunteers and professional staff, BASE has been able to effectively support its target groups.

The following is a summary of our most significant outputs and outcomes during 2010:

Early childhood development programme

- 49% of children from programme areas were enrolled at school in grade 1; their pass rate was 98%.
- 97% of ECD facilitators were trained in programme areas.
- 100% of ECD children continued to receive basic health services.
- 97% of ECD management committees organized regular meetings and regular monitoring.
- 69% of ECD centres have their own buildings, toilets and safe drinking water facilities.

Basic education programme

- 49% of children from programme areas were enrolled at school; their pass rate was 98%.
- 100% of schools received de-worming and iron tablets.
- 100% of schools have a School Health Child Rights Protection Group of which 85% are actively functioning.

Sponsorship management

- Sponsored children attended school regularly.
- 1,430 children were supported through this programme.

Education for freedom

- Six model schools were established and 41 schools of the working VDCs regularly shared best practices, furthermore, School Management Committees and Parent-Teacher Associations gained added benefits from these processes.

- To ensure a quality education system and a child friendly learning environment, School Management Committees and Parents-Teacher Associations provided appropriate teaching learning materials, and teachers taught in a child friendly way.
- School Management Committees, Parent-Teacher Associations and teachers worked hard to maintain school materials at the local level by utilizing local and cultural practices. 120 class teachers were able to teach in the classroom with self-made teaching materials as a result of training.
- Students acquired a 60% achievement in final examination.
- The drop out number of students decreased by 5%.

Sustainable education development programme

- Two school buildings were constructed.
- One hundred and sixty students received scholarship support, particularly those from poor and marginalized family backgrounds.

Protecting Nepali children from bonded labour through education (PeNCLE)

- Local authorities and communities ex-kamaiya settlement areas were made aware of the rights of children of former bonded labourers and taught how to effectively combat discrimination against these children, instead providing for a protective and inclusive educational environment for them.

- Parents were made aware of the impact of not sending children to schools, and of the benefits of education for these children and their families.
- Basic informal education was provided to 228 children in Nepal.

Reading room programme

- 24 existing reading rooms and 1 newly constructed reading room were provided with furniture.
- 37 schools were provided with books (the cost being equivalent to Nrs 300,000 (US\$ 4225) per school).
- Basic library management training was conducted for new schools.

New path, new step and brighter future

- Four SEEP and four family support groups started saving practices.
- The family support groups were able to write their name with help from their children.
- The members of family support groups and SEEP participants increased their awareness of health, sanitation, environmental issues, the household economy and educational issues, and they attended meetings more regularly than before.
- Seven GATE classes were organized with 132 female participants.

Literacy boost programme

- The programme made community members more creative enabling them to develop new educational materials for their children, apply new methods of teaching and playing etc.
- Children became neater and cleaner and improved their speaking skills.
- Regular schooling and reading of books was maintained.
- Friends were encouraged to read books and to join the reading camps.

Freedom for child labour programme (FCLP)

- The number of children going to school in child friendly villages increased by 64% (the number of school going children in 2007 was 12,111, in 2010 it was 22,269).

- The number of 'drop out' and 'out of school' children decreased by 24% (the number of 'out of school' and 'drop out' children in 2007 was 7,093, in 2010 it was 5,389).
- The number of child labourers decreased by 59% (the number of working children in 2007 was 2,093, and in 2010 it was 771).
- The involvement of people in child friendly villages increased by 502% (the number of child friendly village members in 2007 was 20,830, and in 2010 it was 104,557).

Children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG)

- Basic training was given to young people in the 13-19 age group.
- BASE supported 26 schools with relevant school materials.

Partnership for protecting children in armed conflict (PPCC)

- Fifty-five child rights violation cases, registered under six core violations, were monitored and documented through the PPCC mandate; and all cases monitored and documented were presented to the United Nations Security General Council.
- Gang rape victims received emergency aid, medical treatment, psychosocial counselling and coordinative aid and legal aid.

Youth action fund (YAF)

- Six youth clubs (including individual grantees) received approval from social awareness programmes.
- One hundred and forty young people from seven youth clubs received computer education with YAF support in the grassroots parts of mid and far western Nepal.
- A rural community-based computer institute was established with YAF support in Dang district.

Support to participatory constitution building in Nepal (SPCBN)

- Community people's awareness increased through a radio FM programme regarding the new constitution making process and their rights.
- Minority and marginalized people's voices were collected for suggestions on a thematic report

and this was handed over to the CA member.

- One hundred and fifty-three community level democracy dialogues were successfully organized.
- Fourteen constituency level democracy dialogues were organized.
- 9,803 people actively participated in democracy dialogue sessions.

Sustainable economic and environmental development (SEED)

- Literacy skills (reading, writing and basic arithmetic) of 900 people in flood affected communities in Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts were improved.
- The socioeconomic status of 900 flood affected people was improved through savings and credit and income generation activities.
- Knowledge and skills on environmental and natural resource management of 10,000 people in 10 VDCs of three districts were improved.
- Water and sanitation in flood affected communities was improved by installing 50 toilets and 15 water hand pumps, as well as providing basic health, hygiene and sanitation training.

Disaster preparedness response (DPR)

- The number of sick people (caused particularly by a diarrhoea outbreak) decreased in DPR working VDCs due to WASH awareness activities and water point renovation support.
- More than 20 community members constructed toilets and open toilet practices after being sensitized through WASH awareness activities.
- 6,820 people received safe drinking water during the monsoon.

Livelihood forestry programmes (LFP)

- Poor families were involved in income generation programmes such as potato farming and ginger farming.
- People increased their knowledge regarding the proper management and utilization of community forests.
- Dalits' and women's participation increased, including their regular attendance at meetings.
- Five hundred and sixty-one poor and deprived households received benefits from the revolving LFP fund.
- Three hundred and seventy households benefited from smokeless stove support.



NFE graduate presenting group work

ORGANIZATION

ABOUT BASE

Why BASE exists?

Tharus are one of the indigenous peoples of Nepal. Before 1985 most Tharu children were forced to work for landlords instead of going to school because they had to repay their parents' loans (known as the 'kamaiya' system). Tharus were discriminated against by so called high castes and were socially, economically, and politically exploited. Because of this they gradually migrated from Dang to Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, and the neighbouring country of India.

In January 1985, on the occasion of Tharu new year (maghi khyla meeting), a small group of Tharu youth in the village of Dumrigaon in Dang met to discuss the problems facing their community. The group persuaded a young man called Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary to establish a rights-based development organization for the community's welfare; the group was called the 'Dumrigaon Organization' and included 34 members who were mainly young Tharu from Dumrigaon and other neighbouring villages. Through this organization literacy classes were run for illiterate local Tharus, as well as some income generation activities. The members and their relatives donated money and in-kind support for these activities.

The Dumrigaon Organization was later reformed into the better known 'Charpate Club' (meaning four edges of a square, which related to the four villages from which members came). The Club members realized that illiteracy was the root cause of their 'backward' social conditions and managed to raise a sum of Rs 700 (US\$ 10) through wage-labour, vegetable farming, agricultural work, masonry and Tharu cultural shows. Using these meagre funds the Club purchased reading materials, such as Thulo Barnamala (a well known Nepali educational textbook), exercise books, pencils, slate and chalk, and implemented literacy classes under the light of a tuki (kerosene earthen lamp) for illiterate villagers.

After the restoration of democracy in 1991 the organization was renamed Backward Society Education (BASE) and was legally registered in the District Administrative Office in Dang in the same year.

BASE is a mass membership-based organization and pioneer institution dedicated to fighting against exploitation and deprivation of the Tharus and other marginalized people. As a grassroots social movement it continues to work through education, social mobilization and community development. The main aim of BASE is to uplift the livelihood of Tharus and other exploited people in Nepal, whose lives are often characterized by extreme poverty. There are more than 200,000 general members of BASE.

BASE has been extremely successful in mobilizing a huge group of people; not only Tharus but also other indigenous people and marginalized communities in eight districts of Nepal, namely Rukum, Salyan, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Kailali, and Kanchanpur.

Vision: BASE dreams of creating a society free from exploitation.

Mission: BASE is committed to creating an equitable and progressive society replete with social, economic, humanitarian and institutional development for the preservation of culture and the environment.

Goal: To promote accessibility for socially disadvantaged communities to create opportunities and improve their living standards for the creation of an equitable and progressive society.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN BASE WORKING AREAS

The political situation at present in Nepal is dominated by the historical exercise of drafting a new national constitution. The decade long armed conflict between the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) against the Government of Nepal, together with the extraordinary mass movement of April 2006, resulted in the establishment of a Constitutional Assembly to develop the new constitution. During this period the entire nation,

including national and international development and donor agencies, have been involved in the constitution building process. Realizing the importance of the new constitution, most politically, socially, culturally and economically exploited ethnic groups, castes and gender groups have voiced their views for inclusion. Unfortunately the process to ensure safe political reconstruction has prolonged this difficult transitional period for the country.

There are several constraints and challenges in relation to the constitution building process. Political instability is one of the core reasons for the prolonged transitional period in Nepal, with fighting between political parties slowing down the drive to reconstruct the state and its laws. It is because of this that the Constituent Assembly, established in 2008, was unable to finish drafting a new constitution by the deadline of May 2010, and the political parties had to agree to extend the deadline by one further year. However, these events have meant that the political parties are increasingly losing the trust of the people.

As part of the constitution building process, most indigenous nationalities, marginalized communities and regionally 'backward' groups are hoping for their rights to be included in the new constitution. Their hopes, rights and dreams should be addressed, but the ongoing political turmoil in the nation means that their voices are often left unheard.

This situation of political 'ups and downs' has become a serious concern for the marginalized groups who are concerned that their voices could be ignored at this pivotal point in Nepal's history. Ethnic groups, organizations (including gender-based organisations) and communities are pressurizing the political parties to include their rights in the new structure of the state. Such groups are joining forces and finding unity in pursuing their agendas. Therefore almost all recent political activities have been centred on the national affairs of building the constitution.

At the field level, District Development Committees and Village Development Committees are dominated by political party representatives rather than fairly and democratically elected representatives of the people. Furthermore, underground armed groups actively terrorize local communities. Some political rights-based organizations, along with the

political parties, frequently overtake rallies, marches and strike programmes in the districts and directly obstruct development activities. During 2010 such national and regional level political movements resulted in restrictions on the freedom of state sectors, development organizations and service providers, including educational institutions and transportation. Similarly the agendas of ethnic-based organizations, struggling for their constituents' rights, have resulted in frequent strike programmes against state actors which have inadvertently affected development projects. Overall these localised political and ethnic struggles have had a detrimental effect on the lives of common people and have affected the timeframes of some of BASE's projects.

However, on the positive side, the complex political situation enveloping Nepal has had a transformative effect of improving political awareness within local communities. Such groups are now increasing their interest in political affairs, realising that their concerns which have remained unheard for centuries may now finally be acknowledged and hopefully addressed in the new constitution and political structure of the country.

GOVERNANCE OF THE ORGANIZATION

BASE has been implementing developmental projects with the financial assistance of development agencies since its establishment. The programmes are implemented by project staff, and supervision and monitoring is conducted by members of committees and sister organisations working at many different levels. These committees and sister organisations include: BASE central committee, district committees, area committees, village committees, a women's awareness committee, and a youth awareness committee. Each committee monitors the programmes at its' own level. In this structure there are 10,517 individuals holding formal positions who are directly involved in the organisation's work.

There are more than 200,000 general members in BASE. District committee level meetings are organized on a quarterly basis to share programme activities and review institutional development work. The organization also implements youth awareness programmes because of the importance youth plays in the developmental sector. Through central women awareness committees, seminars and meetings are

organized for women to involve them in development activities. Finally, BASE gives significant recognition and respect to Tharu traditional governance systems - bhalmansa/mahatau/badghar (village heads), guruwa (priests) and chirakiya (assistants to village heads) - because their support for BASE's work is vital in ensuring legitimacy, ownership and the long-term sustainability of our projects.

As well as programme supervision and monitoring, BASE's central committee generates organisational policies to maintain order within the organization. BASE has developed a strategic plan, an administrative policy, a financial manual, sanghari guidelines (BASE's social mobilisation guidelines), as well as specific sector policies. BASE amends these policies as required.

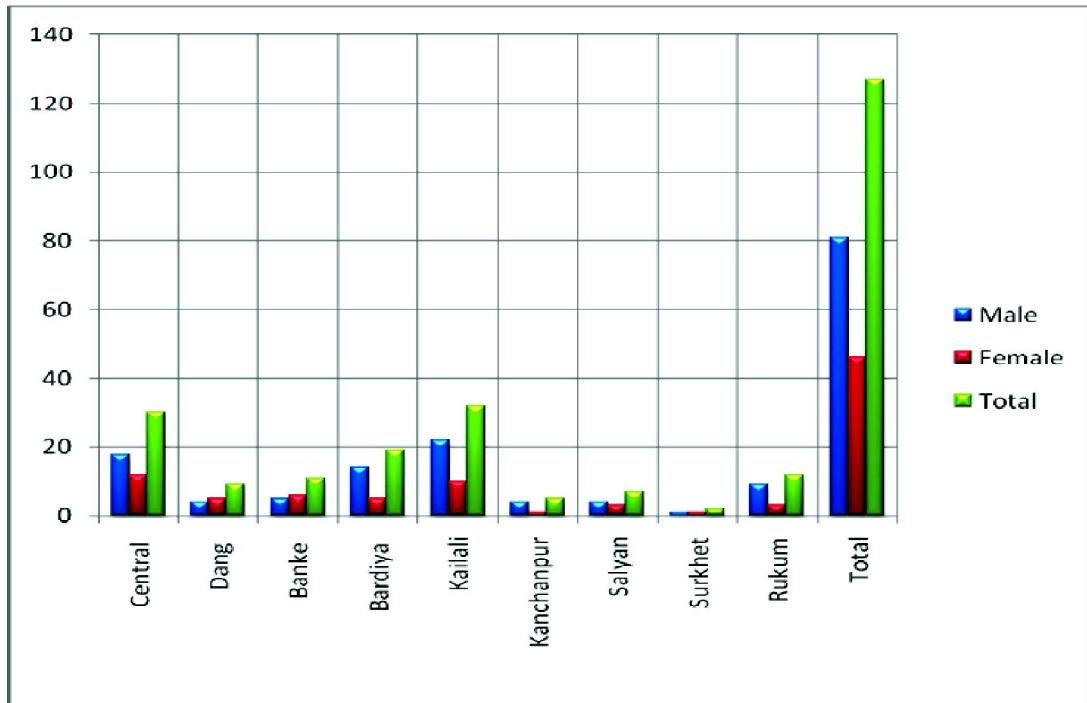
In order to ensure the timely management of our day to day work, BASE has formed a central management committee at the central level, and district management committees at district levels; both of these meet on a weekly basis.

Central management committee: The role of the central management committee is to provide strategic oversight to all programmes managed by BASE, as well as project and organizational structures.

Composition of central committee: BASE's central committee is made up of the following members:

1. Mr Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary - President
2. Mr Yagya Raj Chaudhary - Vice President
3. Mr Defu Lal Chaudhary - Secretary
4. Mr Dhurba Bahadur Shah - Joint Secretary
5. Mr Gopal Chaudhary - Treasurer
6. Ms Bhawana Shah - Member
7. Ms Jagmoti Chaudhary - Member
8. Ms Naina Devi Chaudhary - Member
9. Mr Maya Ram Chaudhary - Member
10. Mr Purna Bahadur Chaudhary - Member
11. Mr Man Bahadur Chaudhary - Member

Project structure: To implement and monitor ongoing projects, there are the following senior level officials working at the central level: Executive Director, Operational Manager, Central Level Programme Coordinator, Assistant Programme Coordinator, Accountant, and Office Assistant. At the district level there are the: District Programme Coordinators, Assistant District Coordinators, and Social Mobilizers, along with administrative officers. At the present time there are 127 staff, of which 80 are male and 47 are female.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

Children's assembly

The children's assembly was held with 150 participants from Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur on 28-29 September 2010. Children and child friendly village members were the major participants of the assembly. The participants, including staff, held a rally in the market with placards and banners. Children demanded their freedom with rights and dignity, as well as demanding access to a free and quality education.



▲ CA member inaugurating child assembly

Women's conference

The women's conference was held on 23-24 May 2010 in Dang. Five thousand women attended the conference from Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Salyan and Surkhet to build a national women's network. Three papers were presented by guest expert speakers on women's issues. Advocate Ms Radha Pandey presented her influential paper on violence against women.



▲ BASE President delivering speech

Mahataun conference

An historical Mahataun conference was held for three days on 17-19 December 2010 in Rajapur in Bardiya district. The chief guest, Honourable Deputy Prime Minister Mr Bijaya Kumar Gachhadar, inaugurated the programme and announced that

the new constitution will conserve the rights of Tharus and their customary law, along with other ethnic and indigenous peoples. More than 22,000 people from

Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Surkhet were participants at the conference.



▲ Conference inaugurated by Vice Primeminister

International literacy day celebration

BASE celebrated International Literacy Day and National Education Day jointly with the DEO in Gulariya, Bardiya. The objective of the programme was to highlight the importance of education, to inform people about library resources, and to introduce the library management system. All the participants of the programme observed the exhibited library materials. Participants of the programme were CDO, LDO, and Programme Officer of the DEO office, school supervisors, resource persons, teachers, students, political parties and NGOs.

Child labour rescued

This year BASE rescued 283 child labourers through the initiation of child friendly villages and child clubs. The rescued child labourers were rehabilitated with their family and provided with support from various agencies and organizations. Most of the children were given educational support such as scholarships, enrolment in schools, uniforms, bags, stationery etc. The supported children were able to access education and are now enjoying their legal rights.

Model school

This year BASE established six model schools. This has decreased the drop out percentage by 5%. Parents and students are attracted to the schools. The schools provide quality education in a friendly environment, and the students become more interested in reading and schooling.

PROGRAMMES

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD) PROJECT

Introduction

BASE implemented the ECD project in Kailali district in partnership with Save the Children and the District Education Office. Before starting the programme there was a low attendance rate of children in ECD centres. Classes were conducted without following ECD guidelines and modalities. Since the beginning of the project BASE supported quality improvements in ECD centres by: (i) providing capacity building training to facilitators and ECD management committees; (ii) providing learning materials in ECD centres; (iii) providing physical infrastructure material support in ECD centres; (iv) increasing the frequency of supervision and monitoring; and (v) improving the capability of ECD committees to explore new local funding sources. The project focussed on the 3-5 year age group of children. The project also tried to minimize discrimination (gender and caste) and to increase access to enrolment from all ethnic and marginalized groups who wished to use centres.

During 2010 BASE provided construction support for ECD centres in coordination with local communities and their needs. The support included technical support, skilled labour, financial support and raw materials (wood, sand, stone etc), whilst the local community provided free labour services.

ECD centre projects were conducted in 34 VDCs and two municipalities (Dhangadhi and Tikapur) in Kailali district. BASE always took lead responsibility for community-based ECD centres. However, based on a mutual understanding between the DEO, Save the Children and BASE, our responsibilities extended to support and monitor an additional 20 school-based ECD centres. Altogether there are now 335 community-based ECD centres which cover 23% of ECD aged children in the programme area.

The objectives of this programme were:

- Create opportunities for access to ECD centres, provide basic health facilities to ECD children, and improve the quality of ECDs in BASE working areas

ECD graduate children who were ready to join a school. In 2010, 4,290 children were enrolled at school in grade 1 and children also participated in learning activities using 'My Activity' book.

The key interventions of the programme were:

This year ECD management committee meetings were conducted on a quarterly basis and were facilitated by ECD supervisors. From a pool of 293 ECD centres, 423 management committee

ECD management committee quarterly sharing meeting, orientation and training

Before enrolling children in a formal school, BASE conducted school introduction events for

Children are enjoying an ECD centre ▶



members (280 female, 143 male) participated in the meetings. In BASE's experience, ECD centres can only be sustained when ECD management committees take their roles and responsibilities seriously. So a major purpose of these meetings was to investigate the main challenges facing ECD centres and the solutions to overcome these challenges. Furthermore, the meetings helped members understand in more detail their roles and responsibilities, including financial management, quality standards, monitoring procedures and supervision.

ECD management committee training was organized in June 2010. Altogether 34 (12 male and 22 female) ECD management committee members from 14 ECD centres participated in the training. To maintain quality in ECD centres, BASE organized a one-day orientation on school-based ECD centres for 20 school head teachers from 13 different schools. For the regular involvement of children in ECD centres, orientation sessions for parents and mothers' groups were organized at which 5,510 parents participated.

ECD facilitators training and kit material distribution

To enhance the skills and knowledge of the ECD facilitators, BASE conducted five days training on ECD centres in June 2010. Altogether, 21 facilitators (20 school-based and one community-based facilitator) participated in the training. The training was focused on the minimum standards of ECD centres including ECD conduction processes, six learning corners, and the importance of games, songs, stories and the preparation of local level materials. BASE distributed ECD kit materials to school-based ECD centres who received ECD refresher training. The kits included samples of play and educational materials such as children's building blocks, letter-cards and calendars.

Based on an annual survey conducted during 2010 by BASE, Save the Children and DEO Kailali, 100% of school-aged children (4,290 children in total) were enrolled at a government school from ECD centres in BASE project areas, and among them 98% went on to attend school regularly. 69% of ECD centres have maintained minimum standards expected of ECD centres, and all ECD centres received facilitator remuneration from the DEO. This demonstrates the success in terms of the sustainability of the programme. For more detailed



◀ ECD facilitators busy developing local material

PROGRAMMES

BASIC EDUCATION PROJECT

Introduction

BASE has been implementing a basic education project in 13 VDCs and a municipality (Dhangadhi) of Kailali district in partnership with Save the Children, and in close coordination and collaboration with the DEO Kailali. The project has been aimed at all ECD and school age children who are from ECD centres. It has also covered formal education up to primary level by ensuring access to quality education. This programme has been developed based on the global education programme framework and school sector reform Programme (SSRP) of Nepal so that the interventions help to achieve MDG#2 (universal primary education) by 2015.

The objectives of this programme are:

- An increased number of currently out of school children, especially girls, gaining access to education.
- Improved quality of primary and basic education in project working areas.
- Increased number of ECD/school children benefitting from basic health services from the government.
- Increase number of schools practicing SIP.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Child friendly schools (CFS)

BASE promotes the child friendly schools (CFS) package in 71 schools in Kailali district. A total number of 21,064 students (9,579 boys and 11,485

girls) directly benefitted from CFS this academic year. For the protection of child rights, BASE has formed a Child Rights Protection Group (CRPG) in each CFS implementing school. CRPG committee members are required to show their active participation for the implementation of the code of conduct and Monitoring Report and Response (MRR) system in CFSs. A high quality child friendly school includes the following components:

- Active teaching learning (ATL) method.
- School improvement plan (SIP).
- School health and nutrition (SHN).
- Child rights protection group (CRPG).
- Code of conduct.
- Functional school management committee (SMC).



Active teaching learning training to teachers

Active teaching learning methodology (ATLM) training was conducted in Sukhad Kailali to 18 teachers (12 male and 6 female). The training was facilitated by a resource trainer from Shreepur and Hashuliya. The main objective of the training was to improve the ATLM implementation process; selection, collection and management of educational teaching materials; class conduction as per child psychology and uses of different active learning methodologies in early grades; and to provide knowledge on ATLM through micro teaching practices. In addition the training included lectures, question and answer sessions, brainstorming, 'think pair share' exercises, peer group sharing, group discussions, problem solving, cooperative learning, integrated learning, presentations, games and demonstrations.

Orientation to child rights protection groups

BASE conducted a one day orientation programme for child rights protection groups. 797 members from 153 schools participated in the orientation programme. Child rights, responsibility towards children, and rules and regulations in relation to child protection were the major discussion items during the programme. The child rights protection groups prepared rules and regulations to be followed in the classroom and schools, as well as discussion suggestions for teachers. BASE also initiated monitoring, reporting, and the MRR system for violent cases in CFSs. BASE also conducted an orientation for School Health and Child Right Committee (SHCRC) members in 71 CFS schools working closely with the BASE School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programme.

SIP workshop for resource people

For the effective implementation of SIPs, BASE conducted a one day School Improvement Plan (SIP) workshop in Dhangadhi. BASE staff and 16 resource people participated in the programme. Resource people have been conducting SIP programmes in every school in Kailali district since the training. The main objective of the programme was to strengthen conceptual

knowledge about child rights and child friendly schools, and to develop the skills of the participants in relation to the SIP programme.

Sustainable plan development through SIPs in schools

This year BASE has supported schools to review their SIPs and helped them to prepare periodic plans. During this period BASE has reviewed meetings at 71 CFSs via resource people. Major objectives of SIPs were to develop systematic arrangements of school plans through direct involvement of local stakeholders; to develop practices on the implementation of decentralized policy at schools; to identify and solve genuine problems by local stakeholders (PTA, SMC, students, teachers and resource people); to improve quality education at schools; to develop the proper implementation of codes of conduct; to ensure child rights, teaching without violence, improvement in physical infrastructure and quality education; to maintain a close relationship between the community and school; and to acknowledge all stakeholders' roles and responsibilities.

Enrolment campaign

BASE conducted an enrolment campaign in coordination with the DEO and other likeminded organizations in Kailali district. An orientation was provided to women's groups, child clubs and BASE area committees. Different activities such as rallies and home visits were conducted under the enrolment campaign. This year 61,970 students

School enrollment campaigning by child clubs



from 24 VDCs were enrolled in 238 schools.

Free and compulsory education practice

For free and compulsory education practices, BASE organized working VDC selection in close coordination with the DEO. Five VDCs (Bauniya, Kotatulsipur, Dhansingpur, Pandaun and Khairala) were selected for free and compulsory education in Kailali district. The meetings were organized by the Chairman of the District Education Office, Kailali. To begin with, two VDCs (Kotatulsipur and Bauniya) announced that they would implement free and compulsory education under the auspices of the District Child Welfare Board (DCWB). During the VDC assembly they allocated financial resources for free and compulsory education. During the meeting, district education committees, political party representatives and concerned NGOs extended their support for free and compulsory education. Sixteen schools from two VDCs prepared action plans for implementation. BASE provided financial support for free and compulsory education in partnership with DEOs and VDCs by focusing on children who are out of school, minimizing the ratio of drop outs, and extending support for the practical implementation of free and compulsory education.

Results

- A code of conduct was developed and is followed by all CFSs.
- Active Teaching Learning practices have been implemented in all CFSs.



▲ Workshop: free and compulsory Education

- 97% out of 71 schools have their own SIP.
- Sixteen schools from two VDCs have declared free and compulsory education for primary level education in 2010.

Sponsorship Management Programme

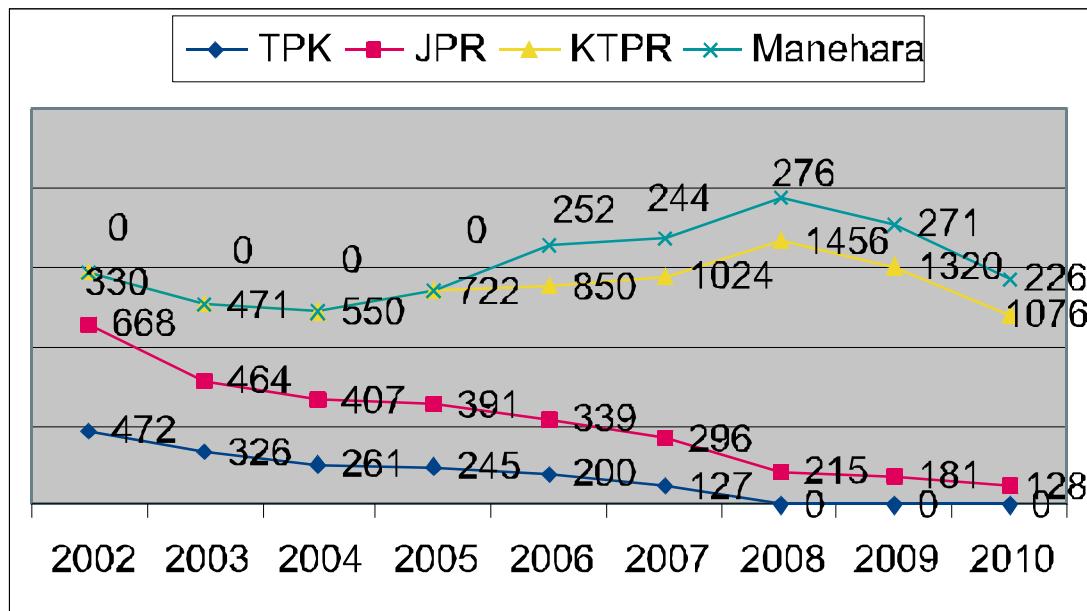
BASE has been running its sponsorship management project in Kailali district since 1995. Its main objective is to bring long term sustainable and positive transformation to the lives of children through its integrated community development programme which is known as the Common Approach for Sponsorship Programme (CASP). This programme is being implemented in 13 VDCs of Kailali district and Dhangadhi municipality. It has encouraged the overall development of the children. In 2010 a total of 1,430 children (704 boys



Annula family update event ►

and 726 girls) were eligible to get support from two VDCs and a municipality.

Status of sponsored children:



Cooperative member increasing campaign

BASE has formed two women's cooperatives at freed kamaiya settlements; Manhera and Srilanka. In the beginning BASE formed women's saving and credit groups which started saving and credit practices for their self reliance. They then formed and registered women's saving and credit cooperatives in the District Cooperative Office in Dhangadhi, Kailali. At the beginning of the cooperative registration there were only 50 women in two cooperatives, but by the end of 2010 there were 147 women members in two cooperatives. These cooperative members are the parents of child members of child clubs and are therefore providing support to child club activities.



▲ Meeting of cooperative members

OPPORTUNITY SCHOOLS PROJECT

Introduction

BASE along with World Education Inc and CERID conducted a situational analysis for a proposed project in Dang and Banke districts. Two VDCs from Banke (Bajapur and Fattepur) and two VDCs from Dang district (Duruwa and Manpur) were selected for the situation analysis. The overall purpose of the situational analysis was:

- To find out what interventions have been successfully used in Dang and Banke to reach the Banyan Tree Foundation's (BTF's) expected outcomes. These expected outcomes are: out of school children's access to education; disadvantaged/Previously out of school children staying in school to complete secondary school; disadvantaged/Previously out of school children meeting or surpassing national learning standards; disadvantaged/Previously out of school children developing skills and values to prepare them to be economically productive and socially engaged; girls and boys demonstrating equal progress; and governments, local organizations, communities and schools having the ability to carry out effectively their roles and responsibilities in furthering education for disadvantaged/Previously-out of school children.
- To determine which of these tested interventions and what other new interventions will be feasible in the proposed target areas, and in what combinations based on the existing services and capacity.
- To understand who are the priority children in the proposed project areas and what is preventing them from attending school, and then staying there through secondary school and attaining real learning outcomes that will allow them to be economically productive and socially engaged.
- Using the above information to design the project by matching what is found out about priority target groups, priority grades and factors preventing access learning achievements in target areas with the interventions that have proven effective in addressing these factors and that appear feasible to implement in the proposed areas.

To achieve the objectives, five research areas were separated out to make sure the situational analysis covered the range of information needed.

Research area 1: Investigating interventions that have demonstrated efficacy in reaching the proposed projects.

Research area 2: Investigating existing services in target areas, potential for coordination and collaboration and feasibility of implementing in target areas the tentative intervention recommendation emerging from research area 1.

Research area 3: Investigating characteristics and number of children not in school.

Research area 4: Investigating reasons for non-enrolment, school drop out and non completion of secondary school.

Research area 5: Investigating learning achievements, education quality and whether schools develop appropriate skills and values for children to be economically productive and socially engaged.

To meet the research areas, different questionnaires and tools were developed, and information was collected through interviews and focus group discussions. District level stakeholders, school children, out of school children, parents, teachers, SMC/PTA members, CLC/NFE/OLC facilitators, community leaders, I/NGO representatives and government bodies participated during the meetings and interviews.

The situational analysis took place from December 15, 2010 to January 4, 2011 at the community and district level. The research team will prepare a report of their findings at the national level, and the proposed project will be designed accordingly.

EDUCATION FOR FREEDOM PROJECT (EFP)

Introduction

With the technical and financial support of Action Aid Nepal, BASE implemented the EFP project in six VDCs and municipalities in Bardia district. The project focused on model education, awareness raising, human resource development, community empowerment, cooperation and networking, and a monitoring and evaluation programme in 41 schools where children of ex-kamaiya, poor and marginalized communities attend.

The main objective of the programme was to ensure access and equal rights for free and quality education to freed kamaiyas, landless and marginalized children.

The key interventions of the programme were:

School enrolment campaign

In coordination with the DEO and other like-minded organizations, BASE organized enrolment campaigns with the objective to raise awareness for community people regarding education and the importance of school enrolment. During the campaigning 2,344 school children participated. 201 school children (100 boys and 101 girls) enrolled in schools as a result of this.

Teaching learning materials support

BASE organized an interaction programme in 20 schools by inviting the parents in the project working VDCs. The purpose of the interaction was to persuade parents and teachers to support local teaching learning materials in schools. It helped parents to develop the skills of making local teaching materials and to understand their importance. Nine hundred and thirty-four participants (503 male and 431 female) were involved in this. This was a sustainable and cost effective way to develop educational materials at the local level. It also reflects local indigenous skills and technology to promote relevant and practical teaching learning methods in schools. For more details see Annex-3.

Material development workshop

Child-centred teaching learning materials development training was conducted for five days. The training was organized in seven different places.

One hundred and fifty-eight teachers (72 female and 86 male) actively participated. The main objective of the project was to develop teachers' skills for the development of local teaching materials and to create a child friendly environment in schools. For more detail see Annex-4.

Model school promotion

BASE developed six model schools in Bardia district. They are: Shree Trishakti Primary School Kamalpur, Shree BishwoJyoti Primary School Kunaithi, Shree Saraswoti Primary School Neulapur, Shree Himalaya Primary School Mirchaiya and Shree Janata Primary School Balati. Among these schools Trishakti Primary School Kamalpur, Shree BishwoJyoti Primary School Kunaithi and Shree Saraswoti Primary School Neulapur were awarded best model schools by the District Education Board, Bardia. Parents and children are now attracted towards



Find your feet senior ▶
officials observing a
model school



model schools because their teachers have been teaching in a child friendly learning environment with modern techniques.

Additionally, 35 schools are in the process of being recognized as model schools and are providing support as feeder schools. The indicators for model schools have been developed by BASE and the DEO of Bardia by accessing technical support from IFCD, Kathmandu. The impact of the programme is that the drop out percentage has been decreased by 5% during the last year. Similarly, teachers are trained on quality and modern teaching and learning methods; children who have been studying in the model schools have sound discipline; SMCs and PTAs have regularly organized best practice sharing meetings focusing on quality education; children obtain high grades in examinations; and child friendly methods are being applied in all the schools. The main objective of the model school was to develop them as learning centres by using a modern teaching system. The DEO is in the process of

replicating these model schools in other VDCs in Bardia district.

Best practice sharing, meetings and networking

Meetings were held between SMCs, Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) and the school head masters. The main objective of the meetings was to share learning and to make schools accountable and responsible towards their duties. SMCs, PTAs, teachers, local government agencies and community members actively participated in the meetings which took place on a monthly basis. For sharing best practice at the VDC level, a network was established in six VDCs. Municipality and resource centre level meetings were organized regularly at which 137 participants (108 male and 29 females) participated. They have now started to develop a system in their VDCs for sustainable practices of learning and sharing. For more details see in Annex-2.

SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SEDP)

Introduction

With the financial support of Mrs Walli and Mr Volkar Klein, the sustainable education development programme was launched in Bardiya district in 2010. The programme has provided poor and marginalized children with education support.

The objective of the programme is to:

Improve education systems and provide quality education opportunities to deprived community children.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Child friendly teaching learning

BASE organized six days child friendly teaching learning training to 13 teachers (5 male and 8 female) in Bardiya. The objective of the training was to provide child friendly environment techniques and knowledge to the teachers. Since the training, teachers have been running their classes in a friendly environment.

Child centred educational learning materials development training

BASE organized child centred educational materials development training for six days in Gulariya, Bardiya. The objective of the training was to provide awareness on child centred educational learning development, and for teachers to make teaching learning materials in their classes. Fifteen female teachers participated in the training. Since the training, teachers have been conducting their classes using teaching learning material tools.

Scholarship and teacher support

BASE has been providing scholarship support to those students who moved from Sunrise Boarding school and are studying in Balmandir. Ninety-nine students (47 boys and 52 girls) got scholarship support this year. Similarly, 61 students (35 boys and 26 girls) studying in Bageshwori School got the same support, such as uniforms, bags, sweaters and notebooks. BASE supported two additional teachers in joining Balmandir Primary School in 2010.



▲ Child friendly class observation by Volker

Infrastructure support to schools

BASE provided school infrastructure support to two schools; Balmandir School and Gulariya School. Through this support the schools constructed two classroom buildings. Likewise, Biswajoti Primary School Rajipur, Kunaihi got support for renovation work, and in both schools the community and SMC provided matching funds to complete the project. Through this support, 810 school children have benefited. This support has helped to reduce inadequate classrooms. Two hundred and sixty school children have benefited directly from Balmandir School and 550 school children have benefited from Biswajoti Primary School, Rajipur.

New class room construction in Bardiya



PROGRAMMES

PROTECTING NEPALESE CHILDREN FROM BONDED LABOUR THROUGH EDUCATION (PeNCLE) PROGRAMME

Introduction

BASE with financial support from Anti Slavery International (ASI) has been implementing the Protecting Nepalese Children from Bounded Labour through Education (PeNCLE) programme in mid and far western districts, namely Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur. The programme began in October 2010 and will continue until September 2015. The overall objective of the programme is to break the cycle of discrimination and bondage by improving access to education and consequently livelihood opportunities for ex-kamaiya children. The project has been piloting a comprehensive framework to access discrimination-free education for the target children. The ex-kamaiya children are receiving remediating education using courses designed in liaison with local NGOs. Following this, those children under 14 will be enrolled in government schools, and those over 14 will receive vocational training provided by BASE and at state-run vocational institutes.

The major objectives of the programme are:

- To assist the Nepalese government in committing publicly to providing quality education and vocational training for all children of former bonded labourers; and establishing a time-bound action plan for that purpose supported by the international development community.
- To make local authorities and communities aware of bonded labour and the rights of children of former bonded labourers, and in doing so combat discrimination against these children and thereby provide a protective and inclusive educational environment for them.
- To make parents fully aware of the impact of sending their children to schools, including the benefits for these children and their families.
- To provide basic informal education to 1,000 children in Nepal, of which 500 will attend formal education, and the remaining 500 (over 14 years of age) will attend vocational training, thus reducing the risk of these children being forced into bondage.
- To develop at least 120 remedial education teachers in five years to provide direct educational provision to the children of bonded labourers. The teachers will contribute to awareness-raising activities at the community level.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Programme planning meeting

The overall project orientation has been carried out by senior officials of Anti Slavery International, BASE and Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC). A meeting was organized to discuss overall project activities, administrative process as well as financial procedures. The meeting was held in the INSEC regional offices in Nepalganj and was facilitated by the ASI South Asia Coordinator, Mr Krishna Upadhyaya. A discussion was held on the NFE class and its course content. The discussion considered each activity regarding vocational training, its possibilities, probabilities and challenges, as well as its financial expenditure procedures, monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The meeting took place over two days from 25-26 October 2010.

Non formal education centre (NFE) site selection

The site selection process was carried out by BASE senior management members using specific criteria. A total of 10 Non-Formal Education Centres were selected to launch the non formal education classes in the ex-kamaiya communities. Three centres in particular have been selected in Kailali district due to the large numbers of ex-kamaiya families in the area. Similarly two NFE centres were selected in each of the following districts: Kanchanpur, Banke and Bardia. Regarding the low numbers of out of school children in Dang district, just one NFE centre has been selected to launch the NFE class. For more details see Annex-5.



◀ Community meeting facilitating by programme coordinator

NFE teacher facilitation training (training of trainers TOT)

BASE and INSEC, under the auspices of the PeNCLE project, jointly organized seven days' NFE facilitation training. The training was organized to support remedial teachers to launch NFE centres in the project target districts. In total, 29 teachers participated from 10 different districts, namely, Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur (for which BASE was the lead partner), and Bajura, Bajhang, Baitadi, Dailekh and Doti (for which INSEC was the lead partner). During the training several non formal education practices were discussed with the participants. Basically, the training emphasized micro teaching practices based on the Chameli book (a non formal education textbook), and the course content prepared by BASE was designed for out of school ex-kamaiya children.

The training focused on child friendly teaching learning methods which the participants found very inspiring. The training facilitators were hired based on their expertise of non-formal education sectors. Mr Bikiran Gautam and Mr Katakraj Sijapati facilitated the seven days training. The training was organized from 27th October to 2nd November 2010 in Nepalganj, Banke.

Community meetings on NFE centres

Community meetings were organized with ex-kamaiya communities before enrolling children at NFE centres in each district. The respective BASE district coordinators and the concerned teachers attended the meetings in each district. The meetings were organized to orientate parents and community leaders in the NFE concept, as well as ensuring that stakeholders understood that the NFE centres would

need to be run under the joint responsibility of both BASE and the community. During the meetings, BASE district committees briefed attendees on the overall programme objective. For each NFE centre, management committees have been formed with equal participation of both men and women. A code of conduct has been developed for the programming organization and local communities to ensure the full participation of children in NFE classes, as well as a successful overall programme.

Non formal education classes

Following the selection process for NFE centres, 10 NFE centres have started operating in ex-kamaiya communities using data for out of school children. The classes began on 20 November 2010 and will run for six months. NFE class participants have been selected from amongst ex-kamaiya children who were deprived formal education. The concept of NFE classes is to provide remedial education to out school children and enrol them in formal education. Children under 14 years will join formal educational institutes after the NFE classes, and children over 14 years will be enrol in vocational training. Altogether 217 ex-kamaiya children (116 girls and 101 boys) who were out of school are now enrolled in six-month remedial education NFE classes.



◀ NFE centre

PROGRAMMES

READING ROOM PROGRAMME

Introduction

In partnership with Room to Read Nepal, BASE has been implementing the Reading Room Programme since 15 February 2009 in Bardiya district. To create a reading environment in schools, BASE has been providing educational materials such as educational toys, books and maps. In 2009, 36 libraries were established, whereas in 2010, students were able to benefit from a total of 37 libraries. The programme has covered Belawa, Dhadhawar, Motipur, Mainapokhar, Sorahawa, Jamuni, Kalika, Mohammadpur, Deudhakala, Magaragadi, Baniyabhar, Baganaha, Dhodhari, Neulapur, Shivpur, Thakurdwara, Suryapatiwa, Madhela and Gulariya municipalities.

The main objectives of this programme are:

- Provide access to library resources for school students and teachers.
- Develop a habit of reading amongst students and teachers.
- Promote literacy awareness in the Reading Room schools and in the Reading Room working districts.
- Improve the use library resources for regular study and research.

Key interventions of the programme are:

Orientation for new schools and meetings with SMCs

During this year meetings with school management committees and teachers were organized in 46 schools. The purpose of the meetings was to set up libraries, and to understand management committees' and

teachers' intentions and willingness regarding the setting up of libraries. After the meetings BASE field staff recommended to the management that schools should be flexible in ensuring the appropriate setting up of a library. Depending on the commitment of school teams, library support packages were finalized in the schools and BASE provided the necessary books and furniture, along with LMT and LAT training. Two teachers have been appointed as librarians in each school. Thirty seven libraries have been supported this year in total.

Sensitization meetings were organized with the objective to review and analyse the pros and cons of libraries in schools, the challenges of running a school library, to share best practice, to find out the best ways of managing libraries, and to draw up lists of the most appropriate books for libraries. The participants at the meetings were SMC members, school teachers, students, PTA members and other library stakeholders.



School library in Bardiya ▶



▲ DEO of Bardiya observing school library

Programme orientation was organised in meetings taking place at the cluster level. The purpose of the meetings were to make formal agreements with schools in terms of their level of formal library support, orientation in relation to the Reading Room programme, and to ensure the head master and SMC members were fully aware of their roles and responsibilities. Over the last year, meetings were held in Baganaha, Gulariya and Bangadi resource centres. During the meetings, 37 head masters and 37 SMC chairpersons from 37 schools participated.

Library management refresher training

During this year library management refresher training has been organized for 32 librarian teachers from 16 schools. The purpose of the training was to: share feedback from last year's LMT training; discuss problems arising as part of the library management process; share ideas on effective library management systems; raise issues in relation to technical aspects of library management during the implementation process of establishing a library; book binding; disaster management and sustainability; use of library resources; ideas for ways to increase the number of books being checked-out; proper record keeping; and other challenges and solutions.

Furniture shipment for libraries

BASE provided furniture support to 25 reading rooms, including one new construction. According to the agreement, a furniture supplier took responsibility to provide furniture to the schools. The target of the programme was to provide furniture to 37 schools. In addition to this, a further target of

the programme was to set up libraries in 37 schools including stationary materials, books, book shelves and other furniture. The books were distributed to Shanoshree, Magaragadi, Mainapokhar, Bangadi, Kakaura, Baganaha and Madhela resource centres, including Gulariya municipality. All resource centres have received income for this purpose.

Library management training (LMT)

Basic library management training was conducted for new school teachers. The objective of the training was to highlight the definition, the importance and the use of libraries, and to understand the roles and responsibilities of the librarian and the school team. During the training the participants were introduced to a technical book management processing system to support teachers' capacity to manage libraries. The training was completed as per the plan and all 74 school library teachers participated in the training. As a result of the training the library teachers were better able to manage libraries effectively.

Library day celebration

BASE celebrated library day by campaigning to open 17 new libraries. The relevant schools were the guests at the ceremony. Other guests included the DEO, DDC, VDC, journalists, BASE, Room to Read, Parents, PTA, SMC members and students. The libraries were inaugurated by DEO representatives in most of the schools, and in a few instances by BASE members, VDC and other government agencies. In the ceremony all invited guests spoke of their appreciation for the libraries. Community members were informed about the importance of libraries through speeches given by guests, as well as by their direct observations of the libraries.

Library activity training

Library activity training was conducted for new schools during 2010. The main theme of the training was to inform librarians about the use of text books in libraries. The training was conducted over three events during which 74 librarians participated from 37 schools. The objectives of the training was to inform librarians about library materials; to facilitate teachers and librarians to better handle school children with different needs and abilities; to motivate and attract students and teachers to use library resources; to create an environment for active participation of students; and to help children to create new ideas.

HELPING VULNERABLE NEPALI CHILDREN SUCCEED IN EDUCATION PROJECT

Introduction

BASE has been implementing Helping Vulnerable Nepali Children Succeed in Education, also known as 'New Path, New Step' and 'Brighter Future' programmes in Kanchanpur and Kailali districts with the financial and technical support of World Education Inc. The programme is being carried out in eleven VDCs - Beldadi, Rautelibichwa, Rampurbilaspur, Laxmipur, Shreepur, Pipladi, Dekhatbhuli, Krishnapur, Pathariya and Munuwa and Jhalari - as well as in Bhimdatnagarpalika Municipality of Kanchanpur district, Urma, Munuwa, Pathraiya VDCs and Tikapur municipality of Kailali district.

The objectives of the programme are:

- Enhance quality education access to child labourers and vulnerable children.
- Build the capacity of the community to address educational needs of child labourers and vulnerable children.
- Promote a national policy regarding education to make a direct impact on child labour and vulnerable children.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Girls access to education (GATE) classes

The main objectives of the programme are to provide education and to empower 10-16 year old illiterate girls and adolescents to enrol in school/formal education. Under the Brighter Future programme, 16 GATE classes were carried out for 247 participants. Two hundred and twenty-nine girls completed the course, while 18 were unable to complete due to various reasons.

Out of school girls attending a GATE class ➤

Under the Helping Vulnerable Nepali Children Succeed in Education programme, seven GATE classes were conducted in five VDCs - Rampurbilaspur, Katan, Beldadi, Baibaha and Chauwanni - targeting girls between the ages of 10-14 years, particularly those who are out of school and working as child labourers. There were 132 female participants. Similarly in Kailali district the number of GATE class participants was 148.

After the conduction of GATE classes, participants were able to read and write fluently, they realised and understood the importance of education and were able to share their problems openly with their parents.

Seven days basic training for GATE class facilitators and supervisors was conducted in Dhangadhi in Kailali from 11-17 July 2010. Seven female facilitators



and a female supervisor participated the training. The training was conducted to enhance the capacity of the participants.

SEEP classes

SEEP classes were organized targeting children involved in the worst forms of child labour aged between 14 and 18 years, those who have completed non-formal education, or those who have dropped out from schools. The classes ran for 12 months, during which the first six months were taken up



▲ SEEP class

with self-employment topics based on a tailor-made curriculum. For the remaining six months, livelihood training was provided to the participants for their businesses. SEEP participants were provided an aggregate amount of Nrs 6,000 (83 US\$) per centre to support the training. There were 84 participants in total (80 girls and 4 boys) in four classes. In Kailali district 101 young people (86 girls and 15 boys) were involved in SEEP classes.

After running the classes, participants began earning regular income. They understood the importance of the money they had earned, as well as the importance of reading and writing fluently.

Our learning centre (OLC)

Six OLC classes were carried out in six VDCs (Krishanpur, Pipladi, Jhalari, Laxmipur, Rampurbilspur, and Shreepur) of Kanchanpur district under the Helping Vulnerable Nepali Children Succeed in Education programme. The OLC package was designed to target those children who had been enrolled in school after graduation from non-formal education classes, as well as out of school children. The objective of the OLC was to

provide the opportunity to continue their education, and prevent them from dropping out. The classes were conducted for three hours each day, before and after school hours. Students from classes 2 to 8 attended the OLC classes. There were 311 participants (217 girls and 94 boys) from six centres. After nine months the classes were handed over to the community for continuation. To help with the management of classes, teaching accessories were given to each centre.

Bridging classes

Ten bridging classes were conducted for graduate girls from GATE classes through the Brighter Future programme. The main objective of the classes was to provide opportunities for a friendly school environment in preparatory class before enrolling in formal education at school. One hundred and seventy-seven children were enrolled in the classes that started on 12 March and continued until 29 May 2010. More details are given in Annex-6.

Modular classes

Modular classes were designed to meet the learning needs of children working in worst forms of child labour. It is an initiative developed under the Brighter Future programme with a mission to create educational opportunities for such children and help them to become mainstreamed in formal education. Illiterate children (girls and boys) at grade 1 and 2, as well as drop out children between the ages of 10-14, were considered eligible for this course.

The curriculum was divided into three levels; basic, intermediate and advanced levels. The duration for basic, intermediate and advanced level was 5.5 months, 3.5 months and 5.5 months respectively. In Kailali district, 265 children (196 girls 69 boys) were enrolled in the Modular class under the Helping Vulnerable Nepali Children Succeed in Education Project.

Moduar class ▶



In the beginning there were 163 participants, but 28 dropped out because some of them got married and migrated to other VDCs. Altogether there were 125 participants (19 male and 106 female) attending regularly.

Family support

The family support programme was designed to provide economic opportunities for the families of those children involved in the worst forms of child labour, and who were most likely to drop out of school due to low family income. The ideal way of providing family support is to support families in gaining regular income so as to afford to be able to send their children to school, rather than having to send their children out to work. Therefore, target family members were put into family support groups through which they regularly had meetings to support them in saving money and earning income. The aim of such groups is to mobilize members into saving money in a systematic way. The groups do this through training members in financial management and livelihoods.

Four groups have been formed so far and there are 10 members in each group. Nrs 7,000 (US\$ 100) has been provided to each group as a revolving fund. Group members have the right to decide whether to invest the fund jointly or individually. After the formation of a family support group the members

start saving collectively. Juneli Saving Group in Dekhatbhuli-9 has been collecting Nrs 20 on a monthly basis and they have collected Nrs 939 in total so far, likewise Pargati Saving Group Jhalari-4 Naukhari Nayamukti has been collecting Nrs 10 each month and now they have collected Nrs 300. Sunaulo Saving Group Bhimdattanagar -2, Ultakham has been saving Nrs 10 per month and they have collected Nrs 550 in total, and Himchuli Jhalari-4, Pariphanta has been saving Nrs 10 monthly, and now they have collected Nrs 500 in total. For more details see Annex-7.

With the family support programme, 100 people (21 female and 79 male) saved Nrs 3,250 (US\$ 45.13) in Kailali district during 2010. Each person saved Nrs 10 (0.13 cent) per month. Three days of group leadership and management training was organized for Family Support Groups on 29-31 October 2010 in Kanchanpur district. There were nine participants (eight women from family support saving groups and a supervisor) who attended the training. The training was facilitated by the programme coordinator of BASE. The participants included presidents, secretaries and treasurers of the saving groups. After the training, participants were able to understand and adopt the basic/fundamental concepts of saving and credit practices. For more details see Annex-8.

LITERACY BOOST PROJECT

Introduction

BASE has been conducting 50 literacy boost sessions - known as reading camps - in 29 villages in Kailali district. At the beginning of this project volunteers were selected (padhai bikas facilitators). The volunteers took on responsibilities such as leading reading camps, organizing community meetings and keeping records of the children and the utilization of educational materials. There were 22 female and 96 male volunteers in the programme. BASE organized meetings and orientation sessions for the literacy boost programme in both Bauniya and Kotatulsipur VDCs for two days on 30-31 August 2010; there were 34 participants (ECD facilitators or expert volunteers) in total. The meetings were facilitated by volunteers. The objective of the orientation was to refresh all the facilitators in community awareness, reading camps, reading for the children and other activities.

It is important to note that this was a pilot programme, and the objective of the programme was to create a suitable learning environment for children's effective studying, to encourage everyone (including children and older people) to study, and to teach children effectively through stories, games and using teaching materials which are locally made.

The key interventions of the programme were:

School effectiveness survey

Before starting this programme a school effectiveness survey was carried out to ascertain the current level of achievements of the children involved, including reading fluency and the reading environment in the home. The main objective of assessment was to identify the current educational level of children at school and home so as to help the teachers improve their practices. The survey was completed in all eight schools between 20 September and 24 October 2010. The first phase was implemented in Kotatulsipur and Bauniya VDC. BASE Kailali selected eight enumerators from two VDCs, and a one-day orientation session was organized for them. All in all, 177 students and 27 household surveys from different villages were completed.

Training to reading camp volunteers

Five days of training for reading camp volunteers was organized in November 2010 in Kotatulsipur and Bauniya. There were 42 participants (nine male and 33 female) from Kotatulsipur, and 78 participants (44 male 34 female) from Bauniya. The training was to refresh the knowledge of all volunteers. Teaching methods including literacy boost, materials usage, methods of helping community members improve children's

studying, and creating a favourable environment, were discussed during the training.

Community orientation

In November 2010, BASE launched a one-day orientation at Simarana village at which 72 participants attended (22 male and 50 female). The orientation included the importance of the community sustaining reading camps and supporting parents to help their children learn. Community members responded positively to programme activities.

Story telling by
children to his sister -
▼ Literacy boost prog



Reading camp in ▶
 Kailali


Similarly, in November 2010, BASE organized a training session for teachers in the schools on literacy boost. 30 teachers (13 male and 17 female) from Bauniya Raghunath higher secondary school participated.

With the implementation of the programme, community members are being more creative than they were previously; they are making new teaching materials and applying new methods of teaching

practices. There has been good coordination between school teachers and volunteers. Children have been showing their interest in reading and are being more conscious about sanitation. The students have been encouraging other friends to read books and to join the reading camps together with them. Parents have been showing more interest towards the education of the children and teaching their children new methods.

 Community ▶
 interaction


FREEDOM FOR CHILD LABOUR PROGRAMME (FCLP)

Introduction

BASE with the financial support from Banyan Tree Foundation has implemented the Freedom for Child Labour Programme. The programme is being implemented in five districts: Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. It covers an area of more than two hundred villages in these districts. The programme is especially focused on advocacy as well as social mobilization. Hence BASE is implementing an innovative concept of Child Friendly Villages (CFV): a tool of changing communities into child labour free societies. Child labour, school drop outs and out of school children are the major beneficiaries of the project, and other children and their parents are secondary beneficiaries.

The objective of the programme is to eliminate child labour practices by forming child friendly villages to ensure that all children are attending school.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Survey and CFV formation/reformation

BASE carried out a survey in all 15 VDCs where it has 244 child friendly villages. Data collected to identify the status of children in the villages included: the number going / not going to school, drop out children, and child labourers (girls and boys). Data was collected from 16,915 households among 104,557 people in all FCLP project working districts in the villages. The findings showed that 34,380 children were going to school, 4,039 children were not going to school, there were 1,350 drop out children, and 771 children working as child labourers. More specific data is given in Annex-9.

Child organization formation and reformation

The child organizations that were based in urban areas have been reformed and relocated to the other urban areas where most children were found working in owner's houses.

Three child organizations of Dang, Kailali and Kanchanpur have been reformed and relocated in other areas, ie, Lamahi,

Tikapur and Belauri areas of respective districts. A child organization committee has been formed consisting of 13 members including both girls and boys.

The main aim for the formation of child organizations is to create unity among child labourers, enhance their capacity, and make them aware of their roles and responsibilities. Subsequently the organizations identify child labourers, their living status in their employer's homes and their use of child rights through their membership of a child organization.



Training of trainers to project staff and committee members

BASE organized a seven-day training of trainer programme at its training centre in Chakhaura Dang to enhance the capacity of community activists and to develop them as master trainers so as to conduct training in the community independently. There were a total of 31 participants from five districts: Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. A basic and practical-based training methodology was applied through presentations, role play and group discussions etc. The training content was focussed on concepts of CFV, leadership, advocacy and presentation skills.

After receiving this training, the community activists were better able to conduct training in the community. They provided training to CFV committees, child clubs and other local stakeholders.

Training on leadership and advocacy to child parliaments

In order to enhance the capacity of members of child clubs, BASE organized training on the child friendly village concept, advocacy in child rights, leadership development and presentation skills. Child activists that had undertaken the training of trainers course provided this training in the community. A total of 20 training events took place: six events in Dang, three events in Banke, three events in Bardiya, four events in Kailali, and four events in Kanchanpur were organized for the child club members. Eight hundred and seventy-eight children participated from different ethnic groups.

Advocacy officer conducting leadership training to child clubs



Training to CFVs, pressure groups and teachers

BASE organized 21 training events to CFV members, members of pressure groups, teachers and intellectuals about the concept of child friendly villages, leadership and management, and advocacy in five districts: Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. This training was facilitated by the BASE FCLP programme team. Most of the training was conducted in close cooperation with VDC staff and community members, so the training was conducted either in a community building or in a training/meeting hall of a VDC. The main purpose of the training was to enhance and build the capacity of child friendly village members in leadership skills in relation to the CFV concept. Two days' training were conducted with active participation from a diverse community.

Skill development and vocational training to child labourers

Vulnerable children that have been rescued but are above the school going age were supported in skills development and vocational training, as per their interests and market access. Children were supported with close cooperation of government offices such as the District Education Office, District Child Welfare Board and other organizations. Three children were sent to Jyoti Training Centre Pokhara. This training supported older children to develop skills and knowledge that will benefit them for earning an income, and therefore also support their siblings' education. After completing the training they got support to find jobs to improve their income generation capacity and prevent them from returning to slavery. More specific data is given in Annex-10.

Awareness campaign

In 2010 an awareness campaign was conducted in all of BASE's five working districts among child friendly villages. BASE organized these campaigns to raise awareness of child labour issues and ensure the government fulfil their roles and responsibilities, ie, the rehabilitation of child labourers, amendments to policy with regards child rights, and free as well as quality education for child labourers. In each of these campaigns the presence of CFV members, children, political leaders, VDC secretaries, stakeholders, parents and teachers was important. They discussed issues of children on an open platform and many ideas were shared. They also



◀ Demonstration of the child love blanket

shared a common understanding with each of the participants being committed to the elimination of child labour. The people also learnt about CFV and its approach towards the elimination of child labour. Since the campaign, parents became more sensitive about educating their children, schools gave more space for children to get an education, and CFV members and child clubs actively got involved in developing their villages. More specific data is given in Annex-11.

Evidence research in CFVs

During 2010 research was carried out in all five districts. Two CFVs were selected in each district for this purpose. The first one-day meeting was organised in Nepalganj and involved the research team and BASE representatives, however studies subsequent to this have been carried out by the research teams by themselves. The first study was carried out jointly in two villages of Banke district, it involved CFV members, children, and teachers. The follow-up study involved a meeting and discussion with all stakeholders. The same process was followed for all districts. The research was carried out by Innovative Forum for Community Development (IFCD) from Kathmandu, led by Mr Prakash Singh Adhikari, the president of IFCD, along with Mr Bishnu Karki, Education Specialist and Professor. The study helped to outline the impact of CFVs in communities and their achievements to date. It also highlighted the way forward in terms of laws and policies for Nepal. The effect of the CFV programme in five districts was

assessed by comparing the current status of children against baseline information, and also using annual progress reports. In other words, changes in terms of children's status from the time of the baseline data in 2007, and children's statuses in 2009/10, were used to demonstrate the impact of the CFV programme and its activities.

General awareness about child rights and children's wellbeing was another area where a change was discernible as an effect of the CFV programme. It is noteworthy to mention that, as a signatory to CRC, it is the government's responsibility to promote awareness of child rights amongst all its citizens. Nonetheless, the CFV programme implemented by an NGO, has widely impacted upon child rights and children's wellbeing as a major concern for parents and guardians in the CFV communities.

Another area explored included changes in people's perceptions about children and their activities. Parent's apathy and carefree attitudes towards children in rural communities is not uncommon in Nepal, and is seen as one of the reasons for children being out of school. Therefore, children's out of school status and parent's and community member's perceptions towards children in their communities were assessed.

Interaction workshop

An interaction workshop was organized at VDC levels to inform the approach of BASE and child friendly

villages. It was organized in the presence of VDC secretaries, local political leaders, CFV members and children. BASE discussed the project and its aims, and VDC representatives also shared their plans. This improved coordination between local government and political leaders with both of the parties deciding to work together in the future. As a result, most of the VDCs supported CFVs and children under a national annual plan, and children's education was supported. The concept and approach of CFVs was welcomed by all.

Children's assembly

More than 150 participants from five districts attended the children's assembly organized in Dang district by BASE. The assembly was held on 28-29 September 2010. Children and CFV representatives participated in the assembly representing their CFV committees and child clubs. The first day was an inauguration programme in the Chamber of Commerce hall in Tulsipur. Before beginning of the inauguration ceremony, the participants and staff held a rally in the market with placards and banners. Children demanded their freedom and rights to dignity, as well as access to free and quality education. They also warned employers not to use children as workers. The rally went on for about two hours and was covered by lots of journalists. The inauguration programme was chaired by Mr Umesh Rana, representative of a child club, and Ms Rukmini Chaudhary, CA member and chief guest. The inauguration programme was remarked upon by Mr Moya Israel, Human Rights/TIP Analyst of Embassy of United States of America to Nepal; Mr Bhurban Ribhu, National Secretary of Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) India; Mr Dilli Bahadur

Chaudhary, President of BASE; Ms Raj Kumari Chaudhary, former child labourer; Master Parshu Ram Tharu, a disabled child; Ms Rasmi Pandey, Officer of District Child Welfare Board; and Mr Bikram Bahadur Somai, Chief of Area Administration Office. All of them talked about quality and free education for children with full respect for their dignity. Similarly, the chief guest, CA member Ms Rukmini Chaudhary, assured participants that the rights of children will be included in the new constitution and for that regular and effective pressure should continue to be made on political parties and the Government.

The second day of the assembly was an interaction programme in Chakhaura. All the participants jointly expressed their views and feelings on an open platform. CFV members and children shared their progress and the problems that they have faced in their villages. There were many progressive things shared by the participants. But some problems were common amongst all: lack of education accessibility, poverty, lack of opportunity for learning, traditional slavery, badly implemented laws, and a lack of accountability of state and government. The major agreement between participants was to continue running CFVs and thereby pressurize government and political parties to address these issues. In the interaction programme Mr Shiv Kumar Sharma from BBA India shared his knowledge on the approach BBA are using in India. Children interacted with him asking pertinent questions. Similarly, Mr Dilli Raj Dhital, Advocate and Legal Advisor for BASE, shared his knowledge on existing national and international laws, policies and conventions on child rights. After this participants from all districts made their own annual plan for their CFVs and



Children's assembly rally ➤

child clubs. They defined the activities that they will be carrying out independently. At the end of the programme all participants were told about the children's 'love blanket' that had been made at a CFV; a love blanket is a collage of drawings sewn together by children illustrating their dreams and aspirations for the future. The 'love blanket' concept was warmly received by all and was a positive way of ending a successful conference.

The assembly created mass awareness about CFVs and BASE's approach among participants and guests. CFV members and children developed a common understanding and approach to address issues affecting them. They agreed to do more for the development of CFVs, and their efforts to rescue children and send them to school.

Rescue and rehabilitation of child labourers

Child Friendly Village Committees were actively involved in rescuing child labours that have been made to work in their villages. Most children were rescued during the initiation of CFVs and child clubs during the year. The method used is to confront children when they return to their villages for leave or other purposes. The CFVs then won't let them return back to work. Similarly, when a child intends to start work then CFV members and child clubs visit their parents and convince them not to allow them to do this. Instead they encourage them to send their children to schools, and the CFVs coordinate with schools to enrol the children at a minimum cost or at no cost. This year BASE has prepared guidelines for the management child labour situations before and after 'raid and rescue' of the children concerned.

During this period a total of 283 child labours were rescued. This demonstrates that child friendly villages are taking their responsibilities seriously with regards the CFV concept. Rescued child labours are rehabilitated with their family and are provided with support from different agencies including the District Education Office, NGOs, community forest user groups, VDCs etc. Most of these children are now continuing their studies again. Children are always rehabilitated with their families where they receive care and love. Rehabilitation support has been provided to 425 children (which includes rescued children and children considered to be vulnerable or 'at risk' of child labour). Almost all of these children have been provided education support in the form of scholarships, enrolment in schools, uniforms, bags, stationary etc. These children are

now able to access education and enjoy their rights; they are no longer slaves. More details are given in Annex-12.

BASE published pamphlets during the children's assembly with an appeal for the elimination of child labour. These pamphlets were distributed during the rally and were also sent to all districts for distribution. The pamphlets included general information about laws against child labour. This has increased awareness in the general population. People now know that BASE is working for the elimination of child labour through CFVs, and have therefore been warned not to use children as labours.

Child friendly villages have collected funds for establishing an independent education fund in their communities. A total of Nrs 1,322,541 (US\$ 17,872) has been collected in BASE working areas. The fund is being utilized for educational purposes of children, especially for children from families that cannot afford an education.

Village level child parliament formation

In 2010, 75 village-level child parliament elections successfully took place according to proper election procedures. This was a process whereby children actively participated in a democratic process to elect their own leaders. In 2010 BASE also decided to merge child parliaments and child clubs because both bodies were serving similar functions. Under the new system, child parliaments are also the executive committees of child club.

School support

In order to support rescued child labours from deprived communities, BASE supported 27 schools in five working districts by committing to provide free enrolment and free education to children and child labourers. Support also included toilet construction, repairing buildings and providing furniture such as benches, desks, carpets etc. The support was provided with match funds from the community, community forest user groups, other NGOs, and from schools' own resources. Schools close to the children were given first priority for selection, as well as SMCs and teachers who made a commitment to free enrolment and provided free education to child labourers. With this support lots of schools are becoming fully-furnished and equipped. Our support has helped schools to get match funds from other organizations and communities. With this children are getting an opportunity to access education. For more details see Annex-13.

PROGRAMMES

CHILD LABOUR REHABILITATION THROUGH CHILD FRIENDLY VILLAGE PROJECT (CLRCFV)

Introduction

With financial support from the Embassy of the Netherlands, BASE implemented the Child Labour Rehabilitation Through Child Friendly Village (CLRCFV) project in one VDC in Dang and one VDC in Banke district. The main objective of the project was to eliminate the child labour system by establishing CFVs which ensure that all children attend school, and no more child labour exists in villages.

Key interventions of the programme were:

Formation and reformation of child clubs

Forty-nine child clubs were formed in Duruwa and Kanchanpur VDCs, of Dang and Banke districts respectively, in the programme's initial year. These child clubs were reformed in the second programme year by following democratic election procedures (as also used in Nepal's national election process).

Sustainable education support

Three hundred and twenty-nine bonded child labourers were rescued in Dang and Banke. They were rescued jointly by the District Child Welfare Board (DCWB) and other child centred development partners in the districts. The children have since been rehabilitated in the community with their parents. BASE provided them with scholarship support including school uniforms, educational materials (stationary, bags, books and kit boxes) and exam fees. They are now attending school regularly. Eight schools were supported through this programme. The schools were selected with the recommendations of the relevant CFVs in each working district. Each school was supported with Nrs 40,000 (US\$ 555) to assist school reconstruction. The schools are now also embracing the concept of child friendly village practices, and the students are participating at a decision making level.

Campaigning and interaction at the district level

During 2010, a project district level campaign was organized in Chakhaura Dang with the participation 26 CFV members and 26 child clubs. Altogether one

member from each of the child clubs and CFVs took part in the district level campaign. Ninety eight participants from Dang and Banke districts took part in the district level campaign, including child bonded labourers, CFV committee members, child club members and child centred development organizations. The objective of the campaign was to enable discussions and interaction on people's experiences in relation to the programme and child rights.

Street drama

VDC level street drama was performed on nine occasions in both project working districts; there were five performances in Dang district in Duruwa VDC, and four performances in Kachanpur VDC of Banke. The street drama informed audiences about child rights issues, child labour issues, the responsibilities of local communities and governments for combating child labour, and the roles and responsibilities of CFV and child clubs. About 5,000 local community members directly observed the street drama. Along with VDC level street drama, district level street drama was performed on four occasions in each district. The street drama in Dang district was performed in Ghorahi, the district head-quarters of Dang, whilst in Banke district the street drama was performed in

Street drama
performed by Child
club members ➤



Nepalganj and Kohalpur. Information regarding child labour reduction, child rights issues and legislation was explored through the district level street drama.

Nepal March workshop

The Nepal March for Education in 2009 was a historic campaign influencing millions of people with the message to enforce the fundamental right to education in Nepal. To analyse the progress and impact of the march, and to share experiences and identify key issues so as to develop future strategy, a workshop entitled 'Sharing Major Issues from Education March and Way Forward' was organized on 6 April 2010 in Kathmandu. The half-day workshop was organized by BASE with technical and financial support from the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The workshop was a platform to learn and share views among participants so as to develop a strategy to enforce the Nepal Government to form a commission on child rights and education. The purpose of the commission would be to ensure compulsory, free and quality education in the new constitution of Nepal, to make a ground-focus education plan, and to reach out to grassroots communities to make them aware and involve them in ensuring quality education and sustainable child rights. The workshop also discussed the \$120 million fund that Nepal has recently received from the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). The workshop aimed to support and enforce the government to utilize the fund by reaching needy children and communities so as to meet the EFA goal.

The workshop was joined by 31 participants from different organizations, unions, children's groups, as well as the organizers of the Nepal March. A significant contribution was made by Mr Kailash Satyarthi, the President of Global Coalition for Education and President of Global March against Child Labour, and a board member of the FTI.

Major inputs: The workshop started with several rights-based slogans by children which were facilitated by Ms Pinky Dangi, a Programme Coordinator from BASE. Mr Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary then discussed some of the issues relating to the background of the workshop, its objectives and its related strategic plan. Two children, Raj Kumari Chaudhary and Umesh Rana shared their experiences of the March and reiterated their core



demands: (i) education to be fundamental right; (ii) compulsory, free, quality education in Nepal; (iii) sustainable rehabilitation of child labours; (iv) the establishment of a commission on education and child rights to be immediately formed; and (v) child rights laws and policies to be strictly applied by the state. A short video about the Nepal March was also shown to participants.

Mr Kailash Satyarthi gave a key-note speech about possibilities for funds to Nepal for education, and he also discussed international provisions and prospects for Nepal. He suggested that participants follow up on the child commission that the Government had committed to, as well as establishing a clear plan to continue working towards educational issues during Nepal's period of political instability. He also discussed issues pertaining to the FTI, stating that he hoped that the FTI fund would be used to provide education support to children, training to teachers to improve quality teaching, and to improve the teacher-student ratio. He highlighted that education is the most important factor to sustain economic growth. He also advised that a review and coordination meeting of the Education March should be held regularly for effective follow-up and strategy planning.

Future plan of action: Mr Uddhav Poudyal, a senior official from the ILO, moderated the discussion forum and oversaw the agreement of a future action plan. The plan was focused on four major areas:

- The role of the Welcome to School Programme.
- Ensuring education is included in the draft constitution.
- Sustaining the FTI.
- Formation of a Child Commission in Nepal.

▲
Follow-up workshop
of Nepal march

PROGRAMMES

KAMLAHARI ABOLITION PROJECT

Introduction

Nepal's kamaiya system was made illegal with a declaration to free kamaiyas by the Nepal Government on 17th July 2000. However, in western Nepal there is still a related system in place involving the sending of daughters to undertake work in an 'owner's' house to re-pay a debt; this is known as the 'kamlahari system'. Girls are often taken away from their community to different parts of the country where they may not even speak the same language. Alone and without family members or community support, they are vulnerable to the risks of servitude, including physical violence, sexual abuse and other violations of their human rights. Kamlaharis are often not paid for their labour, or if they are they receive very little remuneration or compensation for their work. They have to work long hours, sometimes up to 18 hours per day, and most of them are unable to attend school. BASE is therefore working towards the abolition of the system in the same way it worked against the now redundant kamaiya system.

BASE has worked to abolish the kamlahari system in five districts. With financial support from Plan Nepal, BASE has been implementing the Kamlahari Abolition Project on a large scale in eastern parts of Kailali, specifically in Tikapur Municipality, Dododhara, Durguli, Pathiriya, Baliya, Joshipur, Jnakinagar, Bauniya, Dhansinghpur, Lalbojhi, Kotatulsipur, Khailad, Bajani, Sadhepani, Darakha, Munuwa, Chuha, Pabera, Thapapur, Hasuliya, Partapur and Narayanpur VDCs since December 2010.

Major objectives of the programme are:

- To prevent and protect girls from the practice of kamlahari through mass awareness campaigns and advocacy for the enforcement of the law and policy by the end of the project period.
- To ensure access to education for all kamlaharies.

- To promote life skills and sustainable livelihoods for rescued and vulnerable kamlahari girls and their families.

During 2010 BASE rescued 75 kamlaharies from the BASE working areas of Kailali district. Plan Nepal is also working with FKDWf in the western parts of Kailali district on similar issues.



Awareness rally
against Kamlahari
system in Kailali

CHILDREN ASSOCIATED WITH ARMED FORCES AND ARMED GROUPS (CAAFAG) PROJECT

Introduction

During the conflict period in Nepal many children lost family or their parents. Many children were maimed, and thousands of children were affected by pressures on both sides in the conflict, ie, the Government of Nepal and the Maoists. Lots of children were used directly by armed groups; they were kidnapped and recruited into the armed groups resulting on psychological damage and trauma. Now the situation has changed and the peace process of Nepal is moving towards a satisfactory solution. However, there are still high numbers of children who are unable to settle and move forward with their lives. In acknowledgement of this, BASE has been implementing the CAAFAG programme in Salyan district for the reintegration and reunion of CAAFAG children. This has taken place with the financial and technical support of World Education Inc.

The project's target group were: (i) CAAFAG children who voluntarily left their armed groups; (ii) vulnerable children who were separated from their families; (iii) children who had suffered from sexual and physical abuse and/or domestic violence; (iv) children deprived access to school; (v) children who had suffered gender discrimination; (vi) children with psycho-social problems as a result of the conflict; and (vii) verified minors and late-recruits (VMLR). BASE identified 357 CAAFAG/CAC vulnerable children (200 boys and 157 girls) in Salyan district. Among them there are 149 CAAFAG (96 boys and 54 girls) and 217 other vulnerable children (104 boys and 113 girls).

The major objectives of the programme are:

- Support the overall peace process through the promotion child and youth rights within an integrated child protection system.
- Facilitate durable socio-economic reintegration of informally/self-released and verified minors and late-recruits (VMLR) through an integrated and holistic approach that will provide peace dividends to the community as a whole, with a special focus on gender and social inclusion.
- To promote peace building activities for their financial development

Key interventions of the programme are:

School education support to CAAFAG children

This year BASE provided scholarship support to 41 CAAFAG children (24 boys and 17 girls) and 28 vulnerable children (15 boys and 13 girls). Among them 26 CAAFAG and CAC children passed their

District Coordinator handing over scholarship to a victim of conflict



to study ANM and a sub-overseer course. BASE has also supported 26 schools with various educational materials, equivalent to Nrs 6,000 (US\$ 83) for each child. The schools are supported according to the number of CAAFAG and CAC children.

Advanced vocational training and IGA support

In 2010 two CAAFAG children were provided vocational training in Salyan district through this programme. One child received art training and another received hair cutting training. Both children received Nrs 10,000 (138 \$) for making material purchases. After the training most of the children started their own businesses, for example one young man started to run a hair salon. This programme has supported them to uplift their economic status through self-employment opportunities giving them an earning average of Nrs 5,000 (US\$ 67) per month.

BASE also supported CAAFAG children's parents to develop their capacity in business enterprises. Through training they received skills in marketing, fund management and techniques to run small businesses. They learnt about assessing the market so that their products and services can be easily sold. This income generation programme supported the CAAFAG and CAC children and their families, and they succeeded in promoting their businesses. The programme has helped to change their daily lives

and has improved their health and economic status. Economic support has been provided to their families for the sustainable reintegration and reunion with their children. This year about 100 families have benefited from the programme. They are now able to earn Nrs 35,000 to Nrs 40,000 (US\$ 486-US\$ 555) per year through different enterprises such as kitchen gardens, goat keeping, buffalo raising and cow raising.

Peace building activities by child and youth clubs

Under this programme BASE developed the programme planning and proposal writing capacity of child and youth clubs in Salyan. These clubs were required to develop their own activity plans and programme proposals. They developed proposals for youth and child clubs relating to peace building and child right issues, and have gone on to implement these activities. In 2010 BASE selected 10 clubs in 10 clusters for this programme. Most of the Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and child clubs demonstrated street dramas which focussed on promoting peace in Nepal. Some of them also disseminated information through cultural programmes. The programme has supported the flow of child rights information in the constitution making process of Nepal. The initiative supported the building of a peaceful environment in society and prevented conflict amongst community groups.

The story of an ex-child soldier

Ramesh comes from a very poor Dalit family in Salyan in Meltakura. Ramesh led a miserable life being mistreated by his community, as well as by the state. He was compelled to join the armed forces when he was in class 10, but in 2002 he was shot in the back and injured by security forces. Ramesh received no financial support for medical treatment from the Government, yet somehow his neighbours and relatives managed to scrape together some money to help him. Injured and demoralised, Ramesh was forced to stay at home with no job or hope for future.

It was while Ramesh was in this dejected condition that BASE first met him. BASE was able to offer support to him through the Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG) project. Ramesh was trained as a barber and was soon able to set up his own hair salon in Tharmare Bazaar of Salyan, through which he now earns more than Rs 5,000 (69\$) per month. This has increased Ramesh' confidence - he now pays for his own medical treatment and is able to feed his family members. But most importantly, his hair cutting customers are very satisfied with his service!

Psychosocial counselling and referral support

In 2010, 14 CAFFAG children received psychosocial counselling services through the programme. Children who experienced depression, anxiety and psychosocial problems received these services in Salyan district. After receiving counselling, children experienced relief from psychological problems and experienced an improvement in their mental health. They were reintegrated into their communities and families. Furthermore, BASE referred one child to a higher education course and technical education via a USAID supported EIG programme in Salyan district. This project has helped achieve synergy with other organizations within the project working area.

Educational support to VMLR

In 2010 the programme provided scholarships to 14 VMLR children (eight boys and six girls). Among them three VMLR children passed with a school leaving certificate (SLC). The programme changed the lifestyle of the VMLR children. Among them,

one child received a technical education (CMA) in Lalmatiya Rapti Technical School, and two children joined 10+2 for higher education. They received a stipend of Nrs 3,600 (US\$ 51) on a monthly basis for educational materials.

Structural maintenance support to schools

During the programme implementation period, six schools were provided structural maintenance support. The support amount ranged from Nrs 7,000 to Nrs 35,000 (US\$ 97- US\$ 486); one VMLR child received US\$ 97. Based on the recommendation of VCPC and the DEO, this support provided furniture, library materials and science equipment. The schools in receipt of support in 2010 were Shree Janta Higher Secondary School Kavra, Shree Bal Shaka Secondary School Kajeri, Shree Mahendra Higher Secondary Majkada, Shree Nepal Rastraya Lower Secondary School Kaprachour, Shree Shiva Jan Higher Secondary School Khalanga and Shree Gobrahi Lower Secondary School Nigalchula. Through this support, 16 VMLR children benefited directly and 1,425 students benefited indirectly.



PROGRAMMES

SCHOOL PHYSICAL FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (SPFIP)

Introduction

BASE has been working in close coordination and collaboration with DEOs to improve quality education and has provided physical infrastructure support to schools. BASE supported the DEO Kailali through an SPFIP programme via financial support from Save the Children. This tripartite partnership began in 2008 and continued into 2010. The programme aligns with Government of Nepal SSRP and has been contributing to the achievement of MDG#2 (the achievement of universal primary education). This project provides infrastructure improvement and the construction of new classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities and improved school compounds. Work has been allocated on the basis of necessity, as well as resource availability to carry out the support through school management committees in working areas.

The objective of the programme is to ensure quality control and transparency of resources, as well as contributing to the achievement of MDG#2.

The key intervention of the programme is:

Physical maintenance and management of needy schools

The Nepal Government aims to achieve the goals of EFA by 2015. Through this initiative the Government has planned to improve school physical infrastructure through DEOs, and accordingly Kailali DEO was offered an opportunity to participate in the programme in 2010. The DEO Kailali published

a notice in local newspapers asking schools to submit applications if they required classroom maintenance and management, toilet construction and/or safe drinking water facilities. A selection committee was formed under the guidance of DEO Kailali; it consisted of a DEO representative, an engineer, a sub-engineer, a programme coordinator, representatives of major political parties and representatives of BASE. The selection criteria considered students needs and the physical condition of school buildings. Schools were selected accordingly.

This year BASE provided support to 31 schools for repair and maintenance. 25 toilets and 25 safe drinking water construction projects were also completed. Altogether 17,326 students benefitted from the above facilities. Technical support, including construction design, estimates and planning, were also provided jointly by BASE, SC and the DEO Kailali. Monitoring, supervision and quality assurance of the work, including assessment of price and labour costs, were organized during the year.



◀ Students studying on the ground

PARTNERSHIPS FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICT (PPCC) PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES

Introduction

PPCC is an alliance involving national and international organizations working in Nepal to monitor violations against child rights by documenting individual cases as well as prevailing trends. PPCC is an active member of the 1612 Task Force in Nepal and collaborates with the UN-led Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM).

The national partners include BASE, Advocacy Forum Nepal, CONCERN-Nepal and Him Rights. International partners include Save the Children and Watch list on Children and Armed Conflict (a New York-based NGO which has supported and worked actively with the PPCC network).

PPCC was formally initiated in Nepal in August 2005 with the aim of documenting cases and trends relating to violations of children's rights to education (focusing on school closures, attacks/abuse, threats to teachers and students and abductions/arrests from schools) during the armed conflict. Network members use the information gathered as a basis to seek responses or remedies for children affected by armed conflict. The project aims to directly link the process of collecting information with activities or advocacy that will provide tangible positive outcomes for children and their communities.

The network members jointly developed the project methodology and structure, including joint decision making, to focus on the violations of the right to education and locations for work. As a member of the PPCC network, BASE led in three districts, namely Dang, Surkhet and Kailali.

The overall situation in 2010 in Dang, Surkhet and Kailali districts was unsatisfying from the point of view of PPCC due to a series of incidents against children's education rights and child protection abuses. During the project period a number of incidents happened such as nationwide strikes, regional strikes and district strikes by national political parties which seriously affected children's rights to education. Documents recorded show that some ethnic-based, caste-base and underground groups\parties also contributed to the strikes to further their own particular demands upon the state. Road accidents also caused regional strikes in Dang and Surkhet districts which disturbed educational institutes. Finally, many schools were forced to close due to internal conflicts and disputes between teachers, parents, school management committees and students, usually around disagreements on political ideology.

In 2010 some very severe sexual violence against children was recorded in these districts. This has affected the rule of law and children's rights to protection. Some cases of child abductions has also been monitored and documented with PPCC.

The most horrific incidents against child rights occurred in schools which were set on fire and bombed. This understandably had a hugely negative psychological effect on parents and students.

In one incident a school store room and its furniture were set on fire in Dang. In the other incident, a private boarding school was asked for a large cash 'donation' from an underground armed group and, because they refused to pay, a bomb was detonated.

The major objectives of this programme are:

- To halt future violations of children's rights, including the right to education in particular, in Nepal.
- To achieve tangible positive outcomes for children and their communities who have already suffered violations.
- To build partnerships between diverse

organizations in order to strengthen child protection in Nepal.

- To develop long-lasting tools for effective and systematic human rights monitoring, reporting, and response in Nepal.
- To strategically provide policy-makers, media and others with information gathered at the village level about violations against children in the context of the Nepali conflict and ongoing peace process.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Abuse of children's right to education

In 2010 the most severe nationwide indefinite strikes happened in Nepal relating to political ideologies. The national political parties and their sister wings were responsible for these indefinite strikes. During these periods, schools and educational institutes were closed for long periods and it caused a lasting hindrance to education. During the strikes, three schools were threatened and attacked and teachers were wounded by perpetrators. Furthermore lots of students and teachers were forcefully made to undertake lathi and khukuri training for the purpose of the strike programme. A large number of students were forced to carry political flags and placards during the daily demonstrations. Five schools were also used in Dang and Surkhet for accommodation and meals by the political organizers, which contravenes the 'school zone of peace' principle and infringes on children's rights to education.

A two day strike in June 2010 meant that all public



▲ Bomb is being disposed by the Nepal Army

and private educational institutes and schools were completely closed, and a bomb was placed in a private school in Dang because the school refused to pay a 'donation' to an underground political party. Then in August 2010 some sister wings of political parties - mainly consisting of political student unions - called a one-day educational strike in Dang and Surkhet districts which demanded the continuation of the provisional certificate level in public colleges affiliated with Tribhuvan University. Furthermore, two ethnic-based organizations called their own one-day strikes which also resulted in the closure of educational institutes.

Individual school strikes also happened in Dang and Surkhet districts which disturbed regular educational activities. Most school strike incidents are based on disagreements and disputes between school management committees, teachers, and students as well parents over differences in political ideologies. Such disagreements also disturb ongoing educational



activities such as the recruitment of new teachers and the formation of new school management committees. In some cases politically motivated strikes have been called by students' groups themselves. Furthermore, political parties have been influencing the election of SMCs and thereby making schools a legitimate space for political activities, and in doing so violating students' educational rights. BASE monitoring reports show that these events happened due to the negligence of Nepalese political parties, despite their official rhetoric which supports the concept of schools as 'zones of peace'. The challenge therefore is to enforce political parties to keep to their promise to make schools politically neutral 'zones of peace'.

Sexual abuse against children

In 2010 five very severe rape cases were documented under the PPCC mandate. Each case involved children under 14 years of age. One case involved a gang rape where a girl under 14 was raped by over four local boys, and another documented case involved a girl being raped by more than five local boys. Other rape cases were documented involving three young children, aged 5, 7 and 12 years respectively, being raped by their own relatives. The 12 year old girl was raped by her maternal uncle.

These cases illustrate the critical nature of child rights abuses in Nepal at present. The three cases involving close relatives calls into question the social responsibilities of family members towards their own children, although it also calls into question the security responsibilities of the Government towards grassroots communities.

Abduction, recruitment, killing and maiming of children

In February 2010 a 10 year old student was kidnapped from a school and murdered by his neighbour. The perpetrator called him away from school pretending he was the uncle of the boy, which the teacher believed. Sixteen days after the abduction, the boy's body was found cut into pieces and left in a cave used as a toilet near the perpetrator's residence. After hearing this news local people became very angry and burnt the home of the perpetrator, completely destroying it. The police immediately gave shelter to the perpetrator's family members



and arrested the perpetrator, handing him over to the District Judiciary Office in Dang. Now the perpetrator is under police custody.

In September 2010 a school residential student was bitten severely by a school teacher and wounded. As a result of this, angry students called a two-day strike against the school management. After dialogue between parents, school management and teachers, the school agreed to provide free education up to secondary level as compensation, and promised there would be no repeat of the incident. More specific information is given in annex-14.

Results:

- Fifty-five cases of child rights violations, including six core violations, have been monitored and documented under the PPCC mandate.
- All cases monitored and documented have been presented to the United Nations Security General Council through the PPCC network.
- The gang rape victims received emergency aid for medical treatment and psychosocial counseling, as well as legal services, through the PPCC network.

YOUTH ACTION FUND (YAF)

Introduction

The Youth Action Fund (YAF) is a programme run by the Open Society Institute (OSI) from the USA. Since 2009 BASE has been playing a key role in providing technical support for small youth groups that are in receipt of YAF small grants. BASE has supported these groups in making grant proposals to the OSI, for example by helping them develop creative ideas, as well as writing their proposals in English. BASE also monitors and evaluates the approved small grants on behalf of OSI in its working districts.

The purpose of the YAF project is to identify, inspire, and support small groups of dedicated young people who can mobilize and influence large numbers of their peers to promote open society ideals. OSI created this fund as a flexible way to provide small grants and other support to encourage progressive, youth-driven initiatives that are aligned with OSI's mission.

BASE has been working in six districts of mid and far western regions of Nepal with the YAF project. Youth groups based in Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Surkhet district have received small grants.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Health and hygiene programmes

Among the 38 approved small grants projects, seven youth clubs got approval for their proposals concerning projects to do with health, hygiene, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation. Through these projects, youth clubs and individual grantees conducted training, workshops, meetings and interaction programmes on health and hygiene issues.

Social awareness events

Six youth clubs, as well as some individual grantees, were awarded grants to carry out social awareness activities. To address social issues such as drug use, unsociable youth behaviour and awareness of HIV/AIDS, grantees performed street dramas, and disseminated information through pamphlets, posters and wall paintings. Youth grantees also conducted workshops and interactions between the parents and youth to address bad habits such as drugs and alcohol.

Computer education to grassroots youth

One hundred and forty young people from seven youth clubs received computer education with YAF support in the grassroots areas of mid and far western Nepal. In rural areas the youth do not have access to technical education such as computer training, including email and the internet. A rural community-based computer institute was established with YAF support in Dang district. It was a challenging job to establish the institute in such a rural area of mid

western Nepal, but the project was successful thanks to the financial support from OSI and technical support from BASE. After establishing the institute, the youth club recruited a computer instructor who trained 22 young people from the village in computer education. The youth club charges students a small sum to ensure the sustainability of the club.

Response on climate change

Six youth clubs have implemented various activities on environmental conservation in collaboration with the local community. In campaigning for environmental conservation, the clubs and grantees have succeeded in planting trees on areas which were previously wasteland. They also organized workshops and meetings with forestry users groups and local people who are directly and indirectly involved in forestry degradation.

Other youth clubs, individual and grantees have run radio programmes (in collaboration with the local radio station), veterinary training, street dramas and blood donation activities with financial support from OSI through the YAF project. Almost all of them have been involved in awareness raising campaigns with the local community on environmental issues.



SUPPORT TO PARTICIPATORY CONSTITUTION BUILDING IN NEPAL (SPCBN)

Introduction

BASE has implemented the Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN) project with technical and financial support from UNDP. BASE is playing the overall leading role with 12 local partner NGO's in Banke, Bardiya and Kailali districts. Of them, four partners are from Banke (Banke UNESCO Club, Tharu Sanskriti Pariwar, BBA Nepal and WACD), three partners are from Bardiya (Jogni Jan sewa Club, Kamasu Digo Bikas, and Tharu Mahila Utthan Kendra), and five partners are from Kailali (Nepal Rana Tharu Samaj, Ekta Yuba Club, Bhuihar Samaj Bikas, Kamaiya Pratha Unmulan Samaj and Mukta Kamaiya Mahila Bikash Forum). The project helps inform the local community about the constitution making process and the provisions for marginalized community voices to be heard; it enhances opportunity for dialogue relating to the constitution making process by submitting recommendations and suggestions to the Constitution Assembly (CA) through concerned CA members. The project has covered 119 VDCs, four municipalities and 14 constituencies in Banke, Bardiya and Kailali districts. The consortium members and VDC secretaries have been playing a vital role in implementing activities in targeted areas.

The objective of the programme is:

- " To enhance people's knowledge and capacity in relation to the constitution making process and ensure inclusive participation of citizens in its construction.
- " To create opportunities for dialogue between CA members and their constituencies.
- " To strengthen civil society outreach through which recommendations are reviewed by the CA.

The key interventions of the programme are:

Programme orientation and planning meetings

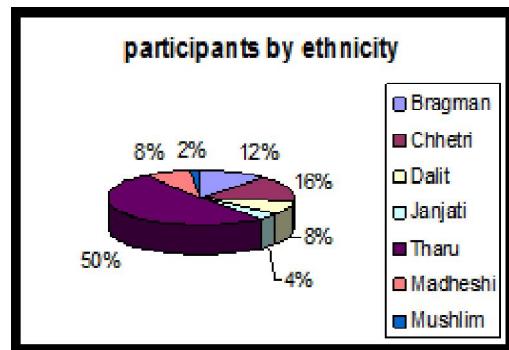
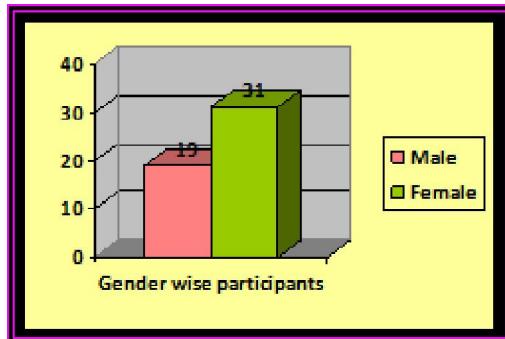
This year BASE conducted a one day project orientation and programme planning workshop on 31 January 2010 at Bhurigaun, Bardiya. Twelve partner NGO representatives participated in the workshop. During the workshop BASE explained the SPCBN project to the partner NGO representatives, and then supported them in making an action plan. During the meeting VDCs and constituencies were selected for conducting VDC level democracy dialogue and a constituency level interaction programme. During the orientation best practice, problems, challenges and lessons learnt from the first phase of the programme, as well as

discussions relating to the role of the partnership in future activities for SPCBN, were shared. Altogether 24 participants (five female and 19 male) participated in the meeting.

Facilitator selection and training

Before implementing the project, BASE conducted a one-day orientation to Partnership Non-Government Organization's (PNGO's) in the facilitator selection process. The selection process and its criteria were discussed during the orientation, and all PNGO's representatives were involved in developing common criteria for the selection. During this period BASE conducted two training courses for training field facilitators. The first course was conducted on 9-11 March 2010 in Dhangadhi, Kailali, and the second was conducted on 14-16 March 2010 in Nepalganj, Banke. The main objectives of the training were to enhance the capacity and knowledge of selected facilitators in the constitution building process, as well as contentious issues covered in the draft constitution; to improve facilitation skills of the facilitators for the effective conduction of democracy dialogue on draft constitution issues at the VDC level; and to ensure commitment from the facilitators in following the Basic Operation Guidelines prepared by board members on the previous programme induction

workshop in Nagarkot. After these courses, the training facilitators increased their skills and knowledge and were successful in conducting VDC



level dialogue. Twelve female and eight male participants were involved in the Dhangadhi training, and 19 female and 11 male participants were involved in the Nepalganj training. The training was conducted by the SPCBN-BASE team whom had previously received 'training of trainer' training from UNDP. Two advocates were also hired for facilitation, especially concerning legal matters.

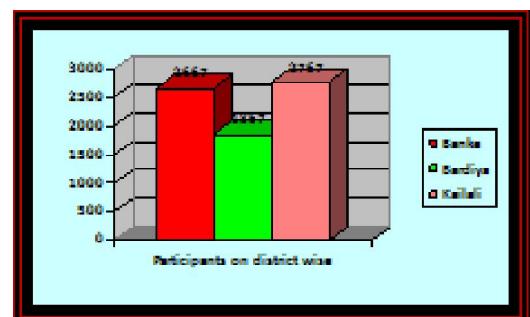
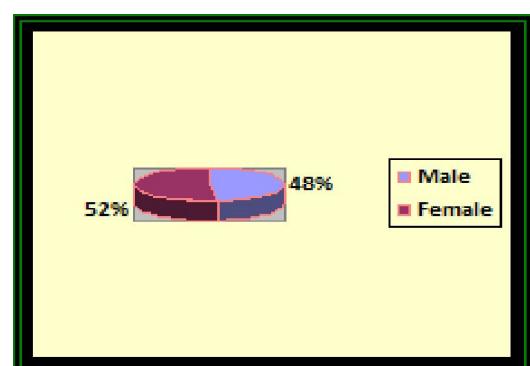
Radio broadcasting and publications

BASE broadcasted messages about the constitution building process and citizens' participation through the medium of radio programmes. To enable this BASE undertook a contract with Ghodaghodi FM Dhangadhi and coordinated with Tikapur FM Kailali and Krishnashar FM Nepalganj in Banke. The programme, Hamro Adhikar, was broadcasted three times a week during this period. Community people were made aware about the new constitution making process and their rights through the radio programme. Similarly, BASE published 5,000 copies of a newsletter and a constituency level dialogue report, and distributed these. The pamphlet included information about minority and marginalized people's rights in relation to the constitution making process. The main objectives of the publications

were to make VDC level dialogue more interactive. The newsletters covered activities and news related to SPCBN, as well as other information about BASE.

Democratic dialogue at the VDC level

A VDC level democratic dialogue programme was conducted in 119 VDCs and four municipalities in different working districts. Based on an annual plan,



5,000 community members participated in these dialogue sessions in a fully inclusive way. The project succeeded in bringing together 7,301 participants at the VDC level. Of them, 3,517 were male and 3,784 were female; 398 were tarai Dalit, 527 were hill Dalit, 3,211 were tarai Janjati, 444 were hill Janjati, 450 were tarai Brahman, 726 were hill Brahmin Chhetri, 1,078 were Madheshi, and 467 were from Muslim castes. In Kailali district, 2,767 people participated, of which 1,258 were male and 1,509 were female. Similarly, there were 1,867 participants in Bardiya district and 2,667 participants in Banke district. During the dialogue session participants put forward their views, opinions and suggestion on ten thematic committee reports, and these were recorded by facilitators. After this dialogue programme, community members were made aware of the new constitution making process and their



▲ Women's participants in group discussion

rights in relation to this to ensure maximum participation of rural and marginalized people in constitution-related dialogue.

BASE completed 30 more additional dialogue sessions at the VDC level in project working areas. Dialogue was conducted by field facilitators and consortium members. Ten dialogue sessions were conducted in each working district. These dialogue sessions were run for marginalized community members. The consortium organized the dialogue in Tharu, Raji, Sonaha, Muslim and Badi communities where 1,626 people participated (exceeding the target of 1,500 participants).

Constituency level dialogue

In 2010 BASE planned and successfully completed 14 constituency level dialogues in project working districts. Of these, six constituency level dialogues were organized in Kailali district, four in Banke and four in Bardiya district. Seven hundred participants from different sectors, ethnic groups and castes were targeted and the project succeeded in engaging 876 participants in total, including 632 male and 244 female participants. The programme succeeded to bring together 12 CA members from 12 constituencies. During the constituency level dialogue programme, VDCs compiled suggestions and presented information about a CA thematic report. A lively discussion brought out many views and opinions on this subject which were compiled and presented to the CA members who were present. The CA members promised to take these issues forward. As part of the dialogue programme, CA members, political leaders, women's leaders, indigenous leaders, teacher's associations and local government representatives participated. The dialogue programme succeeded to collect minority

and marginalized people's voices. The programme created an opportunity for creating good connections with CA members to ensure the issues that concern community members are properly recognized.

Matawa/Badghar/Bhalmansa Conference

In 2010 BASE organized an historical conference about the Barghar/Matawa/Bhalmansa Tharu governing system (see inset) on 17-19 December 2010 at Rajapur in Bardiya. The conference took place over three days. The first day was an inauguration programme which started on 17 December 2010. The inauguration programme's chief guest was Honourable Deputy Prime Minister Mr Bijaya Kumar Gachhadar. On the second and third day, an interaction programme was organized focusing on customary law and the

Badhaghara/Bhalmansa/Mahatato is the traditional governing system in Tharu communities. It involves the leader of a village being elected by Tharu families on the basis of his experience, work performance, reputation, personality and decision-making capacity, as well as his ability to speak with people at different levels and positions. The Badhaghara calls upon community members and other leaders for planning meetings and community work, eg, social work, religious activities and rituals, social justice, construction of roads and canals etc. He divides roles and responsibilities among the villagers for implementing the plans. The Badhaghara also solves social disputes in coordination with other leaders.

Aghawa/Chirakya is the village administrator who implements activities as ordered by the Badhaghara. The Aghawa must have a close and trusting relationship with the Badhaghara.

Mahatau/Bhalmansa system of Tharu society, which should be addressed in the new constitution. The following topics were included during the interaction programme: CA updates on the current status of





Effects of democracy dialogue

Community level: Community people were empowered after attending the democracy dialogue, especially those from the Tharu community. They learnt what the constitution is, what the constitution assembly is, how it is formed, how it functions, the best ways of implementing the constitution making process, and how the process can incorporate marginalized communities' voices. They are now able to confidently ask CA members to recognise their rights.

Policy level: By conducting civic education on constitutional thematic committee reports, community people were made aware and empowered in relation to the constitution assembly. BASE collected their concerns and suggestions and handed them over to the honourable CA members. BASE succeeded in bringing 13 CA members (1 CA member in VDC level dialogue and 12 in constituency level dialogue) into democratic dialogue. CA members agreed to ensure the suggestions are included in the new constitution. As a result of the VDC and constituency level dialogue, Tharu traditional leaders felt confident that their customary laws will be recognised in the new constitution. They have formed a traditional leaders' network to maintain pressure on the constitutional committee.

constitution building, customary law, local practices and local governance, provisions for customary law in a federal system, priority issues for Tharus regarding federalism, provisions regarding pre-consent and ILO Convention 169, and rights and issues related to kamlaharies and child labourers in the new constitution.

During the conference, Barghar/Bhalmansa/Mataun representatives shared the problems they face in their villages. Through sharing these problems, the traditional leaders were able to establish Mahatau, Bhalmansa and Barghar networks at the national, district and VDC level. It was widely acknowledged how important it is to maintain a traditional native Tharu institution of self-governance and good-governance for the benefit of the community. The conference was financially supported by UNDP/SPCBN, Action Aid, Plan Nepal and World Education. Similarly, the Kailali and Dang District Development Committee also provided financial support for the programme. Altogether, 2,500 Badghar participated in the programme. For more details see annex-15.

SCHOOL HEALTH AND NUTRITION (SHN) PROJECT

PROGRAMMES

Introduction

BASE has been implementing the School Health and Nutrition programme in Kailali district since 2002. The programme originally started in 12 schools and is now being implemented in 153 schools from 13 VDCs and Dhangadi municipality. Among 153 schools, 74 are primary schools, 41 are lower secondary schools, 23 are secondary schools, and 15 are higher secondary schools.

BASE has implemented project activities jointly and in close collaboration and coordination with the District Public Health Office (DPHO), District Education Office (DEO) and sub health post with the financial and technical support of Save the Children. The SHN programme was planned with clear objectives and vision guided by the Common Approach for Sponsorship Programme (CASP) module. The target group of the programme is school aged children (6-14 years).

The objectives of the programme are:

- Increased access to school health and nutrition services in schools.
- Increased availability of safe water and sanitation at school.
- Improved knowledge, attitudes and skills of school aged children towards key behaviours related to SHN.
- Improved community support systems and policy environment related to school health and nutrition.

sponsored children.

De-warming and iron supplementation distribution

At the initiation of BASE, the DPHO provided de-worming tablets to all schools in Kailali district including 153 schools within the BASE programme coverage area. During 2010 the DPHO took on the



◀ School children taking De-warming tab.

responsibility to provide de-worming and iron tablets to all primary level students in government schools; a total of 42,756 students (19,800 boys and 22,956 girls) received this support which helped to improve their health and allow them to continue their school education.

School based health education sessions

The school focal teachers, who undertook training from BASE, conducted school-based health education sessions regularly during 2010. During the year, focal teachers from 137 schools conducted 2,367 school-based health demonstration sessions with more than 38,284 students (17,729 boys and 20,555 girls). Twenty schools also received weighing machines to monitor their physical progress.

Three 'hoarding boards' were printed and established at Joshipur bazaar, Chaumala bazaar and Sayaule bazaar. Hoarding boards display messages about health and hygienic behaviour so as to raise awareness amongst community members. BASE conducted



information sharing meetings with focal teachers in resource centres in the BASE programme area; 153 teachers (one from each school) participated.

Results:

- Of 153 schools, 69% organized extracurricular activities (health related magazines, street dramas, quizzes and debates etc) regularly.
- Of 153 schools, 77% included SHN activities in SIP.



ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT (AD) PROGRAMME

Introduction

BASE has been conducting the Adolescent Development Programme (ADP) since 1994 in Kailali district. Child clubs are good forums to organize and unite children aged 10-18 years. They offer a unique opportunity for children to develop their personalities, to understand child rights and to improve their awareness of social justice and non-discrimination. In addition, they encourage involvement in decision making which helps them develop advocacy and leadership skills. Under the programme, 175 child clubs have functioned, running many different types of extracurricular activities.

The main objectives of the programme are:

- Adoption of positive practices, participation and use of health, education, economic opportunities, and peace building services.
- Improved quality of services and opportunities
- Enhanced knowledge, capabilities and skills of adolescents.
- Strengthened community, social and a political enabling environment.

Key Interventions are:

Child club continuation and establishment

Child clubs are platforms to organize children and initiate different activities to demonstrate their hidden inherent capacity, creativity and potential. They create a learning environment in which children can share knowledge, understand child rights, understand reproductive and sexual health, and understand other life skills. By practicing democratic norms and values through open discussion, and in turn developing advocacy and leadership skills, children's potential for successful future lives is enhanced.

Sceptical parents are finally won over: the story of a child club



Suryodaya Child Club is situated in Masuriya VDC in Kailali district. BASE established a child club in Masuriya in 2006 with the initial involvement of 34 members. There are now 83 members in the club. The club has an annual plan which guides its activities,

including school enrolment campaigns and discussions on adolescent development, reproductive sexual health and other health-related seminars. Near the Suryodaya Child Club there is a primary school and ECD centre which has provided support in painting and play materials. In the beginning parents did not understand the importance of the club and dissuaded their children from being involved, instead forcing them to use their time carrying out domestic jobs. However after seeing changes in the behaviour of their children their views began to change. They began to take more interest in the activities of the club, and even became involved by offering suggestions and feedback. After realizing the importance of child club, one parent said, "The club is a forum for the development of our children and young people; it has improved their personalities and made them more creative, so we would like to thank BASE for establishing the club in our village."

A drastic change in the behaviour of the children as a result of the child club has now been witnessed by the parents. There is vast difference between the children that are affiliated to the child club and those that are not. Child club members are able to express their views in front of anyone without any hesitation. They have also been involved in cleaning the village road, much to everyone's pleasure! After being impressed by the performance of the club, the members were invited to participate in the 'adult' decision making process for the development of the village. The club members openly contributed ideas on child rights and reproductive sexual health issues. Suryodaya Child Club has now raised Nrs 10,600 (US 147\$) which they have planned to invest in activities to ensure the rights of children in the VDC.

A total number of 9,173 children (4,537 boys and 4,636 girls) participate in child clubs. Each club conducts meetings on a monthly basis. The clubs enable children to discuss problems relating to their community, and accordingly plan solutions and awareness raising activities to address these problems.

VDC level child club networking group (CCNG) interaction meeting

The Child Club Network Group (CCNG) is a network of child clubs at the VDC level. CCNG conducts interaction meetings amongst child clubs within its network. In 2010, 223 members participated in the meetings with an aim to share problems and challenges. Meetings were held on a monthly basis and action plans prepared. As a result of successful fund raising activities in some

VDC level CCNG interaction



CCNGs - principally Balkalyankarini CCNG Kotatulsipur, Sangam CCNG Joshipur, Adarsh CCNG Dhangadi Municipality, and Jagriti CCNG Bauniya - they are now able to initiate their own activities in member child clubs. The CCNGs have also taken on a lead role in monitoring supervision and reporting the performance of clubs of their respective VDCs.

There are 175 child clubs existing in Kailali district. These clubs organized meetings on a monthly basis during which they discussed the achievements of the clubs. On average, more

than 60% of child club members attended the meetings regularly. In 2010, 5,084 members participated in inter-child club CCNG monthly meetings.

ARSH service utilization through Quality Improved Team (QIT)

BASE has conducted regular QIT quarterly meetings and youth friendly health service monitoring in three health post and sub-health posts.

After formation of the QIT, adolescents felt more comfortable receiving health services from health posts. It enabled a more intimate relationship to develop between the service giver and service taker, increasing the number of adolescents accessing the services. On the last Friday of each month adolescents visited the health centre for counselling services. In total, 5,835 adolescents (1,780 male and 4,055 female) visited the health post office from three VDCs (Beladevipur, Shreepur, Geta) where they received RSH services with counselling. In 2010, QIT decided to extend this service to the first Friday of each month at Geta sub health post. Other sub health posts have also been providing these services.

Skill development orientation

With the aim to develop writing skills of child clubs, BASE worked with CCNG and DCNG members to organize a one-day orientation on writing skills to 26 children (10 male and 13 female) from 13 CCNGs. The training supported members to develop their writing skills so as to help them better raise funds from other organizations.

Media advocacy (radio programme) and awareness activities

Ghoda Ghodi FM has been broadcasting Balbalika ko Sawal (Issues of a Child) programme two times per month by collecting the views of children and





other stakeholders. The programme is broadcast on the first and last Saturday of each month between 11:15am and 11.30am. A total number of 24 episodes were broadcast during 2010. The programme reached a large number of people to raise awareness of and to advocate for child rights issues. It contributed towards reducing child rights violations and other child-related problems within society.

On Child Day 2010 the child clubs organized different types of awareness raising activities on child rights. Mankamana and Mukti child club performed a street drama focusing on the subject of parents thinking about and being aware of the development and future of their children. They invited their parents and community members to watch the performance.

Capacity building on journalism training

In 2010, 135 child clubs published a wall magazine on a monthly basis. Nine hundred and sixty-four wall magazine episodes were published in total. 1,521 children were involved in the wall magazine publication from 135 child clubs; approximately five to eight children from each club. The themes of wall magazines focused on local news, school enrolment campaigns

and health related messages. They attempted to address child rights problems for club members and community people. At the district level, the Bal Awaaj (child's voice) newspaper was published regularly, with over 1,200 copies circulated. Through these journalistic activities BASE provided opportunities for child club members to enhance their skills.

District child conference

BASE has worked closely with the District Child Welfare Board (DCWCB) on child rights issues. BASE has formed 175 child clubs and registered them with DCWB. Over the last four years BASE have organized district child club conferences regularly. In 2010 the DCWB took responsibility for managing a child club conference on 14-15 September 2010. More than 250 children participated from different child clubs in Kailali. Dr Hem Raj Panta was Chief Guest at the conference. Mr Narayan Prasad Bidari (CDO), Mr Gokarna Prasad Sharma LDO, and other related GOs and NGO representatives also participated as special guests. At the end of the conference an eleven point declaration paper was released focusing on issues of child rights and child development in Kailali district.



◀ Child conference

SCHOOL BASED BEHAVIOUR CHANGE AND COMMUNICATION (SBBCC) PROGRAMME

Introduction

BASE implemented a School Based Behaviour Change and Communication (SBBCC) programme between March and June 2010. This happened in partnership with Population Service International (Nepal) PSI, and with the collaboration of the District Public Health Offices and District Education Offices in Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

The SBBCC programme was executed in schools in the project working districts with the aim to make students, teachers and community people aware of key malaria prevention practices, and to encourage them to use long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs). The target beneficiaries of the project were public school students from classes 5 to 10+2.

The objective of the project was to make the target beneficiaries understand and explain the symptoms of malaria, the transmitting process, the causes and prevention procedures.

Key Interventions are:

High level advocacy meetings with policy level stakeholders

High level advocacy meetings with policy level stakeholders were conducted in four working districts: Kailali, Bardia, Banke and Kanchanpur. The objective of the meetings was to improve coordination with district level line agencies, and discuss the SBBCC programme and malaria eradication. The DPHO, DEO, CDO, LDO, representatives of hospitals, and representatives of other district level INGOs participated in the meeting. Altogether 80 people (64 male and 16 female) participated in the meetings in four districts.

In the meetings, the discussion focused on programme goals, objectives, the implementation strategy, target groups, and major activities of the

programme. The District Health Officer clarified that the programme was for all of us and would be implemented with the coordination of the DPHO. During the meeting participants committed support to achieve the goals of the programme. Malaria disease controllers from the District Health Offices also provided support to manage and facilitate meetings in their own working districts. More specific data is given in Annex-16.

Mapping of secondary schools and colleges

Basic information about schools and colleges was collected as part of this activity. Information needs were agreed in advance such as names of schools, total number of students and teachers, total population of school catchments areas, names and types of support of organizations in catchment areas, and coordination status with local CBOs, HP, SHP etc.

Mobilization of district based secondary schools, colleges and teachers' associations

BASE recognise the important role that schools, colleges and teachers' associations can play in increasing community participation in awareness raising activities regarding malaria prevention and the use of LLINs. School management committees, parent teacher associations and teachers were therefore trained in key messages to do with malaria prevention and the use of LLINs. In most schools,

Policy level
stakeholders meeting ➤





DPHO staff from the district level and local level facilitated the training programmes. Altogether, 1,553 people participated in the training programme. After the training, participants were mobilized to disseminate key messages.

Providing SBBCC messages to students, teachers and other stakeholders

FM radios are an effective medium to spread awareness amongst community members on issues of malaria prevention and the use of LLINs. These messages were broadcasted in four programme districts - Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur - through Krishnashar FM Nepalganj, Phulbari FM Gulariya, Gurbaba FM Bansgadhi, Ghodaghodi FM Attariya, and Mahakali FM Kanchanpur respectively. The messages were broadcast in Nepali, Tharu, Ranatharu and Doteli languages.

Involvement of students and teachers in malaria prevention activities

Students and teachers were involved in mobilizing the malaria prevention programme through different activities. Intra-school and inter-school competitions were conducted at schools in various working districts. Essays, poems, slogan writing competitions,

dance competitions, speech competitions, quizzes, contests, races and drama performances were held under this activity in programme districts. An added benefit of this programme was increased harmonization, coordination and intimacy between teachers and students.

Establish linkages and partnerships with DPHO and DEO staff

To perform programme activities more effectively, regular coordination was established between DPHO and DEO staff during the programme implementation period in all four districts. To achieve this, a meeting was organized with district level stakeholders during the initial phase of programme.

Conduct IP-BCC sessions

Inter personal behaviour change and communication (IP-BCC) sessions were a major activity of the programme. As part of this activity, interactions among students, teachers and SMC/PTA members were held focusing on key malaria prevention messages as well as the proper use of LLINs. The first interaction sessions were conducted by teachers and SMC/PTA members from each of the supported schools. The second round of sessions was conducted by students from grade 5 and above. These sessions were conducted in 74 supported schools from four working districts. Major contents of the interaction were information about malaria; causes, signs and symptoms of malaria; prevention of malaria; and the proper use and importance of LLINs. Although the plan had been to conduct a minimum of 40,000 IP-BCC sessions, a total of 42,147 IP-BCC sessions were conducted among students, teachers and SMC/PTA members in four working districts. Participants shared their learning with family members, friends and community members.

Distribution of flyers, maps of Nepal, calendars and posters

Flyers and posters are effective tools to increase awareness amongst community members. A total of 5,500 flyers, 954 maps, 2,115 calendars and 5,787 posters were distributed to key beneficiaries in target



◀ Awareness on malaria by School students

School students
reading flyers



districts with messages regarding malaria and LLINs. Flyers were distributed during IP-BCC sessions and orientation the programmes. Posters were also used during the inter-school and intra-school competition programme, and placed in public places and schools.

Public-private partnership 'lessons learnt' meetings

'Lessons learnt' meetings were organized in four working districts after project implementation. The main objective of these meetings was to share information with stakeholders about implemented activities, and collect suggestions and feedback for future strategies and plans. Detailed of activities undertaken, including target numbers, target audiences, outputs, problems and challenges faced during the programme period, were presented in the meetings.

After the presentations, discussions were held with participants about executed activities. The participants stated that the SBBCC programme was very useful for community members, but they had the following suggestions.

- The awareness activities should be continued in school regularly.
- IP-BCC sessions should be conducted among

community members rather than only focusing on schools.

- Regular follow-up and monitoring should be done during and after the implementation of programme activities.
- LLIN should be distributed on time.

Representatives from government and non-government organizations, teacher associations, teacher unions and SMC/PTA members participated in the meetings.

World malaria day celebration

World Malaria day took place on 25th April 2010 in collaboration with different government and non-government organizations. The day was marked in four working districts with the slogan 'Counting Malaria Out'. BASE supported DPHOs to prepare placards, banners and competition prizes, as well as organizing a rally. During the celebrations, leaflets with key malaria prevention messages were distributed to participants and other people. A speech programme was organized after the rally programme. Representatives from different organizations, civil society and journalists participated in the event.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT (SEED) PROJECT

Introduction

Banke, Bardia and Kailali districts in western Nepal are populated by large numbers of people affected by the floods in 2007. Even before the flooding, these people lacked literacy, health care access and employment opportunities, and suffered from various forms of discrimination. Needs assessments with local government and community officials indicated that there were rural areas in these districts where these issues were significantly worse than other areas. These communities are largely comprised of dalit and ethnic minorities, especially Tharu, Dalit and Mushahar, who traditionally have had little or no access to education and employment.

So to address these problems, the SEED project was implemented in three districts (Banke, Bardia and Kailali) from August 2009, in partnership with ADRA Nepal and with financial support from ADRA New Zealand. All activities of the project were implemented in close coordination and collaboration with the District Education Office (DEO) and other district level stakeholders. The project aimed primarily to serve 900 flood-affected households and communities, as well as improve the leadership skills of district level government officials.

The major objectives were:

- " Improve literacy skills (reading, writing, and basic arithmetic) of 900 people in flood affected communities in Banke, Bardia, and Kailali districts.
- " Improve the socio-economic status of 900 flood affected people through savings, credit and income generation activities by April 2011.
- " Improve knowledge and skills on environmental and natural resource management of 10,000 people in 10 VDCs of three districts by April 2011.
- " Improve water and sanitation in flood affected communities by installing 50 toilets and 15 water hand pumps and provide basic health, hygiene and sanitation training.
- " Empower district and local level leadership of management capacities that ensure good governance and ownership of the project.

Key Interventions were:

Training to literacy facilitators

In 2010, basic level literacy classes were conducted. This included six days' Basic Level Literacy (BLL)

I learnt a lot of teaching techniques from this training. In the past I used to find it very difficult to speak in front of people, but these days I can speak confidently. I can facilitate my literacy classes effectively. I will utilize my knowledge and skills for positive change in the community.

*Laxmi Chaudhary
Literacy facilitator, Kailali*

refresher training which was organized on 25-30 March 2010 at Dhangadhi, Kailali district. The aim of the training was to refresh the literacy class facilitators and sharpen their levels of understanding, knowledge and skills. A total of 31 participants (three male and 28 female) participated in the training. The training was inaugurated by the chief guest, Kosh Raj Paneru, the District Education Officer of Kailali district.

Six days Post Level Literacy (PLL) initial training was also organized at Thakurdwara, Bardia from 12-17 July 2010 to enhance capacity of literacy

facilitators for the new advanced course 'SAUGAT'. There were 30 participants (five male and 25 female) from three districts: Banke, Bardiya and Kailali. Social mobilizers and literacy supervisors were also involved in the training. The training was jointly facilitated by ADRA/Nepal and BASE.

Four days PLL refresher training was also organized on 4-7 October 2010 at Nepalganj, Banke. There were 26 participants (five male and 21 female) from three project districts. The chief guest, Ram Suresh Yadav, District Education Officer in Banke, inaugurated the training and highlighted the importance of the refresher training. He also encouraged participants and wished them luck for successful training.

After the training the literacy facilitators ran the literacy classes taking special account of their teaching methods, use of language and health messages to ensure quality sessions. Their level of confidence has increased after the training.

Management of supply and stationary

Stationary materials were provided to all 30 literacy centres to manage and conduct literacy classes. During the training, literacy facilitators were informed about the proper use of the materials. After receiving the materials, literacy facilitators regularly conducted the literacy classes. They were provided with books, exercise copies, erasers, pencils, flip charts, solar sets, blackboards, chalk, dusters, sharpeners, registers and news print paper markers.

After participating in the literacy classes, participants were able to read, write and solve general mathematics problems more easily. Moreover, the participants started saving practices, and became more aware of health and sanitation practices. Most of them constructed toilets and have started to keep their villages neat and clean. Some participants have

"Now we are able to handle all household work, we can guide our children, we can do income generation activities, and nobody can cheat us."

Manasara Sunar

*Participant of Bikas Women's Group in Sadepani-7,
Tilaknagar, Kailali*

begun using family planning services.

Literacy level test of literacy participants

Basic Level Literacy (BLL) classes were started December 2009 and covered the duration of six months. Midterm tests and final tests were conducted to assess the literacy levels of participants in May 2010. Exam papers for the tests were developed based on course content and project components. The test results showed the learning level of participants to be satisfactory. According to the results sheet, 52.4% achieved 'A' grade, 27.1% achieved 'B' grade, 13% achieved 'C' grade, and 7.6% achieved 'D' grade.

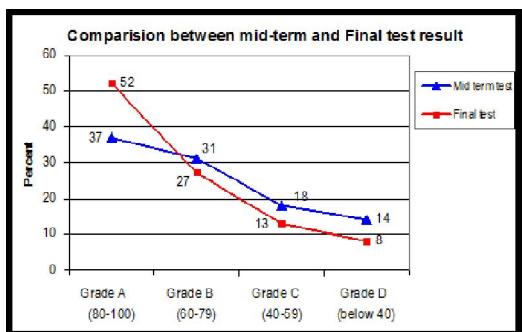
National and international day celebrations

International Women's Day was celebrated on 8th March 2010 with the objective of making community members more aware of gender issues and women's empowerment. The slogans of the day were: 'equal opportunity and equal rights are the foundation of

Where there is a will there is a way: the story of Bimala Tharu

"My name is Bimala Tharu and I'm 28 years old. I have three children, one daughter and two sons. I live in an ex-kamaiya settlement located in Bankatwa VDC-8 in Banke. We do not have any source of income so we all are dependent on daily wage labour. In the beginning we were illiterate but when the literacy class started, women of our village got opportunities to read and write. I was a regular participant of Maya Woman Literacy class. During the day time I used to go outside for daily wage work, and then during the evening my husband helped me with household work so I could find time to study in the literacy class.

After joining the literacy class I became more capable. Now it is easy for me to manage household work and deal with my neighbours. I can read and write and solve general mathematical problems. I know about saving and credit (micro finance) practices, and I have taken on the responsibility of managing our group's savings account. And now that I have developed good leadership skills I can speak in front of lots of people confidently. I strongly believe that 'where there is a will there is a way'."



"I can easily read and write now. I'm able to solve simple mathematics, read board signs, and can dial telephone numbers myself. I can introduce myself confidently."

Khima Oli, 33 year old Participant of Chameli Women's Group, Banke



'development' and 'violence free family, a concern of all'. Literacy class participants of three districts actively participated in the event. This was the first time they had participated in such a programme. Approximately 6,650 people (1,725 male and 4,925 female) participated in the celebration programme. Literacy participants presented songs, poems, dance and street drama with messages regarding violence against women and education. The event provided an opportunity for rural women to develop their leadership skills and empowerment.

During the day, celebration rallies and speech programmes were organized. The guests of the programme remarked and emphasised that the rights of women must be mentioned in the new constitution. Nirmala Pariyar, one of the literacy

participants from Baijapur-9 Lalpur said, "I am very happy to get a chance to participate in this programme. I hope I will get other opportunities also to participate in similar programmes again".

International Environment Day was celebrated on 5th June 2010 in the three working districts of Banke, Bardia and Kailali, with the slogan 'diverse indigenous and common earth is our future'. The day was celebrated in coordination with different local organizations. The main objective of the celebration was to make literacy participants and community members aware of the importance of environmental conservation, and its correlation with indigenous knowledge and climate change. Different activities such as rallies, plantations, interactions, quizzes, village sanitation programmes and

awareness songs were organized in coordination with government and non-government organizations. Local CBOs, child clubs, women's groups and cooperatives also collaborated in the day's celebrations. Through this programme, approximately 2,700 people became more aware of environmental conservation.

▲ NFE graduate participants taking skill development training



NFE participants
planting seed



Result oriented leadership and management training

Four days Result Oriented Leadership and Management Training (ROLMaT) was conducted in three project districts with the aim to capacitate the leading and managerial roles of local level key stakeholders, and create a common understanding of local gaps in education, reproductive health and population and environment issues. The training was organized in three stages on 18-21 June, 13-16 June and 7-10 June 2010 in Kailali, Bardiya and Banke districts, respectively. A total of 53 participants (36 male and 17 female) were involved in the training. The participants were from the District Administration Office, District Health Office, District Development Committee, District Education Office, District Forest Office, District Land Conservation Office, District Women's Development Office, Division of Cooperatives Board, BASE board members and staff, and development organization representatives working in health, education and environment sectors.

After the training, 12 challenge projects were planned by sub-groups made up of professional interest groups. These challenge projects will be implemented

in the work place, which will enhance individuals' capacity to create a better working environment and motivate people to serve the community.

Training on saving and credit management

Saving and credit management training was conducted for saving and credit mobilization committees in Banke and Kailali districts on 24-26 June and on 2-4 July 2010. The objective of the training was to enhance the knowledge and skills of participants in group management, saving and credit mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation of group activities. Three literacy centres were trained in Bankatwa-8, Nimnagar, Banke; and three other literacy classes were trained in Sadepani-7, Tilaknagar, Kailali. Altogether, 43 participants (seven male and 36 female) attended at the training.

A total of 675 literary participants (28 male and 647 female) attended the pre-cooperative education orientation. The orientation programme was facilitated by resource persons from local cooperatives. After the orientation, 66 participants officially affiliated themselves with the cooperative, with the remainder in the process of affiliation.

The participants who are affiliated with local

cooperatives saved regularly together with others from their cooperatives. They used the savings as loans for group members for purposes such as household work, paddy seed purchasing, fertilizer purchasing, children's school fees, health treatments, pig farming and businesses including small shops. The total amount of group savings was Nrs 231,733.50 (US\$ 3,132) of which Nrs 98,022.00 (US\$ 1,325) was used as loans (amounting to about 43%).

Kitchen gardening training

Three days of kitchen gardening training was conducted in all project districts on different dates in September and October 2010. All literacy participants and management committee members participated in this training. The objective of the training was to clarify to participants about the importance and benefits of kitchen gardens and to enhance their knowledge and skills about vegetable planting. A total of 1,133 participants (98 male and 1,035 female) participated in the training.

The training was conducted in coordination with the District Agriculture Office. It was facilitated by technical people from the Agriculture Service Centre of each concerned district, and internal resource people from BASE. Social mobilizers and literacy supervisors extended their support to training facilitators during the training.

After the training, seeds of different types of vegetables such as cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, tomatoes, radishes, coriander, chilli, sweet chard, col-seed and egg-plants were distributed to all participants. In the training, participants learnt about

the importance of vegetable selection, and the use of organic and local pesticides in vegetable gardening. They also received knowledge about compost and organic manure, and different types of crop diseases.

This support helped them to decrease levels of malnutrition in their children.

Newsletter publication

During 2010, a newsletter was published semi-annually in Nepali. The newsletter covered the project activities of the previous six months including: introductions by partner organizations, accomplished activities, good wishes and success stories, materials written by literacy participants, articles, awareness poems and views of stakeholders from GOs and INGOs. Most of the articles were collected from community level beneficiaries.



PROGRAMMES

Development partners visiting micro finance activity



MICRO FINANCE PROGRAMME

Introduction

In partnership with Shivia Foundation/UK, BASE has been implementing a micro-finance programme since May 2009 in Duruwa, Tarigaun and Hekuli VDC of Dang district, and Baizapur VDC of Banke. The programme includes poor and marginalized women's groups who don't have access to banks, other women who are deprived access to financial resources, and women who are required to pay high interest. Such women are included in a micro-finance group and are helped to save small sums. Loans are provided by the group and the group is accountable to manage the loan.

During 2010, 973 women participated in 31 micro-finance centres. Only after being involved in a group and having contributed to savings, is a loan provided. Since its inception the programme has provided Nrs 5,000-20,000 (about US\$70-300) in loans. During 2010, out of a total of 973 members, 200 members were provided a loan of which 57 people were involved in goat keeping, six in sheep keeping, 18 in small businesses, six in poultry farming, 10 in buffalo keeping, 71 in pig raising, 27 in kitchen gardening and five in cow rearing. With these businesses they are maintaining their daily needs and are able to give education to their children. Their levels of empowerment have also increased allowing them to play a pivotal role in the community and to minimize violence against women. The women are planning to extend their businesses further in the near future with their savings.



From the beginning of the programme to the end of 2010, the programme achieved the following:

Itinerary	Amount in Nrs.	Amount in US \$
Loan disbursement	2,320,000.00	32,222
The principal repayment	1,091,625.00	15,161
Outstanding loan	1,228,375.00	17,060
Interest	99,994.00	1,388
Central fund saving	106,500.00	1,480
Group saving	45,246.00	628
Personal saving	16,502.00	230
Upakar Kosh saving	5,822.00	80
Passbook amount	5,080.00	70

The goal of the programme is eradication of poverty, and the objective is to create financial access for women and target beneficiaries through micro finance projects and through group organization and empowerment.

Key interventions

For the selection of working areas, every village is visited to identify household numbers and villagers'

economic, educational and health statuses. The programme only selects villages in poor and economically disadvantaged conditions. This year the programme was implemented in Duruwa,

Tarigaun and Hekuli VDC in Dang district, and Baizapur VDC in Banke district. After selecting VDCs, the programme delivered an orientation to women, Mahatau (traditional Tharu leaders), social leaders and volunteers of selected VDCs. The programme provided training to the groups. The training's main objective was to orient people around saving, loan investments, woman rights, and the duties and responsibilities of centre

stakeholders (members, president and vice president). After the initial training, meeting dates were fixed for more regular meetings at which savings, loan investments and loan demands were dealt with. Loans were provided as follows: in the first phase, Nrs 5,000 (US\$ 70); in the 2nd phase Nrs 20,000 (US\$ 277); in the 3rd phase Nrs 25,000 (US\$ 347); and in the 4th phase up to Nrs. 30,000 (US\$ 416).

Beffanya: the 'chicken entrepreneur'

Mrs Beffanya Chaudhary is a permanent resident of Matera village in Dang District. She is married and has two sons. Beffanya's husband used to earn a little money through wage labour, but this wasn't enough to support his family so Beffanya grew vegetables on a small patch of land and sold them to bring in some extra income. When BASE launched an informal education programme in her village she got an opportunity to study. She says "I participated in an adult literacy programme for a year and became very eager to start my own business, but due to our landlord's high interest rates it was very difficult to do this. But then I got a chance to participate in the rural micro finance programme that was brought to my village by BASE in 2009. I heard about the programme because it provided loans easily with very low interest rates in comparison to other financial organizations, and there was no need for any security checks. I was very glad and asked to borrow Nrs 15,000 (US\$ 214) as a loan. With this amount I began running a poultry farm with 150 chickens. After three months I sold 145 chickens at a rate of Nrs 180 per kg and earned Rs 52,200 (US\$ 746). From this money I am able to educate my sons as well as buy my daily consumables. And now I have another 150 chickens ready to be sold in the near future. In this way the programme is helping women like me to establish our own businesses and earn money to make our lives easier. So I suggest that all women choose easily accessible businesses and become entrepreneurs. I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to BASE and Shivia Foundation for enhancing women's entrepreneurship to uplift our lifestyles."



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (DPR)

Introduction

BASE implemented a Disaster Preparedness and Response (DPR) project with financial and technical support from Save the Children/USAID in 12 VDCS of Dang district. The project implementing VDCs were Fulbari, Goltakuri, Urahari, Hekuli, Dhanuari, Panchakule, Gadhawa, Gobardiha, Sisaniya, Sonpur, Chailahi and Satbariya. BASE maintained close coordination with the District Disaster Preparedness Committee (DDRC) and other related stakeholders for maximum synergy of the project. Under the project BASE conducted various project activities with the aim of increasing community awareness about possible disasters, and to ensure protection of the most vulnerable groups, as well as to repair and rehabilitate community water and sanitation facilities and improve hygiene and sanitation practices.

The objectives of the project were:

- " Stockpile Non Food Relief Items (NFRI) in key locations for easy and quick access of victims.
- " Maintain a team of first responders at the local level, and first-aid disaster response and other necessary skills to ensure help is available at the moment disaster strikes.
- " Ensure protection during disasters of the most vulnerable groups in the community such as women, children, the elderly people and the disabled.
- " Repair and rehabilitate community water and sanitation facilities, and improve hygiene and sanitation practices.

Key interventions were:

Protection training and meetings with DDRC/cluster members

BASE organized protection training to DDRC and cluster members in Ghorahi, the district headquarter of Dang. The training was facilitated by Jankee Kiran Shrestha, a Programme Officer in Save the Children. Altogether 45 participants (37 Male and 8 Female) participated in the training. The participants in the training were different cluster members, government offices, NGO representatives, journalists and political leaders. There were five political party representatives, 23 government officials, nine I/NGO representatives and eight journalists in total. The main objective of the training was to introduce protection practices during and after disasters.

A meeting was organized in Ghorahi Dang with the objective to appraise the DPR project, to discuss seasonal disasters, to seek ways to reduce vulnerabilities of people in the district, and to develop and finalize a disaster preparedness plan. All the meetings were organized under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer (CDO) of Dang district. The DDRC members, political party representatives, government officials, security officers and I/NGO representatives participated in the meeting. The meeting finalized and approved the Disaster Preparedness Plan prepared by the respective teams and handed over to BASE for printing. The plan was printed and distributed to the DDRC members in 2010.

To introduce the DPR project activities and their relevancy to the DDRC members, BASE organized a DPR monitoring programme in Dang district. The Vice CDO, the Women Development Officer, journalists, and information officers from the District Development Office participated, along with BASE board members and staff. There were nine members in total (eight male and one female) in the monitoring team. Government official monitoring staff were highly impressed by the DPR activities conducted by BASE.

District contingency preparedness plan (DCP) workshop

Dang district is particularly affected by floods, landslides, fire and epidemic disasters. For preparedness for such disasters a district contingency

preparedness plan was drafted and BASE jointly organized a DCP plan workshop together with the district Red Cross Society / Dang, also run in coordination with DDRC. Forty-three participants were involved in the workshop, including representatives from DDRC, I/NGOs, journalists and political parties. During the workshop, member organizations were identified within the district through which the District Administrative Office could develop the following bodies: a lead search and rescue cluster, a Women Development Officer lead protection cluster, Nepal Red Cross Society lead non-food relief item cluster, a District Public Health Office lead health cluster, a District Education Office lead education cluster, and a District Agriculture Development Office lead food cluster. During the workshop, a cluster-wide annual plan was developed for preparedness and response. Similarly, VDCs were categorized according to their vulnerability from floods, landslides, fire and epidemic disasters. The workshop proved very fruitful in developing the district preparedness plan of Dang.

Protection training to CBDP and community members in disaster prone areas

BASE organized emergency protection and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) training to



community based disaster preparedness committees (CBDP) and community members. During the training, 253 participants from 14 CBDPs and 297 community members participated. The participants were sensitized in disaster preparedness and their rights during a disaster. Likewise they were introduced to the protection approach during emergencies which focuses on vulnerable community

members such as senior citizens, lactating mothers, disabled people, children, women and sick people. During the monsoon there is an increased chance for epidemic disasters, for example, a diarrhoea outbreak. So participants were sensitized in the importance of hygienic toilet practices, washing their hands with soap, and methods of purifying water. During the training they were encouraged to develop a disaster preparedness plan based on previously experienced disasters and possible future disasters. The participants were also introduced to the DPR project throughout the training. For more detail see Annex-17.

Formation and training of Rapid Action Teams (RAT)

Youth were educated about possible disasters through orientation in emergency protection practices, and water, sanitation and hygiene practices, which will enable them to join Rapid Action Teams (RATs) at the time of a disaster. RATs were formed in 12 VDCs which can be mobilized at the time of a disaster.

To enable youth to mobilize at the time of a disaster, and to sensitize them in protection practices in emergencies (such as the importance of hygiene and sanitation practices), BASE organized protection/WASH training to RAT members. The training was delivered through six events involving 191 participants. During the training the participants were educated in DPR project objectives, goals and activities, along with the protection approach during emergencies (focusing on vulnerable members of the community, and the importance of hygiene and sanitation practices etc). More specific data is given in Annex-18.

After receiving the WASH training, RAT organized WASH sessions at 49 schools for the school children. The sessions were organized to sensitize school children about the importance of hygiene and sanitation practices. During the sessions school children were introduced to methods of washing hands with soap, purifying water and the importance of toilets. Altogether, 3,801 children and 35 teachers participated in the sessions.

Water point renovation support

During the monsoon, community members from the DPR project area had been compelled to drink impure water. Because of this some community members suffered from diarrhoea and other diseases. BASE therefore provided water tap/tube well renovation support to eight communities and six schools with the aim of repairing and rehabilitating community water and sanitation facilities to improve hygiene and sanitation practices. The support was provided in two ways; raising flood vulnerable areas,

and tube well renovation in other areas. As a result of the project it is expected that 6,820 community members (4,106 children and 2,714 adults) will benefit directly. For more detail see Annex-19.

WASH and female community health volunteer training sessions

With the aim to raise awareness of personal hygiene and sanitation, BASE conducted water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) training to 54 female

The tube-well that grew: renovation to prevent an epidemic disaster

Dhanpuruwa village lies in Satbariya VDC in Dang district. The village is almost completely surrounded to the south, east and west by the Rapti River.

About 250 people, in 30 households, live in the village; they are Tharus and are proud of their culture. The major occupation of the villagers is agriculture, but the economic status of the villagers is poor and they have to live in small huts. Apart from crop farming, their only other source of income is vegetable gardening which just about manages to support them in their daily lives. They have no interest in political life but instead focus their attention on social work.



The risk of flooding for villagers in Dhanpuruwa is very high because of the River Rapti. This is particularly the case during the monsoon. During this period the villagers become very afraid and have to sleep during the night near the community forest at the northern point of the village, only returning to their homes in the morning. The threat of flooding also risks poisoning the village tube well, which could create an epidemic disaster.

To try and rectify these problems BASE provided tube-well renovation support for the villagers under the auspices of the DPR project, which BASE has been implementing in Dang district with the technical and financial support of Save the Children. BASE reconstructed the well so that it was heightened four feet from the ground to prevent contaminated water entering it. Many of the villagers provided free labour to help achieve this. BASE also trained villagers in how to raise the level of their houses to prevent flooding, as well as training in other disaster prevention and relief techniques such as first-aid, rescuing people from flood waters, emergency food storage and WASH advice.

Taralal, a community member, says "BASE has done a great job for us because we no longer have to worry about pure drinking water during the rainy season, especially during times of flooding. During the monsoon thirty people stay in the village during the night to look after our houses." BASE intends to visit and monitor Dhanpuruwa village frequently to assess the longer-term impact of their support, and to help BASE better plan for other flood-affected areas.



◀ Health volunteer conducting WASH session

community health volunteers (FCHV) from Urahari, Sisaniya, Gadhawa, Panchkule, Fulbari and Goltakuri VDCs. The training was conducted with the technical support of the District Health Office and the District Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Office.

During the training the participants were introduced to the DPR project, as well as types of disasters and the appropriate methods to prepare for them. The WASH training was led by resource persons from the District Health Office and District Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Office in Dang.

Participants were asked to conduct eight WASH training sessions to their community members in their respective wards.

To sensitize community members about the importance of hygiene and sanitation practices, female community health volunteers (FCHVs) organized WASH sessions with various communities from Urahari, Sisaniya, Gadgawa, Fulbari, Goltakuri and Panchkule VDCs. During the sessions community members were introduced to the method of washing hands with soap, water purifying methods, and the importance of hygienic toilet practices. Altogether 432 WASH sessions were conducted by 54 FCHVs with 11,102 community members (6,787 adults, 4,315 children).

PROGRAMMES

PROTECTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION (PRRO)

Introduction

Kailali and Kanchanpur Districts are the areas affected worst by the floods and landslides, with an estimated 144,000 people affected in Kailali and 30,733 people affected in Kanchanpur in September 2008 by flash floods. The worst flood-affected VDCs in Kailali district were: Dhansingpur, Narayanpur, Tikapur, Khailad, Lalbojhi, Bhajani and Thapapur, in the south-east corner of Kailali district. Fifteen VDCs in Kanchanpur district were also affected: Raikawarbichuwa, Laxmipur, Krishnapur, Shankarpur, Dekhatbhuli, Pipladi, Rampur Bilasipur, Beldadi, Tribhuwanbasti, Parasan, Shreepur, Kalika, Dodhara, Chadani and Daiji.

BASE implemented the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) project in partnership with the World Food Programme and ADRA Nepal in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

The objectives of this programme were:

- " To improve the quality of life and self-reliance of the most vulnerable, including Dalit, Tharu, freed kamaiya, and landless-sukumbasi communities adversely affected by floods, conflict, and increased food deficit.
- " To reconstruct and rehabilitate basic infrastructure, housing, roads, irrigation and damaged agricultural land in village district committees (VDCs) severely affected by flooding.
- " To improve access to education, economic development, natural resource management, water and sanitation, and good governance and leadership through an integrated development approach.

Key interventions were:

Construction, repair and rehabilitation

BASE implemented a construction, repair and rehabilitation project in disaster affected areas to rebuild community infrastructure. The project was run through user-committees and local beneficiaries. During

project implementation 242 user-committees were formed in Kailali district. 3,192 members (1,309 male and 1,883 female) were involved in the user-committees. Likewise, 65 user-committees were formed in Kanchanpur district with 442 members (210 male and 232 female) involved. User-committees had overall responsibility to implement and supervise the scheme using local unskilled labour and local support to distribute food items.

In 2010, 242 schemes were set up in Kailali district, including: 19 fishpond establishments, 35 road rehabilitation schemes, 18 bridge maintenance schemes, 23 canal rehabilitation schemes, 32 earthen-dam constructions, 33 toilet constructions, 14 school maintenance schemes, 52 community shelter/housing schemes, two CBCD centre repair schemes, three gravel schemes, one canted wall construction, five culvert maintenance schemes, one earthwork improved farm land scheme, and four river protection schemes. All together 242 schemes





were constructed. A total of 407.76 metric tonnes of rice and 50.97 metric tonnes of lintel were distributed across VDCs in Kailali district. Financial contributions for these schemes included: Nrs 2,315,002 from VDCs; Nrs 32,000 from clubs; Nrs 300,000 from the DDC; and 210 cubic feet of wooden supports from FUGs.

In 2010, 144 schemes were set up in Kanchanpur district, including: seven fish ponds (155,093 square metres), 21 road rehabilitation schemes (24,834 metres), seven canal rehabilitation schemes (10,741 metres), 23 earthen-dam and river protection schemes (2,021 metres), seven toilet constructions (nine rooms), 27 school maintenance and construction schemes (49 rooms), two community shelters, two play grounds, 2,223 metres of road graveling under six schemes, 30 hume pipe and 12 culverts. Staff meetings and project review meetings were carried out on a monthly basis with the objective of discussing programme achievements during the period. A total of 204.324 metric tonnes of rice and 6.90 metric tonnes lintels were distributed to 144 schemes in different VDCs of Kanchanpur district. 5,693 households benefitted directly from the schemes. After the completion of the schemes a public audit was conducted with the participation of all concerned stakeholders and beneficiaries. For more details see Annex-20.

A fishpond built our school: a story of post disaster rehabilitation



Dongpur is one of the remotest villages in Basauti VDC in Kailali district. The majority of the population in Dongpur village are Tharus. The main source of income for villagers is small farms and the

nearby forest. But unfortunately the village was severely affected by flooding in 2008 and 107 families, out of 134 in total, lost their grain and livestock. After the disaster occurred the District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC) Kailali provided them with immediate relief support, but it was not sufficient. The DDRC, as well as other government and non-governmental organizations, realized that additional support for rehabilitation had to be found from somewhere.

During this period BASE had been conducting participatory rural appraisals (PRA) in flood affected areas of Kailali district. Their results had shown that out of 22 VDCs, Basauti was one of the most severely affected by the floods. In coordination with the DDRC, BASE implemented a protracted relief and recovery operation (also in partnership with ADRA Nepal, and supported by WFP). Through this project BASE provided support to establish a fishpond. By mobilizing the local community, and providing them with remuneration for their labour with rice and lintel, BASE was able to build the fish pond which covered an area of 10 kathas.

The fishpond has provided the community people with multiple benefits. They get good income from the fish, and also benefit from its natural resource conservation. They now earn more than Nrs 100,000 (\$1,388) annually from the pond. The income has contributed towards the building of a new school in the village.

NEPAL FLOOD RECOVERY PROGRAMME (NFRP)

Introduction

BASE carried out a Nepal Flood Recovery Programme (NFRP) between February 2010 to January 2011 with financial assistance from USAID and Fintrac. This programme covered 12 VDCs, of which eight VDCs were in Kanchanpur (Suda, Daiji, Pipladi, Jhalari, Baisibichuw, Parasan, Tribhuvanbasti and Kalika), and four VDCs were in Kailali district (Geta, Pahalmanpur, Darakh and Sandepani). Based on the severity of the 2008 floods and current level of vulnerability of community members, participatory appraisals were conducted in all affected communities in order to learn more about the following: the extent of previous damage caused by the floods, to identify specific projects/activities that are relevant to NFRP's programme objectives; and to enhance the capacity of civil society to address support for long-term development. In order to achieve the objectives, BASE focussed on social inclusion and infrastructure.

The main objectives of the programme were:

- Investing in rehabilitated and improved community infrastructure.
- Improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition.
- Strengthening local organizations/CBOs.
- Protection/empowerment of women & children.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, BASE adopted the following interventions:

Investing in rehabilitated and improved community infrastructure

Under this component BASE constructed two culverts. The first was a hume pipe culvert, which was constructed in Parasan village of Kanchanpur district. The second was a slave culvert which was constructed in Amrihya village of Kalika VDC of

Kanchanpur district. Both culverts supported year-round access to local markets and transport systems which had a direct impact on increasing economic opportunities for beneficiary farmers participating in the NFRP livelihoods programme. Altogether, 2,795 households were affected by the project.

Improved sanitation, hygiene and nutrition

BASE provided awareness training to 644 people on sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. As an outcome of this activity community people voluntarily installed approximately 100 temporary latrines. This preceded 240 permanent latrines being constructed with the support of BASE.





▲ Toilet construction

In 2010 BASE managed 489 summer kitchen gardens, and 979 winter kitchen gardens, as well as providing training and support to run these. BASE supported nine varieties of vegetables for the summer season (okra, cowpea, dolucus bean, cucumber, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, sponge gourd, pumpkin and amarnth), and nine varieties of vegetables for the winter season (radish, carrot, Swiss chard, mustard, cabbage, egg-plant, tomato and chilli). Farmers produced a total of 37,948 kilograms of vegetables during this period and consumed 28,415 kilograms of vegetables, leaving a surplus of 8,533 kilograms of vegetables for sale. According to an FGD analysis, they earned Nrs 285,990.00 (US\$ 3,972.00) from the sale of summer season kitchen garden vegetables alone. Malnutrition has decreased in the community because the community members are consuming fresh home-grown vegetables. BASE has also installed 480 improved cooking stoves (ICS) with the same families with whom summer kitchen gardens were supported. This has reduced the use of fire wood for cooking and has also helped to preserve the forest which has decreased the negative effects of climate change. For more details see Annex-21.

Strengthening local organizations

BASE formed twelve disaster preparedness and mitigation committees (DPMC) as CBOs and 12 youth clubs (YCs). After establishing the (nominal) DPMC/CBOs and CBOs, BASE provided 16 days of comprehensive 'learning-by-doing' training to the CBOs and YCs. The same members of CBOs were given an additional four days training on disaster management, mitigation and preparedness. After DPM training, BASE supported DPM materials to 12 CBOs. It is expected that the CBOs and YCs will be able to conduct rescues and support in the event of a disaster occurring in the future.

BASE has provided furniture and promotional material support to 12 CBOs and 12 YCs. As a result of capacity building, YC members have developed skills in understanding the project cycle of a



▲ Rescue training

community service projects (CSP) thereby improving the way such projects are run.

In order to empower women and youth, BASE organized a football tournament. BASE hired 12 football coaches for this purpose. After three months coaching, BASE organized the football competition



between 12 clubs. In total, 192 players participated in the tournament, and the tournament took place over eight days. As a result of the tournament, 271 young women were trained in football skills. Twelve youth clubs are now also connected to the district's football association.

Protection and empowerment of women and children

This project was organised for the Better Life Options Programme (BLOP), which was to do with awareness-raising for the protection and empowerment of adolescents girls and young women caught up in trafficking, as well as more general issues concerning human rights, gender equity and discriminatory social practices against women and children. BASE ran 24 BLOP classes at its working sites during a six month period. A total of 618 adolescent girls participated and completed the BLOP classes. After the training, participants also openly discussed problems relating to reproductive health and basic life skill.

▲ Girls football team

LIVELIHOOD FORESTRY PROGRAMME (LFP)

Introduction

BASE implemented a Livelihood Forestry Programme (LFP) in Rukum district in 12 VDCs, with funding from the DfID funded Livelihood Forestry Programme. One hundred and four different community forestry user groups were established, each with responsibility for a particular area of the community forest. The partnership programme was organized for Dalit and marginalized communities to make their lives easier through the sustainable development of the forest. Community members from the target VDC were deprived of various development facilities. They were forced to live a life without basic needs and education, and without getting a basic source of income because of the lack of alternative employment opportunities. The programme focused on Dalit, marginalized and other poor families, and they were selected on the basis of wealth ranking methods. The objective of the programme was to improve life standards through sustainable forestry management. It did this by focusing on organizational development, sustainable forestry management and social inclusion in Community Forestry User Groups (CFUGs), as well as by coordinating linkages between concerned stakeholders in project areas.

The key interventions of the programme were:

Forest conservation coaching and community forest learning centre establishment

The forest conservation coaching programme was implemented in 25 clusters and covered 937 households from deprived communities (530 households from marginalized groups, and 407 households from economically poor groups).

Women's groups were made aware of conservation issues, and of community forestry management and its proper utilization, through the programme. Six community forest learning centres (CFLC) were established in Muru, Rughā, Sankh and Peugha VDCs. In addition CFLCs were established in three other VDCs in close coordination with the DEO Rukum: Taksera, Bhalakcha and Khara. To promote forest sustainability and enhance literacy skills of community members, three-month courses were organised twice a month through the learning centres.

Improved smokeless stove support

In the past community members had suffered health problems arising from smoke coming from their stoves, but these problems were alleviated with the establishment of smoke free cooking stoves. In 2010, 370 families (61 families from Dalit communities, 52 families from ethnic community communities,



▲ Improved smokeless stove

and 257 families from marginalized communities) were given support with smokeless stoves. This has contributed to a reduced negative impact on climate change and a safer environment at the local level. It has also improved the health conditions of rural women.

Institutional development

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the project, institutional development and capacity building of the local community and civil-society groups was necessary. With the help of BASE and LFP, regular committee meetings were organized with a large number of women participating. Poor and marginalized indigenous communities were also actively involved in meetings. An annual general assembly was also held involving all community members and groups involved in the project. Through such meetings community members have



◀ Pig raising by CFUG member

learnt to consider the forest to be a strong and sustainable source of income for their livelihoods. After proper training the forest area is now properly managed. Areas of woods and grass are provided to the villagers and they follow the rules made by the CFUG about chopping down the trees. Social inclusion matters concerning the community in relation to forest user groups are taken seriously. This year, nine CFUGs have been legally registered and handed over to community members. In addition, BASE has also organized record keeping, annual operational plan (AOP) and accountancy training for the CFUGs. After training - which included women and Dalit representatives - the CFUGs maintained their records in a proper and transparent manner, and implemented the CFUG's activities as per their plans.

For the long term sustainability of the CFUGs, and for capacity building of community members, skill-based programmes were implemented by BASE. Training covered leadership and management, social inclusion, good governance, gender violation, self-monitoring, and climate change and appropriate responses to this. More details are available in Annex-22.

Revolving fund distribution

To uplift the livelihoods of poor, Dalit and

marginalized people, BASE helped to organize various income generation activities. Support was provided to the poorest of the poor through a revolving fund enabling them to access financial support for agriculture and small enterprises. Five hundred and sixty-one deprived and poor households have benefited from the revolving fund. The BASE-LFP programme provided Nrs 50,000 (US\$ 694) to Siddhapokahari community forest after implementing the partnership programme. With this amount people started small industries

▼ Bee keeing activity by CFUG woman member



that produced different kinds of bags and clothes. They are now earning Nrs 15,000-20,000 (US\$ 203-US\$ 270) per year.

Furthermore, BASE-LFP has provided Nrs 265,000 (about US\$ 3,680) to 71 poor and marginalized households in 10 clusters through the CFUGs. Approximately of Nrs. 36,000 those 71 household members received matching support from CFUGs to the region of Nrs 36,000 (US\$ 500). This support has helped poor families to improve their livelihoods, allowing community members to start various income generation activities, such as ginger farming, pig rearing, kitchen gardening and potato farming.

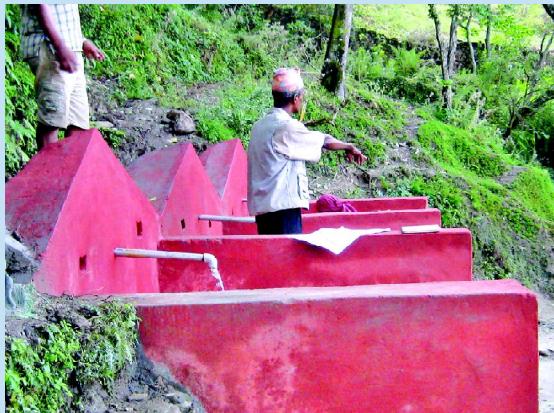
Physical infrastructure support

To better people's livelihoods and to create access to resources, eight community forests were provided physical infrastructure support in 2010 in Rugha, Muru, Peugha, Kakri and Bhalakcha VDCs where marginalized and poor families reside. Altogether, 610 families (100 from Dalit groups, 179 from ethnic minority groups, and 331 from other marginalized groups) have benefitted with safe drinking water, irrigation systems and wood bridge facilities.

Climate change and response

A two-day meeting on climate change and response was held with the District Forest Office and partner organizations of the Livelihood Forestry Programme. The meeting was held with strong participation from all stakeholders. The meeting focused on the negative impact and solution for climate change, emphasising the need for community members to adapt their lifestyles to a changing environment. Eleven community forest groups were identified and Nrs 889,000 (US\$ 12,347) were raised by them. The programme allowed people to become more aware of climate change and the methods needed to adapt to it.

Water changes everything: the story of a Dalit village



Bhurtibang is a small village in Rukum district made up of 13 Dalit families (there 91 people living there altogether). The village is situated in very hilly area making the 2km walk to the nearest river very difficult. To solve this problem BASE built a small reservoir near the river and constructed pipes to carry the water to Bhurtibang. This not only provided drinking water for the villagers but also ensured enough water to irrigate crops. BASE provided training in agricultural techniques and provided the villagers with seed packs to grow vegetables, thus giving them an extra income source as well as improving their diet to ensure healthy nutrition. The improved access to water has had multiple benefits on the lives of villagers. Resident Mr Kamala BK said, "I used to have a back problem as we had to bring water from the river which is very far from here, but now my health is slowly improving. We are very grateful to BASE for organizing this programme". Another resident, Bahadur Pariyar, said, "Now every Dalit is conscious of and is participating in village meetings, and all of us are able to raise our voices for our rights." The villagers have formed a drinking water management committee to ensure the future sustainability of the project. Each family saves Nrs 5 (0.06\$) per month to provide for the maintenance of the water project in the future.

WOMEN'S AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Introduction

The Women Awareness Committee (WAC) is a sister organization of BASE. BASE has helped develop and strengthen its sister organization with the aim of ensuring the human rights of marginalized and indigenous women and girls are protected, especially those from the mid and far western region of Nepal. The board members of the committee are from seven different districts in the mid and far western region including Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Surkhet and Salyan. The committee formed district level women's awareness networks in each of its functioning districts with the following mission:

"To create awareness of and ensure the human rights of women and girls; to increase girls and women's access to education through formal and non-formal classes; to stop girls being used as child labourers and stop girls and women being trafficked; to increase women and girls access to decision making bodies; to develop the leadership skills of girls and women; to stop gender-based violations and educate women and girls in reproductive health; and to raise a voice against the kamlahari system."

The Women Awareness Committee has conducted discussions and awareness raising programmes about the human rights of women and girls. It has done this in coordination with government and non-governmental organizations. The Women Awareness Committee organized a series of meetings at district and central levels, and participated in rallies organized by government and non-governmental organizations for women's rights and kamlahari abolition.

The key interventions of the programme were:

Women's rights and making the new constitution workshop

The women's awareness committee organized a two-day workshop in Bardiya district on women's rights and making the new constitution. Sixty-four participants attended the workshop with representation from seven districts. District level human right defenders, social workers, journalists and representative of government and non-governmental organizations working in the field of women's development also participated in the workshop. The major objectives of the workshop were to explore current and frequent problems affecting women and

girls; to analyse gender-based violence and trafficking; and to register issues that the new constitution should address, and to hand over these issues to Constitution Assembly members to be included in the new constitution.

During the workshop participants were explained their rights, and introduced to the problems of girls and women in a broader sense. Group discussions were organized to meet the objectives of the workshop. After the completion of the workshop all



◀ Woman's rights workshop

the participants agreed that they would share their learning and advocate for women's and girl's issues in their respective districts. Also, issues that were raised by participants from each respective district were handed over to the Constitution Assembly members for a response.

Women's conference

BASE organized a central level women's conference in Dang district on 23-24 May 2010. More than 5,000 women attended the conference representing the Women Awareness Committee in each district, ie, Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Salyan and Surkhet districts.

The objective of the conference was to build a national women's network for identifying mutual issues, as well as to further the agendas of grassroots women by pressurising the Constitution Assembly to include their voices in the new constitution. UNDP International Gender & Social Inclusion Advisor, Ms Catalina Mihotek, inaugurated the conference by freeing a couple of pigeons. Ms Catalina Mihotek, Mr Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary (President of BASE) and Churna Chaudhari (Executive Director of BASE) also marked the inauguration programme with short speeches. Tharu cultural dances were also performed.

Three papers were presented on women's issues during the workshop sessions of the conference. Five-hundred women representatives from the districts actively participated in these workshops. The papers were on the following subjects: rights



and access of indigenous women in the new constitution of Nepal; an analysis on the social, economic and political situation in Nepal in relation to women; and violence against the women.

Advocate Ms Radha Pandey presented her paper on 'violence against women' to the participants and a serious discussion ensued. The participants claimed that many sorts of violence against women are still occurring amongst grassroots communities, although they can be differentiated according to class, caste and society. Ms Pandey gave detailed

information about the legal mechanisms available against violence against women. The women participants recommended to the Constitution Assembly that in the new constitution there should be strong legal mechanisms against such violence.

Advocate Mr Dilli Raj Dhital presented the next paper on the 'rights and access of indigenous women in the new constitution of Nepal'. Mr Dhital gave some background information on the Constitution Assembly of Nepal, along with its procedures and responsibilities. The participants were given detailed information about women's fundamental rights, and national and international legal provisions developed in favour of women. Many of the female participants expressed views against Nepali acts and laws which



they viewed as having an adverse impact on women's rights, women's participation and women's inclusion in the decision making sectors.

The final workshop was facilitated by Advocate Saugatbir Chaudhary in which he presented a paper on 'an analysis of the social, economic and political situation and violence against the women'. Mr Chaudhary explained in detail the social, economic and political practices prevailing within grassroots communities. He also briefed participants in detail about the concept of a patriarchal society which works against women's holistic development. Participants had many questions about this concept and argued that holistic development is possible only if CA members develop a women friendly Nepalese constitution.

Another objective of the conference was to develop a five year strategic plan for the BASE Women's Awareness Committee. The strategic planning session was introduced by BASE Executive Director, Mr Churna Chaudhari. Mr Chaudhari facilitated the strategic planning process, out of which the participants were able to develop a dynamic action plan for the committee.

The conference enabled the BASE Women's Awareness Committee to be formally structured through a democratic national election procedure.

The district women representatives used their voting rights according to the BASE constitution. The conference elected Ms Sangita Chaudhari as the Central President of the committee, overseeing the other 11 executive members.

Leadership management and gender training

Two big irrigation projects are now under construction in Dang district; Malaware irrigation canal, and Baruwagaon irrigation canal. Both irrigation projects are financially supported by the World Bank through the District Irrigation Division Office (DIDO), Tulsipur, Dang. Women's participation in particular, and users' participation in general, is very important in the construction of these irrigation projects. Participation of these groups would ensure a durable and sustainable irrigation system, but unfortunately this is lacking in both projects. A partnership agreement was therefore made between BASE and the District Irrigation Division Office for social mobilization, leadership and management, and gender and empowerment training. The objectives of the training were to increase women's participation in the irrigation canal users' committee, to increase awareness of the Malaware and Baruwa gaun canal irrigation project, and to enhance knowledge and capacity in governance, monitoring, follow-up and



◀ Malware kulo user committee president conducting meeting



maintenance systems in relation to the canal.

BASE carried out the leadership and management training in June 2010 to 120 community members, both men and women, affected by the Malaware and Baruwa gaun irrigation canal. BASE also carried out gender and empowerment training to 100 members, both men and women, during the same month. For both training sessions, resource persons Mrs Shanta Chaudhary (Coordinator of the Women's Empowerment Programme and Mrs Sangita Chaudhary (President of the Women's Awareness Committee) were present. Altogether six training sessions were organized in three different places. The training was facilitated by a senior official from DIDO, Mr Shiva Basnet. The inauguration and conclusion sessions were attended by the chairmen of both irrigation canal user committees.

The Malaware irrigation canal is expected to provide irrigation facilities for 1,200 hectares of land in Halawar, Manpur and Duruwa VDCs. 8,565 users will directly benefit from this project. The Baruwaon irrigation canal will provide irrigation facilities for 200 hectares of land, and 2374 users will directly benefit.

Ex-Kamaiya Support

Tharus are an ethnic group located in the tarai of Nepal. About three million Tharus are living in Nepal, scattered throughout the tarai region, particularly in the districts of Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur. Tharus are endowed with a natural resistance against malaria. In 1950, after

the eradication of malaria, a new frontier was opened up for settlers from the hills. This resulted in the marginalization of the Tharu people. Many dishonest moneylenders and landlords from the hill region purposefully snatched much of the Tharu's land and registered it in their own names. As a result, the majority of the Tharus gradually became landless and they were forced to either migrate or to work for the new landlords as kamaiya labourers. The landlords did not provide fair wages and the Tharus and their debts grew. They eventually ended up as bonded labourers or kamaiyas. In this situation, BASE made extraordinary efforts to free the kamaiyas by strengthening its network, organizing people, providing them with an education, and creating awareness activities. After more than a decade of tireless efforts, on 17th July 2000, the Government declared kamaiyas to be legally free.

After the declaration of freedom the Government of Nepal identified 32,509 kamaiya households, out of which 27,550 of these households were identified as landless (and given red and blue cards). At present, 21,339 households have now received land. But 6,231 ex-kamaiya households have not yet received land, these households are located in Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. Along with the declaration of freedom, the Government



▲ Ex-kamaiya children is playing at own home

of Nepal promised to provide five kattha lands, wood and some finances to ex-kamaiya families. However, where this support was not sufficient for the needs of ex-kamaiya, WFP and GTZ provided services together with BASE and other organizations. Many ex-kamaiya were given land before 2005, but there are still 9,320 ex-kamaiya households who were rehabilitated after this period and who have not received the same benefits.

BASE continues to advocate for the Government to provide land to landless kamaiya households. BASE conducts various activities to sensitize ex-kamaiyas



▲ Ex-kamaiya meeting

on their rights, and coordinates with development partners to implement activities for the overall development of the freed kamaiya families.

Internships at BASE

In 2010 BASE had more than 17 international interns from different organizations, for different purposes. Through its worldwide network of partners, these interns and fellows visited BASE for personal as well as professional objectives. BASE cooperated with them by allowing them to visit its project areas as per their interests and expertise. Hence, in the early summer of 2010 Mr Michael Kaczor from Shivia UK joined BASE as an intern to support its microfinance project that was implemented with the support of Shivia in Dang district. He spent about three months closely working with the microfinance team at BASE, and supported a well-managed and smoothly-run reporting system for the project. Mr Charles Owen was another intern from Shivia who came to work on the microfinance project to do a social impact assessment, as well as to document the work for Shivia UK. Ms Sworupa Rana also came as an intern and she continues to work with BASE to track the information of impact assessments, as well as support the development of enterprises delivered to borrowers.

Ms Adrienne Henck and Karie Cross from

Advocacy Project USA joined BASE as peace fellows in the summer. They spent about two months doing some creative and innovative projects for BASE. Their interests focused on the child labour project that BASE has been implementing in five districts through the model concept of Child Friendly Villages (CFV). They undertook field visits in CFVs in five districts to involve children in developing a children's love blanket.

BASE also has the opportunity to welcome a team of 12 members including teachers, students and volunteers from EDEN Social Welfare Foundation, Taiwan. Ms Rebecca Cheng from the Foundation coordinated the team for the visit. The team had visits to several sites and projects of BASE in Dang,

Adrienne Henck - Peace Fellow, Advocacy Project, USA



Serving as an Advocacy Project Peace Fellow with BASE was a life-changing experience for me. While visiting Child Friendly Villages I witnessed BASE's excellent programmes in action and saw how BASE is making a difference in the lives of so many Nepalis. As a grassroots organization, they are truly in touch with the needs of local communities. I was touched when one woman said, "Before we did not know that we had rights, but since BASE came to our village, we have been able to improve the lives of our children and whole community." It was truly an honour to work with such a well-respected organization, and I will never forget my experience working with BASE in Nepal.

Karie Cross - Peace Fellow, Advocacy Project, USA



It was a privilege and an honour to work with BASE during the summer of 2010 as a Peace Fellow with The Advocacy Project. BASE helped me to learn more about Nepal, child labour, and international development issues, all the while ensuring my safety and comfort. I am so thankful that they made it possible for me to travel to different villages to see their incredible programmes in action. I could not have possibly travelled on my own, and all of the BASE staff members and translators that I worked with were so kind and considerate. BASE's Child Friendly Village model is very impressive, and it seems to be quite successful. Everyone that I met on field visits was very excited about the Child Friendly Initiative, from mothers and Child Friendly Village Committee members to Child Club leaders and ex-child labourers. BASE is truly meeting a need and making a difference in the lives of children all over south western Nepal. Moreover, BASE has made a huge impact on my own life. I can honestly say that working in Nepal last summer helped me to become a better, more well-rounded and informed citizen of the world.



▲ Taiwan volunteers interacting with community people

Banke and Bardia. They also had interactions and discussions with children, women groups, community members as well as school teachers and management committee members.

BASE is fortunate to receive experienced and qualified interns and fellows every year through its partners and other concerned individuals. BASE views these opportunities as a bonding of the relationship with its partners and networks. It has also supported BASE in fundraising, for example, we recently received sponsorship support for child

labourers after a video show and presentation on the 'love blanket' in the USA.

In order to accommodate these interns, BASE manages a guest house with available facilities to make their stay comfortable whilst in Nepal.

BASE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

In 1995 BASE has established a human resource development centre in Chakhaura Dang, located 13km from the western part of Tulsipur bazaar. Due to the decade long conflict in the country there have been problems operating the centre, but in 2010 BASE was able to reactivate it, and has been providing training in it to the public and private institutions. It has a pleasant training hall with a residential facility for 30 participants. This year the following programmes were held in the centre.



S.N.	Programme	Organization	Duration	Time/event
1	TOT training of CFV	BASE	3 days	1
2	BASE senior staff meeting	BASE	2 days	4
3	Project proposal writing orientation	BASE	2 days	1
4	BASE staff and board member joint meeting	BASE	2 days	2
5	BASE central committee and district committee joint meeting	BASE	2 days	2
6	BASE policy planning and evaluation meeting	BASE	2 days	1
7	Report writing orientation	BASE	2 days	1
8	Meeting on Sanghari concept	BASE	2 days	1
9	Meet the press	BASE	1 day	1
10	Training programme	CPN Maoist	3 days	1
11	Regional assembly	Red Cross Society, branch office Dang	2 days	1
12	Regional assembly	Nepali Congress	3 days	1
13	Central assembly	Tharu NGO Federation	2 days	1
Total programme				18

BASE in the USA: our Executive Director's visit to America

Overview

In 2010 our Executive Director, Mr Churna Chaudhari, was fortunate enough to visit the United States of America as part of the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP). The Best Practices in NGO Management programme was organized by the United States Department of State from 22 October to 15 November 2010. Pakistan, Afghanistan, India and Nepal all sent two to five delegates each.

The programme provided a rare opportunity for the visitors to learn about missions, organizational plans, governance, management and strategic planning procedures of NGOs working in various social fields in USA. In addition, the delegates were shown new technologies to boost the effectiveness of public relations, fiscal management, recruitment, retention and the efforts of volunteers. Delegates explored the wide range of public-private partnerships that exist in American society, as well as the dynamic relationships that exist between NGOs and other institutions such as government agencies, businesses, universities and the community at large. The programme focussed on how these interactions created a depth of expertise that benefits the common good and embodies the dynamism that characterizes American civil society.

The delegates travelled to geographically and culturally diverse places, including both urban and rural communities. By engaging in discussions with NGO leaders - particularly in the fields of disaster management and relief, children's education, women's rights and economic empowerment - the visitors were able to return to their countries with fresh perspectives and innovative ideas for improving the structure and methodologies of their South Asian NGOs. Home-hospitality, cultural events and social activities were also included in the itinerary in order to enrich participants' understanding of the diversity that makes up American culture and society.

Details of the programme

The programme commenced in Washington DC where delegates received an introduction to the



United States federal and state government structure including its founding principles. The visitors were also given an overview of US foreign relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan and India. During the briefing the delegates were provided with a comprehensive overview of the US political system, including the structure of Congress and the Executive Branch, the process by which a bill becomes a law, the structure and role of political parties, and the separation of powers between federal, state and local levels of government.

In order to achieve these things the visitors were met by the US Department of State and the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee. After having developed this contextual backdrop, the visitors were also met by international organizations from both the government and non-governmental sectors that are working to build the capacity of nonprofits in the US. There was a particular focus in these meetings on NGOs that work in areas of disaster management and relief, economic development and human rights. In addition, the visitors were met by international organizations that focus their funding and strategies on the development of democratic infrastructure, good governance and an active civil

society.

Other notable highlights of the visit were: a visit to the coastal city of San Diego where the visitors met some inspiring youth-based organizations, and were fortunate enough to see democracy in action by witnessing the national election day for the House of the Senate; a visit to Indianapolis in Indiana to learn about fundraising, volunteer management, immigration issues and corporate social responsibility; and finally a visit to Miami in Florida to experience the haven of grassroots community activism amongst ethnic minorities in American society, as well as exploring the more rural side of American life outside of the city limits.

During his visit Mr Chaudhari also had many opportunities to share with Americans - and his fellow South Asians - his experiences of development in Nepal, particularly bonded labour practices (the kamaiya system), child rights development issues and gender issues. Mr Chaudhari's knowledge of indigenous peoples and their culture was greeted with genuine interest by his American hosts.

On returning from the USA, Mr Chaudhari said, "The knowledge and learning I have gained from

my visit to America will be of tremendous help in my role at BASE. I have learnt new ideas and ways of working that I believe will help our organization further improve our work with the most disadvantaged and excluded members of Nepali society. I was particularly impressed by the way volunteer programmes are run in the US and I will be hoping to use those approaches here in Nepal. I was also impressed by how disciplined American citizens are in following their government's laws and regulations. The technology that supports American society is something that I wish we had more of in Nepal, and similarly, the way 'time is money' in the US is another American value that Nepal could benefit from."

Mr Chaudhari wishes to thank the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) and the American people for their tremendous kindness and hospitality.



Skill and experience sharing by each other ➤

Partnership organizations

Name of project	Name of development partner	Support in Nrs.	In US\$	Duration of the project
Basic Education	Save the Children	1,617,626.00	22,467	Jan.-Dec. 2010
Early Childhood Development Programme	Save the Children and DEO	1,289,743.00	17,913	Jan.-Dec. 2010
Opportunity School Programme	World Education and BTF	598,000.00	8,306	15 Nov. 2010-15 Mar. 2011
Education for Freedom	Action Aid Nepal/MS Nepal	3,036,000.00	42,167	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
Sustainable Education Development Program	Mr. Volkar Klein	1,450,000.00	20,139	March 2010-Feb. 2011
Protecting Nepalese Children from bounded Labour through Education	Anti Slavery International	21,746,340.00	302,033	Oct. 2010-Sept. 2015
Reading Room Programme	Room to Read Nepal	4,245,725.00	58,968	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
New path New step & Brighter future	World Education	3,286,538.00	45,646	16 June 2010-April 2011
Literacy Boost	Save the Children	934,170.00	12,975	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
Freedom for Child Labour Programme	Banyan Tree Foundation	11,463,384.00	159,214	Oct. 2010-30 Sept. 2011
Child Labour Rehabilitation through Child Friendly Village	Embassy of Netherland	9,291,408.00	129,047	Nov. 2008-Oct. 2010
Children Associate with Armed Force and Armed Group	World Education	2,621,235.00	36,406	1 May 2010-15 Mar. 2011
School Physical Facilities Improvement Project	Save the Children	503,000.00	6,986	Jan. 2010-July 2010
Sponsorship Management	Save the Children	32,740.00	455	Jan. 2010-Dec 2010
Partnership for Protecting Children in Armed Conflict	PPCC (Him rights)	1,337,000.00	18,569	1 June 2010-31 May 2012
Youth Action Fund	Open Society Institute	1,570,990.00	21,819	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal	UNDP	3,912,270.43	54,337	5 Dec. 2009-30 Nov. 2010
School Health Nutrition	Save the Children	596,888.00	8,290	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
Adolescent Development	Save the Children	1,319,425.00	18,325	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
Sustainable Economic and Environmental Development	ADRA/Nepal	8,303,884.00	115,332	Aug. 2009-April 2011
Micro Finance	Shivia Foundation UK	7,015,600.00	97,439	Jan. 2009-Dec. 2013
Disaster Preparedness and Response	Save the Children/USAID	1,517,337.50	21,074	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
Protected Relief & Recovery Operation	WFP/ADRA/Habitat	829,431.00	11,520	2009/2010
Nepal Flood Recovery Programme	USAID/Fintrac	10,737,482.00	149,132	Feb. 2010-Jan. 2011
Livelihood Forestry Programme	LFP/DFID	672,912.00	9,346	17 Aug. 2010-28 Feb. 2011
Kamalhari Abolition Project	Plan International	7,414,125.00	102,974	Dec. 2010-June 2011
Women Awareness Programme	Global Fund for Woman	367,000.00	5,097	July 2010-Dec. 2010
Leadership Management and Gender Training	District Agriculture Division Office	131,500.00	1,826	Jan. 2010-Dec. 2010
Follwow-Up seminar on Nepal march	Internation Labour Organization	367,382.25	4,995	25 Feb. 2010-30 Apr. 2010

Visitors of the year 2010

SN	Name of visitors	Post	organization/Country
1	Ces Ochoa	Senior Official	Save the Children
2	Mr./Mrs. Tonny Bloom	Privet business company owners	UK
3	Anthony (Tony)	Senior Official	USA
4	Mr. Surendra Prasad Shah	Evaluation Member	Save the children
5	Sathajog Thakuri	Evaluation Member	Save the children
6	Saraswati Bharati	Evaluation Member	Save the children
7	Tarun Adhikari	Evaluation Member	Save the children
8	Beksrid Svelon	Senior Official	Save the Children
9	Harish Chandra Shah	DPHO Officer	DPHO, Kailali
10	Hem Raj Pujara	DEO Officer	DEO Kailali
11	Lila Mani Sarma	Regional Director	Save the Children, Kailali
12	Cornelieke Lammers	Senior Official	Save the Children, USA
13	Shell Boyce	Senior Official	Rotary Astrailian Visitor
14	Phil Boyce	Senior Official	Rotary Astrailian Visitor
15	Mr. Kiran Chaudhary	Assistant Director	Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu
16	Mr. Prakash Chaudhary	Assistant Director	Social Welfare Council, Kathmandu
17	Ms. Maria Vesterlund	Human Right Field Officer	Peace Brigades International
18	Mr. Bhawan Ribhu	National Secretary	Bachpan Bachao Andolan
19	Ms. Carolyn Stremlau	Country Director	Banyan Tree Foundation, USA
20	Mr. Ove Fritz Larsan	Counsellor	Danish Embassay, Kathmandu
21	Mr. Shiva Lal Bhusal	Senior Program Officer	Danish Embassay, Kathmandu
22	Mr. Tom Cax	Professor	Japan University
23	Mr. Arjun Gunaratne	Professor	USA - University
24	Mr. Janamjaya Bangade	Member	BASE International
25	Mr. Krishna Upadya	Senior Program Officer	Anti Slavery International
26	Mr. Volkar & Mrs. Wally	Consultant	Switzerland
27	Ms. Adrienne Henck	Internship	Peace Fellow Advocacy Project USA
28	Ms. Karie Cross	Internship	Peace Fellow Advocacy Project USA
29	Mr. Michael Kazzor	Internship	Intern- Shivia/Micro Finance UK
30	Mr. Charls	Internship	Intern- Shivia/Micro Finance UK
31	Ms. Showrupa Rana	Internship	Intern- Shivia/Micro Finance UK
32	Mr. Umakant Chaudhary	Health Minister	Nepal Government
33	Mr. Govinda Chaudhary	State Minister, Education Minister	Nepal Government
34	Dr. Prakash Saran Mahat	Minister of Energy	Nepal Government
35	Dr. Minendra Rijal	Minister of Culture	Nepal Government
36	Mr. Bijya Gachhadaar	Vice-Prime Minister	Nepal Government
37	Ms. Olly Donnelly	Senior Official	Shivia UK
39	Mr. Dan Taylor	Country Director	Find Your Feet, UK
40	Ms. Sabitri Thara	Country Director	Find Your Feet, India
41	Mr. Isreal Moya	Human Rights/ TIP Analyst	Embassy of the USA
42	Mr. Keith Leslie	Senior Advisor UNDP/SPCBN	UNDP Kathmandu
43	Mrs. Catalina Nehotec	Senior Official	UNDP Kathmandu
44	Timothy T. Trenkle	Political Ecomonic Chief	US Embassy to Nepal
45	Mr. Subodh Singh Tharu	Senior Official	US Embassy to Nepal

Income vs expenditure Statement (Based on recent Audited financial report)**As from 1 Srawan, 2066 B.S. to 32 Ashad, 2067 (16 July, 2009 to 16 July 2010)**

Particulars	Receipt (In Nrs.)	(In US\$)	Payment (In Nrs.)	(In US\$)	Fund Balance	(In US\$)
Micro Finance/SHIVIA	4,496,510.00	62,452	3,758,200.00	52,197	738,310.00	10,254
Sustainable Economic & Environment Development (SEED)	3,172,048.00	44,056	2,752,290.72	38,226	419,757.28	5,830
SBBCC-I/PSI-Nepal	220,731.00	3,066	220,731.00	3,066	-	-
SBBCC-II/PSI-Nepal	392,315.00	5,449	789,201.97	10,961	(396,886.97)	(5,512)
SPCBN-I/UNDP	2,249,100.00	31,238	2,282,828.94	31,706	(33,728.94)	(468)
SPCBN-II/UNDP	2,726,777.30	37,872	2,306,120.64	32,029	420,656.66	5,842
Sustainable Educational Development Programme	957,510.00	13,299	506,165.61	7,030	451,344.39	6,269
Freedom for Child Labour Programme (FCLP)-I	5,214,443.58	72,423	5,025,178.09	69,794	189,265.49	2,629
Freedom for Child Labour Programme (FCLP)-II	10,727,640.00	148,995	6,699,441.78	93,048	4,028,198.22	55,947
CLR/CFV	6,454,379.39	89,644	4,030,184.55	55,975	2,424,194.84	33,669
Youth Action Fund	1,570,990.86	21,819	1,013,018.12	14,070	557,972.74	7,750
Nepal Flood Recovery Programme (NFRP)	19,498,629.19	270,814	19,498,629.19	270,814	-	-
DPR	794,000.00	11,028	782,850.97	10,873	11,149.03	155
Malware Kulo	131,500.00	1,826	131,500.00	1,826	-	-
Follow up Workshop of Nepal March	367,321.00	5,102	367,321.27	5,102	(0.27)	-
PPCC	762,400.24	10,589	782,958.50	10,874	(20,558.26)	
Coalition of Constitutional Assembly support (CoCAS)	596,344.43	8,283	596,356.50	8,283	(12.07)	(0.16)
Common Approach Sponsorship Programme (CASP)	27,299,993.22	379,167	25,763,175.25	357,822	1,536,817.97	21,345
Education For Freedom (EFP)	1,573,715.21	21,857	1,486,289.71	20,643	87,425.50	1,214
Reading Room Programme (RRP)	3,712,835.00	51,567	3,175,385.00	44,103	537,450.00	7,465
Low Cost Housing	829,431.07	11,520	812,310.64	11,282	17,120.43	238
LFP	1,940,089.00	26,946	1,940,089.00	26,946	-	-
CAAFAG/Maghi Focused Awareness Programme	1,536,591.00	21,342	746,211.51	10,364	790,379.49	10,977
Brighter Future	1,534,220.96	21,309	1,545,812.89	21,470	(11,591.93)	(161)
Sub-total Amount	98,759,515.45	1,371,660	87,012,251.85	1,208,503	11,747,263.60	163,156
IDF	396,005.29	5,500	762,061.61	10,584	(358,001.32)	(4,972)
Grand Total	99,155,520.74	1,377,160	87,774,313.46	1,219,088	11,389,262.28	158,184

Not: Projects Started after 16 July 2010 are not Included in the above as the record are based on the Nepal government's financial year

Annex-1

Direct Reach Children (Cumulative as well as new addition in the reporting period)										
Gender	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total ECD			Disability
	This Year	Cum	This Year	Cum	This Year	Cum	CDECDC	School based ECD	Total	
Girls	654		2732		903		3494	276	4220	3
Boys	641		2380		680		3487	283	3770	4
Total	1295	0	5112	0	1583	0	6981	559	7990	7

Best Practice sharing meeting

Annex-2

S.N	Program	Times	VDC/ Municipality	Target Number	# of Achievement	Total Attended		
						Femal	Male	Total
1	Best Practice Sharing	3 time	Neulapur	75	78	45	33	78
2	Best Practice Sharing	3 time	Bagnaha	75	77	25	52	77
3	Best Practice Sharing		Dhadhawar	85	104	15	89	104
4	Best Practice Sharing		Deudhakala	85	104	31	73	104
5	Best Practice Sharing		Kalika	75	79	40	63	103
6	Best Practice Sharing		Gulariya					
			Municipality	75	171	43	128	171
	Total			470	637	199	438	637

Teaching Learning materials Support

Annex-3

S.N	Program	Times	VDC/ municipality	Target Nmber	# of Achievement	Total Attended		
						Femele	Male	Total
1	Teaching learning material support	1 time	Neulapur	75	232	132	100	232
2	Teaching learning material support	1time	Bagnaha	75	139	104	35	139
3	Teaching learning material support	1time	Baniyabhar	50	131	89	42	131
4	Teaching learning material support	1time	Dhadhawar	75	135	49	86	135
5	Teaching learning material support	1time	Deudhakala	75	121	45	76	121
6	Teaching learning material support	1time	Kalika	75	103	63	40	103
	Total			500	934	503	431	934

Material Development Workshop**Annex-4**

S.N	Program	Times	VDC/ municipality	# of Target	# of Achievement	Total Attended		
						Femele	Male	Total
1	Material development workshop	1 time	Neulapur	8	28	14	14	28
2	Material development workshop	1 time	Bagnaha	8	28	11	17	28
3	Material development workshop	1 time	Baniyabhar	8	14	6	8	14
4	Material development workshop	1 time	Dhadhawar	8	34	16	18	34
5	Material development workshop	1 time	Deudhakala	8	12	5	7	12
6	Material development workshop	1 time	Kalika	8	27	14	13	27
7	Material development workshop	1 time	Gu.na.pa	8	15	6	9	15
	Total	7 time		56	158	72	86	158

Statistical exploration on NFE centers**Annex-5**

S. N.	Name of NFE Center	Address of NFE Center	Total NFE Participants		
			Girls	Boys	Total
Dang					
1	Lalmatiya NFE centre	Lalmatiya-4 Nayabasti	5	13	18
Banka					
2	Shinabas NFE centre	Baijapur VDC -Shinabas	11	17	28
3	Phattepur NFE centre	Phattepur VDC- Gulhri	15	9	24
Bardiya					
4	Shaktinagar NFE center	Magragadhi VDC -Shaktinagar	18	6	24
5	Ghumnaphanta NFE	Naulapur VDC Ghumnaphanta	10	11	21
Kailali					
6	Banjariya NFE centre	Joshipur-3 Banjariya	9	11	20
7	Banjariya NFE centre	Joshipur-3 Banjariya	14	6	20
8	Damriya NFE centre	Chuha-4 Damriya	6	14	20
Kanchanpur					
9	Bichaphata NFE centre	Daeji-3 Bichaphata	12	8	20
10	Dharmapur NFE centre	Daeji-3 Dharmapur	16	6	22
Total			116	101	217

Details of students and school of Bridging class:

Annex-6

S. No.	Name of facilitator	Qualification	Address	# of Participant	Class time	Class venue
1.	Basanti Chaudhary	12Ed	Shreepur-7 Sano Sighpur	18	8-10 A.M.	Sakako Ghar
2.	Gita Chaudhary	12Ed	Shreepur-7 Thulo Sighpur	22	7-9 A.M.	Sakako Ghar
3.	Sabita Chaudhary	12Ed	Shreepur-2 Bhakunda	18	7.30-9.30 A.M.	Shakako Ghar
4.	Firiya Chaudhary	12Ed	Kalika-8 Puraina	17	7-9 A.M.	Sakako Ghar
5.	Janaki Chaudhary	13Ed	Laxmipur-8 Bhaisaura	15	6.30-8.30 A.M.	Bhakta Mandir
6.	Kalawoti Chaudhary	12Ed	Shankarapur-2 kanj	18	7-9A.M.	Bhanu H.S.S
7.	Mahesh Kumar chaudhary	12Ed	Rampur Bilaspur-8 Kunda	23	4-6 P.M.	Goraknath S.S
8.	Kalpana Chaudhary	12 Ed	Rampur Bilaspur-5 Kanpur	15	7-9 A.M.	School
9.	Sunita Chaudhary	12 Ed	Shankarpur-9 Parsia	15	7-9 A.M.	School
10.	Kabita Chaudhary	12 Ed	Beldada-2 Baibaha	16	12-2 P.M.	Radhakrishna L.S.S

Detail of family support

Annex-7

S. No	Name of Group	Address of Organization	Member in Org	Saving Rate	Provided	Member in Org	Loan In hand of C.O.	Conduction Activates Individual
1	Sangam	Shreepur-6 Hattibojha	5	10	4330	3500	830	Goat Farming
2	Kopila	Laxmipur-3, Gokulpur	10	10	10940	10850	90	Goat, pig Farming and Agriculture
3	Maur	Shreepur-4, Richhaha	7	10	6015	4000	2015	Goat Farming
4	Hariyali	Rampurbilaspur-7, Pachuee	10	10	8120	4500	3620	Agriculture
5	Laligurans	Rampurbilaspur-2, Sadakghat	9	10	3910	1950	1960	Pig Farming
6	Namuna	Shreepur-1/4, Sudarshanpur	9	10	7357	6500	857	Pig Farming
Total			50	-	40672	31300	9372	

Participants name list of the 3days leadership and Management Training to Family Support Annex-8

S.N	Name of Training Participant	Name of Training Participant	Position Name of Saving Group	Address
1	Sarsoti Chaudhary	Secretary	Saunaulo	Bhimdatt Nagarpalika-2/19, Ultakham
2	Sundari Chaudhary	President	Saunaulo	Bhimdatt Nagarpalika-2/19 Ultakham
3	Kamal Phul Rana	Secretary	Juneli	Dekhatbhuli-9, Dekhatbhuli
4	Ramdulari Rana	Treasure	Juneli	Dekhatbhuli-9, Dekhatbhuli
5	Rajmati devi Jagri	Secretary	Himchuli	Jhalari-4, Pariphata
6	Harmati Thagunna	Treasure	Himchuli	Jhalari-4, Pariphata
7	Bishana devi Chaudhary	Secretary	Pargati	Jhalari-5, Nayna Mukti
8	Phulmati Rana	President	Pargati	Jhalari-5, Nayna Mukti
9	Kalsiya Rana	President	Juneli	Dekhatbhuli-9, Dekhatbhuli
10	GangaRam Chaudhary	Motivator		
11	Gayna Prasad Chaudhary	Supervisor		
12	Lal Bahadur Bam	Pro-Coordinator		BASE-Kanchanpur

Detail of the CFV and Child club**Annex-9**

S. No.	District	Number of CFV		Number of Child Club	
		Reformed	New Formed	Reformed	New Formed
1	Dang	39	15	39	15
2	Banke	28	12	28	12
3	Bardiya	39	12	39	12
4	Kailali	32	18	32	18
5	Kanchanpur	35	14	35	14
	Total	173	71	173	71

Skill development and vocational training to child labours**Annex-10**

SN	District	Number	Types of Training
1	Dang	5	Wiring/Electrician, Cutting/Sewing, Carpenter
2	Banke	26	Hand knitting/Weaving, Beautician, Poultry Farm, Security Guard
3	Bardiya	10	Security Guard, Hand Knitting, Electrician
4	Kailali	0	
5	Kanchanpur	7	Sewing (Tailoring), Painting, Radio Repairing
	Total	48	

Awareness campaign**Annex-11**

SN	Districts	No. of Events	Male	Female	Total Participants
1	Kailali	4	184	218	402
2	Kanchanpur	3	132	136	268
3	Dang	2	88	55	144
4	Banke	6	249	229	478
5	Bardiya	3	132	118	250
Total		18	785	756	1541

Rehabilitation Support to rescue children**Annex-12**

S.N	District	No. of Supported children
1	Kailali	225
2	Kanchanpur	49
3	Dang	0
4	Banke	79
5	Bardiya	72

Description of supported schools**Annex-13**

S.N.	Name of school	address	Type of support	Remarks
1	Shree Lower Secondary School Lohadara	Duruwa-9, Khaushapur, Dang	School building reconstruction	labor work from community and school management committee
2	Shree Bal Chetana Lower Secondary School	Duruwa-6, Dhamkapur	School building reconstruction	abor work from community and school management committee
3	Shree Laxmi Higher Secondary Schools	Kachanpur-4 Madhui, Banke	Furniture 60 pairs of desk and bench	Wood support (Kinds support) by CF
4	Shree Sahid Smarak primary school	Kachanpur-2 Khoriya, Banke	Toilet construction	labor work from community and school management committee
5	Shree Nepal Rastriya Primary School	Kachanpur-6 Mahendrapur, Banke	Building construction	VDC 25000, CF 60000,
6	Shree Luhadabara lower secondary school	Duruwa-9 Khausapur, Dang	building construction	15000 from Community
7	Primary School	Duruwa -4 Kothari	Furniture support	15000 from School
8	Primary School	Duruwa 4 Kothari	Furniture support	Building reconstruction

Statistically exploration on CR violation case documentation 2010**Annex-14**

Violations	Number of incidents			
	Dang	Surkhet	Kailali	Total
School attacks				
School Banda (Individual)	10	3	1	14
School Banda (Collective)	10	8	1	19
Inappropriate use of schools\direct attacks	5	5	-	10
Recruitment\Abductions	2	0	-	2
Threat/attacks to teachers/students	4	1	-	5
Others (sexual abuse)	4	1		5
Total	35	18	2	55

Annex-15**Declaration Bhaura Tapuwa Ghoshana Pattra 2067 (Matawa Seminar)**

- To address issues of Tharu in the new constitution, it is very necessary to include this community representation in state's major organs.
- It is necessity of the state to give legal acceptance to the Barghar who has been playing a role of social mobilization in the social and cultural developments like irrigation, dispute settlement, road construction etc. in the community. So, this must be address legally in the constitution.
- Local level development work must be done through Matawa as this organization is leading a responsible role for the implementation of local resources, mass gathering and people's labour contribution.
- Regarding the historical background Tharu's federal state must be build with their racial identity.
- Tharu must be equalized to represent in the government structure or organs.
- It is committed to manage 'Deuthan' in every village for its continuity which has carried the identity of birth, death, marriage, worship, farming, festivals, customs, lifestyle, brotherhood in Tharu community from the very beginning.
- Badghar should get Ex-officer membership in VDC, DDC and municipality regarding to their identity along with this various development activities of VDC, DDC and Municipality must be recommended only through Badghar, Bhalmansa and Matawa.
- We commit for the elimination of child labour and kamalari and government should give penalty to those who keep child labour and Kamalari.
- In the new constitution there must be system of competition between only ethnic groups so that Tharu get easy approach in every land govt. position like police, army, administration, law, and education for the inclusive development of country as Tharu community is the most back warded.
- Decision and agreement of the state to rehabilitate Ex-kamaiya should be implemented and there should be facility of free education up to high school level for their children.
- By implementing Nepal Government's multi - linguistic policy, school having majority of Tharu must teach in Tharu language and Tharu University must be establish in the place where majority is of Tharu.
- Legally, Tharu must be first consumer of community forest and forest user group committee. Along with this programme of Bardiya National Park should be cancelled which can affect lifestyle of indigenous Tharu.
- There must be a system in the constitution to conserve and protect Tharu's culture like Barka Naach, Labangi Puja, and Rihar Puja which are in the position of extinction. We respect others culture and appeal to respect our culture.

- Maghi is the main festival of tharu ethnic group of Terai region so there should be national holiday for 3 days in Maghi and 2 days in Aaitabari.
- Government should declare immediately proper price of farmer's production and manage the market.
- Development Budget must be systematized in DDC for the development of Tharu community and the budget should be managed only by Bhalmansa, Matawa and Barghar. Similarly, development or cultural conservation budget related to cultural ministry of central government must be included in Red Book of National Planning Commission and that should be passed by representative of Bhalmansa, Barghar and Matawa. If it is not implemented or ignore by Nepal Government we Barghar will be compelled to establish parallel government body.
- To implement ILO 169 related to ethnic group provision must be implemented by Nepal Government.
- We elucidate traditional Tharu organization is not related with political sister organization. It is transparent organization so we request all political parties not to politicize it.
- We demand for the actual position of large numbered of missing Tharu during conflict and post-war period to publicized and proper compensation, education and occupation of their family.

District wise participants of high level advocacy meeting
Annex-16

SN	Name of District	Participants		Total	Meeting Date
		Male	Female		
1	Banke	14	2	16	2 April 2010
2	Bardiya	16	4	20	14 Feb 2010
3	Kailali	13	7	20	3rd Feb 2010
4	Kanchanpur	21	3	4	4th Feb 2010
Total		64	16	80	

Detail of CBDP/community people participated in protection/WASH training
Annex-17

VDC	Male	Female	Total	BC	Dalit	Janjati
Panchkule	16	13	29	15	0	14
Hekuli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhanauri	7	24	31	3	0	28
Fulbari	16	14	30	3	9	18
Goltakuri	11	18	29	1	0	28
Urahari	11	17	28	8	0	20
Chailahi	30	47	77	6	3	68
Satbariya	34	32	66	11	3	52
Sonpur	24	18	42	2	4	36
Sisaniya	27	27	54	9	2	43
Gobardiha	7	20	27	0	0	27
Gadhawa	56	81	137	11	3	123
Total	239	311	550	69	24	457

Detail of RAT members participated in Protection/WASH training**Annex-18**

SN	VDC	Participants participated During Training					
		Male	Female	Total	BC	Dalit	Janjati
1	Dhanauri	7	9	16	0	2	14
2	Panchkule	8	8	16	6	1	9
3	Hekuli	5	10	15	2	0	13
4	Urahari	10	5	15	1	1	13
5	Fulbari	6	3	9	0	0	9
6	Goltakuri	11	8	19	0	0	19
7	Gadhawa	7	9	16	2	1	13
8	Gobardiha	10	7	17	2	0	15
9	Sisaniya	7	9	16	2	0	14
10	Satbariya	14	8	22	0	0	22
11	Chailahi	9	9	18	0	0	18
12	Sonpur	6	6	12	0	0	12
Total		100	91	191	15	5	171

Detail of direct beneficiaries from water point renovation support**Annex-19**

VDC	Event	Male	Female	Boys	Girls	Total	BC	Dalit	Janjati
Panchkule	1	70	81	21	32	204	0	28	176
Hekuli	1	8	14	459	561	1042	126	62	854
Dhanauri	1	45	40	180	200	465	75	34	356
Fulbari	1	303	150	242	364	1059	188	195	676
Goltakuri	1	11	19	278	297	605	222	77	306
Chailahi	1	9	5	229	272	515	2	6	507
Satbariya	1	75	69	42	62	248	0	0	248
Sisaniya	3	574	701	133	170	1578	16	155	1407
Gobardiha	1	86	89	144	196	515	21	35	459
Gadhawa	3	192	173	100	124	589	24	54	511
Total	14	1373	1341	1828	2278	6820	674	646	5500

Construction/repair and rehabilitation

Annex-20

SN	Name of Scheme	Location	Supporting Agencies	Resources/budget
1	Earthen Dam	Pahalmanpur-8 Banbarsa	District Water Induced Disaster Prevention Division Office/	Five lack NRs allocate for spur wire and stone transportation
2	School maintenance	Sunaratal P.S. Pabera-3 Chhotipaliya	BASE,UNICEF, and Save the Children	Allocate NRs 100000 for Cement, Sand & Skill labor
3	School maintenance	Bridge maintenance	Sadepani-7 Basanta Forestry Users committee and community people	Wood support from FUC, carpentry labor charge from community people and un-skill labor from PRRO
4	Cannel Rehabilitation	Masuriya-4 Badaipur	KPUS, Kailali	Allocated NRs 400000/ for Brick, Cement, sand & skill labor and un-skill labor sill support from PRRO project
5	Cemented Wall	Geta 2 Geti Siddha Baba School	SC/VDC/BASE	Save the Children/BASE allocated NRs.50000 , VDC 60000 and Unskill labour Support from PRRO Project
6	River Protection	Dododhara 2 Kumbhiya	USADI/NFRP	24 Lakh 44 Thousand 67 Rupees and 33 paisa allocated From USAID and Unskill Labour support form PRRO Project
7	School Construction	Narayanpur 9 Baidi	USADI/NFRP	NRs 32 Lakh 47 Thousand 5 Hounded 50 Rupees allocated Form USAID and Unskill Labour support form PRRO Project
8	River Protection	Munuwa 3	USAID /NFRP	NRs 20 Lakh, 68 Thousand 4 Hundren 67 Rupees allocated Form USAID and Un skill Labour support from PRRO Project
9	River Protection	Chhuha 3 Sutiya	USAID /NFRP	NRs 18 Lakh 70 Thousand 7 Hundred 45 Rupees allocated Form USAID and Unskill Labour support from PRRO Project
10	Bridge Maintenance	Beladevipur 4 Jokahaya	Sitaram Forest user Committee	150Q ft Wooden allocated from Sitaram Forest Committee and unskill labour support from PPRO Project.
11	Earthen Dam	Geta 7 Shreelanka	Shree lanka forest user committee/ District Water Induced Disaster Prevention Division Office/	NRs.25000 Allocated from Shree lanka forest user committee, District Water Induced Disaster Prevention Division Office allocated from 3000 Katta and unskill labour support from PRRO Project.

SN	Name of Scheme	Location	Supporting Agencies	Resources/budget
12	Earthen Dam	Urma 7 Dhurjanna	District Water Induced Disaster Prevention Division Office/	2000 Katta allocated form District Water Induced Disaster Prevention Division Office/
13	Earthen Dam	Bridge maintenance	FAYA Nepal	NRS.18,0000 Allocated from FAYA Nepal, and 15 Gabion wire allocated from DDC Kailali and unskill Labour Support from PRRO Project
14	Road Maintenance	Joshipur 4, Kamalpur	Joshipur VDC	NRs.150000 allocated from Joshipur VDC and unskill labour support from PRRO Project.
15	Fish Pond Establishment	Joshipur 4, Kamalpur	SEBAC Nepal	700 Fish allocated from SEBAC Nepal.
16	Earthen Dam	Narayanpur 6, Beluwabanderpur	Narayanpur VDC	NRs.45000 allocated from Narayanpur VDC and unskill labour support from PRRO Project.
17	Culvert maintenance	Dhansinghpur 5 Khairipur	Dhansinghpur VDC	NRs300000.00 (Three Lakh Allocated from Pabera VDC and unskill labour support from PRRO Project
18	Road Maintenance	Pabera 5 Pabera	Pabera VDC	NRs 20 Lakh, 68 Thousand 4 Hundren 67 Rupees allocated Form USAID and Un skill Labour support form PRRO Project
19	Road Maintenance	Pabera 4 Jabdauha	Pabera VDC	NRs 200000. (Two Lakh Only) Allocated from Pabera VDC and Unskill Labour Support from PRRO Project.
20	Culvert Maintenance	Dhansinghpur 2 Suryapur	Dhansinghpur VDC	NRs.150000. (One Lakh Fifty Thousand only) allocated by Dhansinghpur VDC and Unskill Support from PRRO Project.
21	Earthen Dam	Dhansinghpur 1 Phanta	Dhansinpur VDC	NRs. 300000. Allocated from Dhansinghpur VDCs
22	Earthen Dam	Dhansinghpur 2 Banganu	Dhansinghpur VDC	NRs 500000. allocated from Dhansinghpur VDC
23	Community Shelter	Dhansinghpur 4 Jhunga	Dhansinghpur VDC	Nrs 16000. Allocated from Kushmi Youth Club
24	Toilet Construction	Dhansinghpur 4 Jhunga	Dhansinghpur VDC	NRs 7000. Allocated from Kushmi Youth Club
25	Humepipe	Dhansinghpur 4 Jhunga	Dhansinghpur VDC	Two Humepipe allocated from Dhansinghpur VDC
26	Gravel	Dhansinghpur 4 Jhunga	Dhansinghpur VDC	NRs 100000. Allocated from VDC
27	School Maintenance	Dhansinghpur 6 Bauniya	Dhansinghpur VDC	Nrs 10002. Allocated From VDC and other Organization
28	Humepipe	Dhansinghpur 6 Bauniya	Dhansinghpur VDC	Four humepipe supported from VDC
29	Community Shelter	Narayanpur 1 Bhartapur	Narayanpur VDC	Nrs 13000 Allocated from Bhartapur Jan Sumudaya,20000 allocated From Prokop Jokhim Sumudaya, Nrs 9000. allocated from Jan Joyti Yuba Club

SN	Name of Scheme	Location	Supporting Agencies	Resources/budget
30	Community Shelter	Narayanpur 4 Milanpur Sibir	Narayanpur VDC	35 Qfit Wooden allocated from BP Nikunj Samudayak Ban.
31	School Maintenance	Narayanpur 4 Milanpur Sibir	Narayanpur VDC	NRs 130000 allocated from VDC, 120000 Sansad Fund
32	School Maintenance	Narayanpur 8 Satti	Narayanpur VDC	NRs 300000 allocated from DDC
33	Gravel	Narayanpur 9 Baidi Partipur	Narayanpur VDC	NRs 300000 allocated from DDC
34	River Protection	Pathariya 4 Sundarpur	Pathariya VDC	NRs 75000. Allocated from Pathariya VDC

Improve sanitation, hygiene and nutrition

Annex-21

S.N.	Activities	Target			Achievement		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Sanitation, hygiene & Nutrition SHN awareness training	240	360	600	229	415	644
2	Toilet Instillation			240			340
3	Improved cooking stave ICS instillation		480			480	
4	Establish kitchen garden summer			480			489
5	Establish kitchen garden winter			960			971
6	Disaster, Preparedness mitigation training	120	120	240	115	134	249
7	Learning by doing comprehensive training for organization strengthening	240	240	480	225	268	493
8	Search and rescue training			240			349
9	Joint sharing & future visioning workshop of CBOs & YCs	24	24	48	30	30	60
10	Sharing Learning workshop of YC	12	12	24	17	16	33
11	Disaster material support			12			12
12	Furniture and Promotional material support			24			24
13	Community service project support		12			12	
14	Coaching for football tournament		192	192		271	271
15	Better Life Option Program BLOP		480	480		618	618

Annex-22**The details of forest product user groups:**

Types of Groups	No of groups	Total member		Total until the end of reporting period						Distribution of members by economic distribution condition						
		Male	Female	Total	Poor	Medium	Rich	Total	Dalit	Disadv janajati	Other disadv group	Religio us minoriti es	Adv janaj ati	Adv caste group	Total	
CFUGs New	19	3728	3603	7331	137	313	488	298	1236	163	553	0	0	0	520	1236
CFUGs old	22	6468	6219	12687	457	725	577	324	2083	374	533	0	0	0	1176	2083
TOTAL	41	10196	9822	20018	594	1038	1065	622	3319	537	1086	0	0	0	1696	3319
Types of Groups	No of groups	Total member		Total until the end of reporting period						Distribution of members by economic distribution condition						
		Male	Female	Total	Poor	Medium	Rich	Total	Dalit	Disadv janajati	Other disadv group	Religio us minoriti es	Adv janaj ati	Adv caste group	Total	
CFUGs New	9	1564	1536	3100	80	156	148	127	511	48	224	0	0	0	239	511
CFUGs old	8	3111	2932	6043	201	412	273	114	1000	218	189	0	0	0	593	1000



MS Nepal
Danish Association for
International Co-operation



**Global fund
for woman**

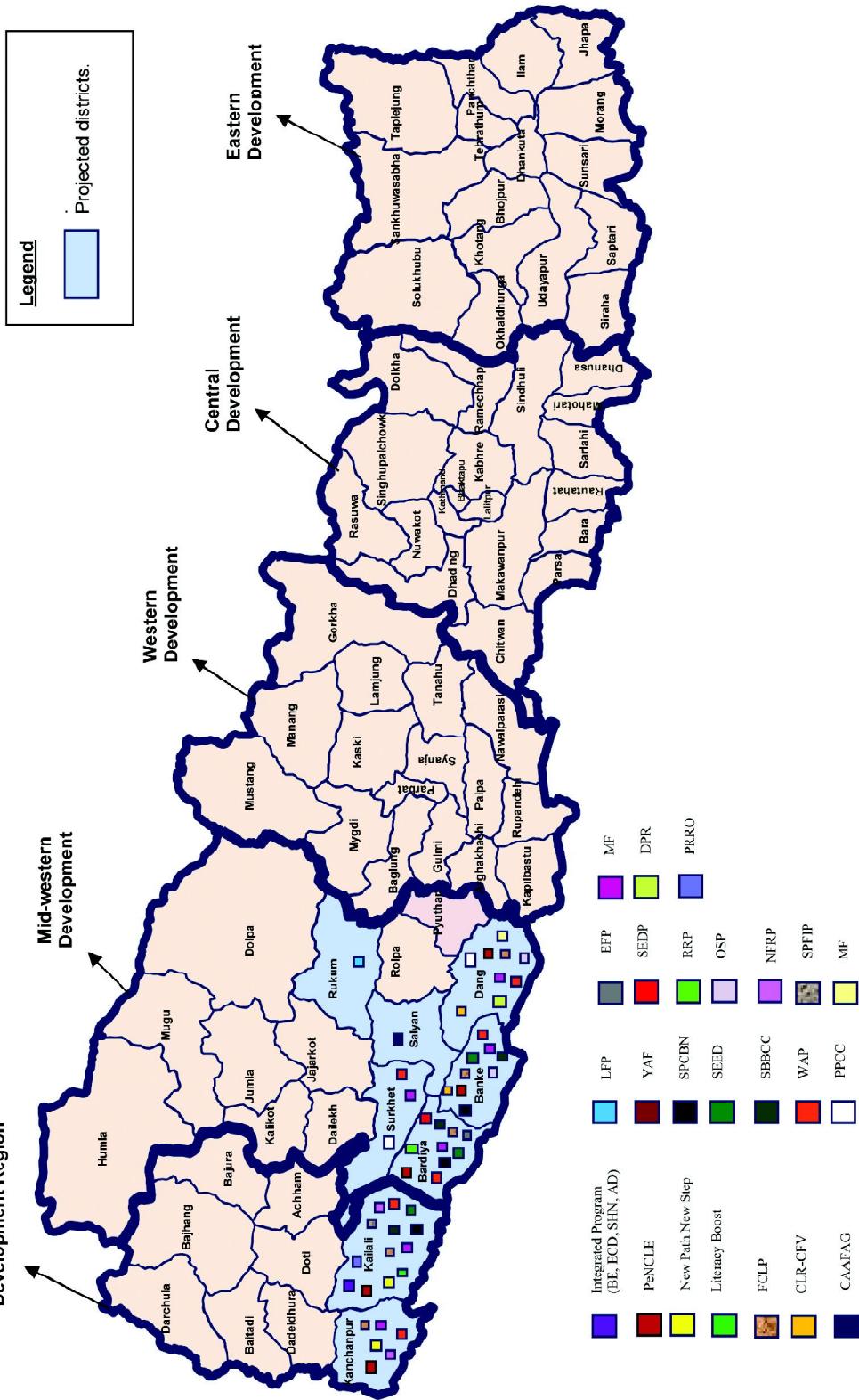


Visitors of the year



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Projected districts



**Embassy of
Netherlands**



Tulsipur, Dang (Head Office)
Phone: 082 520055
E-mail: info@nepalbase.org
Web: www.nepalbase.org

District offices
Tulsipur, Dang (Dis.)
Phone: 081 522037

Nepalgunj, Banke
Phone: 081 524457

Gulariya, Bardiya
Phone: 084 420862

Dhangadhi, Kailali
Phone: 091 524313

Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur
Phone: 099 525028

Khalanga, Salyan
Phone: 088 520229

Khalanga, Rukum
Phone: 088 680004

Surkhet, Birendarnagar
Phone:

