

A PROPOSAL

FOR

AN OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANT

FOR

A COMMUNITY BASED INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM

IN

NEPAL

SUBMITTED TO

THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BY

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

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SUMMARY

1. Save the Children proposes to initiate a community-based integrated rural development program in selected rural areas of Nepal. The program will be planned and implemented by the Nepal field office of Save the Children in collaboration with the Social Services National Coordination Council of His Majesty's Government. Save the Children requests an Operational Program Grant from the Nepal Mission of the United States Agency for International Development in the amount of \$347,467 for an initial three-year period beginning July 1980. Subject to a favorable evaluation at the end of the initial three year period Save the Children will request an additional sume of \$299,095 for funding for the fourth and fifth years .
2. The first phase of the proposed program will be planned and implemented in the Gorkha District, Gandaki Zone in the Western Development Region of Nepal. The program will commence in the Deurali Panchayat located in the southwestern corner of Gorkha District. It will be extended to the adjacent Panchayats in the district with a view to covering about 8 to 10 Panchayats along the bank of the Daraundi River and the Narayan Ghat--Gorkha Road over a period of 8 to 10 years covering a population of 35,000 to 40,000.

During the third year of the program in Nepal, other rural locations will be explored for a possible replication of the community development experiment in a second impact area.

3. With approval from the US-AID Mission in Nepal and the Asia Bureau in Washington, the Nepal program of Save the Children has been included as one of the five new country programs as part of the Matching Grant from the United States Agency for International Development to Save the Children.

In accordance with the Matching Grant Agreement, funds from the Matching Grant will be used in Nepal during the calendar years 1980 and 1981.

While the Matching Grant can provide supplementary funds for technical assistance and training, and limited funds for experimentation in sectoral programs, it cannot meet the funding needs for field office operation or implementation of the program in Nepal. It is hoped that the Operational Program Grant will enable Save the Children to meet the funding needs for the Nepal program by supplementing the agency's funds raised from other private funding sources.

Save the Children assumes full responsibility to ensure that the Operational Program Grant, when approved, will not overlap or conflict with the Matching Grant Agreement.

4. The proposed Operational Program Grant will provide supplementary funds for staffing, field office operation, training of Nepali staff and community people, consultant services and projects for a period of three years.

Save the Children will provide semiannual reports to the Nepal Mission of US-AID on the progress of the Nepal program in January and July each year. In addition to the internal annual evaluation of the program, outside consultants will be invited to conduct an evaluation during the second or third year of operation in Nepal.

It is hoped that the proposed grant will help strengthen the agency's effort in planning and implementing the pilot project of community-based integrated rural development in Nepal.

5. In accordance with the agency's emphasis on community based programming, the program strategy in no way attempts to present a blueprint for action in fine detail at this stage. It only provides a broad framework which combines the agency's methodology of grass roots level development with the findings of the baseline study. The emphasis of community based planning makes it essential for the agency's planners to suggest only general plan outlines and then to encourage the villagers to determine priorities and to plan projects through a training process.

I. Background and Overview:
Save the Children's Program in Nepal

A. Background

1. Initial Developments and Rationale

Save the Children currently operates programs in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea and Sri Lanka within the Asia region. (Appendix 1) On a much smaller scale, Save the Children supports a program of the SOS Children's Villages Movement in India. Currently a new program is being launched in Tuvalu, formerly known as the Ellice Islands, in the South Pacific.

During a visit to South Asia to explore new program possibilities, Dr. Pratima Kale, the Director for Asia Region from Save the Children headquarters visited Nepal in May and August, 1978. The visits, discussions and a review of the development situation in Nepal made it quite clear that it would be most appropriate for Save the Children to initiate a program of community based integrated rural development in that country. The following factors were taken into consideration for this purpose:

a. In terms of economic and social development of the country, Nepal poses a much greater challenge for development planning as compared to other "third world" nations in Asia. This can be seen in some of the following indicators of socio-economic development:

- The annual per capita income averages about \$120 and people in the hill areas receive a much smaller share of income;
- The Physical Quality of Life Indicator (PQLI) is 27 in Nepal making it one of the lowest among the low-income nations of the world;
- It is estimated that with a birthrate of 44 per thousand, the infant mortality rate in Nepal stands at 152 per 1,000 live births and that 50% of the Nepali children do not reach 5 years of age;

- Records indicate that almost 50% of Nepal's population is under the age of twenty and that over 70% of the children in the 0 to 6 year range are malnourished;
- Nepal's population of a little over 13 million is expected to double during the next 25 years;
- The literacy rate for the country stands at 19% and the rate for the female population is estimated at 5%;
- Only 5% of the rural population in Nepal has access to a supply of safe water;
- Over 90% of the population is rural and depends on agricultural production. It is estimated that two thirds of the Nepali population is being sustained on one third of the land that is cultivable. Soil erosion, land slides, floods and deforestation have affected the quality of land over the past years;

- b. Nepal has established the Panchayat system of democracy which rises from the grass root institutions of the village Panchayats through the district Panchayats to the national level. The village and district Panchayats function as electorates and also have developmental roles in the areas of agriculture, industry and social services.

The Panchayat institution in Nepal offers a favorable setting for the application of Save the Children's methodology of community based rural development, a challenging ground for strengthening the grass root institution and for testing the agency's methodology.

- c. The Social Services National Coordination Council established in 1977 offers the most appropriate network at the national level for Save the Children's methodology of "integrated rural development." Under the Chairmanship of Her Majesty the Queen, and with representation of major government ministries, the Council aims at coordinating national reconstruction and development work; strengthening social

organizations; bringing uniformity in national and international grant and aid; and formulating policies for program implementation.

This is an ideal institutional setting for an international private agency such as Save the Children which aims at coordinating sectoral programs with government and nongovernment agencies for integrated rural development at the grass root level.

- d. The basic principles outlined in the Sixth Development Plan for Nepal (1980-85) in the areas of agricultural productivity, resource conservation and utilization, integrated rural development-Panchayat sector, health and family planning are most conducive to Save the Children's philosophy and methodology. The pilot project launched by Save the Children in Nepal is likely to be most suitable in the context of the basic principles of social and economic development of Nepal.
- e. Human resource development appears to be a major developmental need in Nepal although the government has made a considerable attempt in training Nepali officers abroad for development roles. As a result of this, there are highly trained Nepali professionals in Kathmandu who can assume key roles in programs of Save the Children and other agencies, however, the training needs are much stronger at the village level.

Save the Children's methodology with its heavy emphasis on training of field staff and community members in leadership, planning, implementation and evaluation of development programming can be most useful in the rural context of Nepal although the scale of programming is to be much smaller for a pilot project.

- f. Initial discussions with Mr. C. B. Gurung, Member Secretary, Social Services National Coordination Council, and other Nepali officials proved to be most encouraging as both parties began to see a convincing rationale for establishing a program of community based integrated rural development in Nepal and the need for a collaborative effort between Save the Children and the Council.

Mr. C. B. Gurung and the Council officials responded most favorably to Save the Children's proposal for its Nepal program presented in August 1978. (Appendix 2) The proposal received a positive response from Her Majesty the Queen and the Council.

Ambassador Douglas Heck, Mr. Samuel Butterfield, Director, USAID, Mr. William Nance and other AID officials felt that the program outlined in the proposal would be most suitable for Nepal and were most encouraging in the early stages of negotiations. Officials of Save the Children Fund, U.K. as well as representatives of other international private agencies conveyed a similar sense of encouragement and signals of welcome from the Nepali circles.

A combination of factors including peoples' basic needs, the government's commitment and existing institutional structures, available human resources and the need for human resource development, the country's relatively small size, and the most enthusiastic response and warm welcome from officials gives a tremendous scope and a challenge to Save the Children for experimentation in community development and also gives greater opportunities for replication and institutionalization. This fits extremely well within the conceptual framework and methodology of Save the Children for this private voluntary agency to play a catalyst role, for the local community to assume ownership of the program and the host country government, particularly the Social Services National Coordination Council, to play a constructive collaborative role and to offer a favorable setting for possible replication and institutionalization.

2. Developments to Date

1. In view of the positive response from the Member Secretary, Social Services National Coordination Council, to Save the Children's proposal, the Regional Director visited Nepal in December 1978 for further discussions and site selection.

On the basis of recommendations from the Council, several sites in the Kathmandu valley, the Tarai and the Western zone were considered and some sites were visited. These visits helped the visitor develop a

better understanding of the development needs of rural communities in Nepal and made her clearly aware of the problems of transportation and communication links between Kathmandu and rural communities in the country.

The Regional Director recommended to Mr. C. B. Gurung that Save the Children and the Council jointly select Deurali Panchayat in the Gorkha District, Gandaki Zone, Western Development Region for the first pilot project. (Appendix 3)

The following factors were taken into consideration in selecting the proposed site:

- The site is located in the middle hills where the Government of Nepal places the highest priority in its sixth five year plan.

The purpose of this decision is to help develop the middle hill areas, to improve production to help support the growing population and to reduce the rates of outmigration from the hills to the Terai.

- The families and villages observed during the initial visit made clear the villagers' basic needs in the context of poverty and their needs for social services, nonformal education and training, community organization, physical infrastructure and income generating opportunities.
- Initial discussions with community members made it clear that the community would be most responsive and would participate actively with enthusiasm in a community development program if Save the Children could provide technical assistance and limited funds for planning, implementation, training and evaluation.
- The road construction project which was launched in Gorkha District at the time of the visit added a positive factor as it will eventually connect the district town of Gorkha with the main Kathmandu-Pokhara highway just south of Deurali Panchayat. This will provide a major

link of communication, transportation and marketing for the district that has so far been isolated in the hills. This was seen as a positive factor in the community development effort.

- Deurali Panchayat and the Gorkha District seemed to be located along the Prithviraj Highway and had a relatively easy access to two major centers in Kathmandu on the southeast and Pokhara along the north-western side. In terms of transportation, access and logistics, the proposed site seemed to be more manageable for the Nepal field office of Save the Children as compared to some other alternatives that were considered.

2. While Save the Children was fully committed to launch the proposed program in Nepal and was most appreciative of the government support, other commitments in its worldwide programs and other institutional constraints made it necessary to delay further action in Nepal. The Nepali officials were extremely patient, considerate and supportive during this period.
3. The President of Save the Children, Mr. David Guyer, and the Regional Director, Dr. Pratima Kale, visited Nepal in August, 1979, to reconfirm the agency's commitment to the Nepal program and to discuss further plans with the Council officials and the US-AID officials.

During this visit a schedule for a baseline study was planned and the officials of US-AID with Ambassador Heck's support agreed to recommend the inclusion of the Nepal program in the Matching Grant Agreement between Save the Children and the United States Agency for International Development. (Appendix 4) As soon as these arrangements were finalized, the Matching Grant funds were released for the baseline study in Nepal.

4. Mr. Richard Redder, Director, Planning and Evaluation, and Mr. Kim Jae Hyun, Regional Training Coordinator for Asia, Save the Children, visited Nepal in November, 1979, to plan and conduct the baseline study

of Deurali Panchayat. With the help and support from Mr. C. B. Gurung and the Council, the team visited the project site and walked through the hills to the district town of Gorkha to discuss plans for the baseline study and the proposed program with members of the community and officials of the village and district Panchayats. (Appendix 5)

With the Council's recommendation and approval, the following Nepali researchers joined the study team:

- Mr. Kameshwar Jha,
- Mr. M. M. S. Dongol,
instructors seconded from the Central Panchayat Training Institute, Home and Panchayat Ministry, Government of Nepal.

- The following two members of the Community Services Coordination Committee of the Council joined the study team for the baseline study:

- Mr. Bom Singh Rana Bhatt, and
- Mr. Shiv Raj Kunwar.

Mrs. Durga Ghimire, Member Secretary, Community Services Coordination Committee, participated actively in the preparation of the questionnaires for the study.

- The field work for the baseline study was completed in the nine wards of Deurali Panchayat by the first week of December 1979. The Save the Children representatives prepared their trip reports in December and the detailed report on the field work was presented by Mr. Kameshwar Jha in early March, 1980. (Appendix 6)

- The implementation plan and the proposal for an Operational Program Grant from US-AID have been prepared by the Save the Children headquarters staff for presentation to the Council officials and US-AID officials in Kathmandu in April.

- Mr. Gary Shaye, who has been actively involved in Save the Children's overseas programs since 1975, has been appointed Director of the Nepal program.

B. Deurali: The First Panchayat in the Multi-Panchayat Development Project in the Gorkha District

1. The Setting

Deurali Panchayat is one of the 63 village Panchayats in the Gorkha District. (Appendix 7) The Panchayat is situated in the southwestern corner of the district; covers an area of approximately 20 square miles; and is bounded by the Daraundi River on the east, the Silli River on the West and the Marsyandi River to the south. Elevations in the area range from about 800 feet at the southeastern corner to over 4000 feet along the northwestern corner of the Panchayat.

The Panchayat is divided into 9 wards covering 30 natural villages with 680 households and a population of 3,512. The Panchayat Office is located in Hatiya village in Ward No. 4 which can be reached by foot in about 3 to 4 hours.

The main markets are located in Khaireni along the Prithviraj Highway, south of Gorkha District and the Gorkha Bazaar in the northern part of the District. The district town of Gorkha is located northeast of Deurali Panchayat, approximately 16 miles by footpath. When the Narayan Ghat-Gorkha Road is completed, the district town will be directly linked with Deurali as well as other Panchayats in the area and the Prithviraj Highway in the south providing links with Kathmandu and Pokhara.

2. Problems and Needs Identified Through the Baseline Study

The findings of the baseline study indicate that the problems of meeting basic human needs in Deurali Panchayat correspond quite closely with those of rural Nepal in general although there are variations in degrees. The problems of basic needs are compounded due to a combination of factors in the following three areas:

a) Geographical setting and natural resources:

- i. Settlements are scattered in the hilly region making communication and transportation extremely difficult;
- ii. Land erosion, deforestation, lack of safe, pure water and problems of access to water; limited cultivable land and land quality.

- b) Institutional infrastructure, human and financial resources:
- Excellent plans are made at the national level and basic institutional infrastructure is in place. In terms of effective plan implementation, however, the services are often scarce due to a lack of human and financial resources, limited human resource development, distances and difficulties of transportation.
- c) Local peoples' organization, participation in grass root development and human resource development:
- Local people often expect to receive government services but are not involved in development activities; local groups are often not organized to make joint decisions and take joint action;
 - Due to religious beliefs, traditions, fatalistic attitudes and age old practices, villagers are not often aware of problems as problems;
 - Villagers are often not aware of available services or resources; lack the technical know-how or practical knowledge for acquiring available resources; do not often have leadership skills and resources.

The baseline study in Deurali Panchayat has identified the following problems and needs which appear to be the results of the factors mentioned above in different combinations. A community development program must address itself to these problems and needs.

Health and Nutrition

- There is no health center in the area and no medical doctor. Seriously ill patients are taken to Gorkha town or Pokhara or Kathmandu.
- Seventy-two percent of children's health problems are referred to the traditional Jhankari (magic healer)
- Over 50 percent of the deaths in the Panchayat are among children in the age group of 0 to 5.

- The crude death rate is 27 per 1,000 population.
- Eighty percent of the children suffer from parasites.
- The infant mortality rate stands at 200 percent per 1000 live births per year.
- Common illnesses in order of incidence and frequency are:
 - digestive disorders
 - nutritional deficiency
 - respiratory infections
 - tetanus
 - skin diseases
- Forty-seven percent of the children are malnourished.
- Diet patterns show a heavy emphasis on grains, a very limited supply of milk and milk products, and a very limited and occasional use of fruits, vegetables and meats.
- Deliveries are conducted in homes by traditional midwives (sudeni) who follow traditional practices which very likely add to the infant mortality rate.
- The baseline data indicated that 83% of the children have received BCG vaccine, 43% have received smallpox vaccinations, and 78% have received DPT vaccinations. Immunizations are provided free of charge by the family planning district office.

Sanitation and Hygiene

- Sixteen percent of the people in the area have latrines;
- Diseases are attributed to supernatural forces;
- Poor sanitary and hygienic conditions and a lack of preventive care appear to be a major cause of ill-health and malnourishment;
- Stomach disorders are common and are not commonly attributed to polluted water from the wells and streams but to traditional beliefs;

- Over 66 percent of the people fetch water from a river, stream or spring. 33 percent of the people use a common well.

Population, Family Planning

- The crude birth rate is 43 per 1,000 per year and the crude death rate is 27 per 1,000.
- There is one family planning worker for the Panchayat who receives a low salary and has received short term training. Transportation problems make it difficult for her to be effective in offering family planning education and services.
- In a population of 3,512 and 680 households, 30 women are using pills and 13 have undergone laproscopic operation; 9 men use condoms and 27 men have been vasectomized.
- Early marriage and preference for more than one son are common which tend to encourage population growth.
- High infant mortality adds to the insecurity in child rearing and family size. It is believed that one must give birth to more children in order to have some who grow up.

Women and Child Care

- Forty-eight percent of the population in Deurali is female and children constitute 40 percent of the population.
- The woman assumes the heavy responsibilities of cooking, washing, fetching water, making cow dung cakes, bringing firewood from the woods, raising cattle, and child care. Frequently her daughters perform these tasks as she also also works in the farms for weeding, transplanting, and winnowing while men do the heavy jobs of ploughing, digging, harvesting and threshing. The daily chores involve hard work and long hours. Very little of the woman's work brings cash income to the family.
- Early marriage, frequent pregnancies, poor child delivery systems, nutritional deficiencies, limited access to education and a lack of organization among

women create problems of health, nutrition, and social development.

- Mothers' heavy work schedules create problems of child care and older children, especially girls, take care of younger siblings and assume household responsibilities at an early age preventing them from attending school. Child care facilities in the community do not exist.

Education

- The Salangiri primary school in Ward No. 1 offers education up to third standard and the number of children in all three classes is 69.
- The Ramshah Primary School in Ward No. 5 has 98 children in three classes.
- The total number of girls in the two schools is 61.
- The Ramshah Lower Secondary School in Ward No. 7 offers formal education up to 7th standard. It has 334 students including 91 girls.
- The need for nonformal education and training are much greater and remain unfulfilled.

Occupation and Income

- The occupational distribution shows a heavy dependency on agriculture for living with 90 percent of the working population involved in agriculture and 5 percent working as laborers.
- The income distribution by households shows the following patterns of annual family incomes:

<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Range</u>
17.6	less than \$41
21.6	\$41 - \$125
26.6	\$125 - \$250
34.2	\$250+

Noting that the average family size in the Panchayat is 5.4, the per capita income per year seems to range from less than \$8 to above \$46. If the reported income is accurate, almost the entire population in the Panchayat falls below the poverty line.

- Over 83 percent of the villagers are in debt. Most of the debts with heavy interest rates are obtained for home improvement and illness in the family while only 15 percent are for agriculture.
- About 96 percent of the households reported having some livestock which includes cows, and buffaloes for milk; bullocks for agriculture; and some horses, goats and pigs. There is a great scope for improved conditions and facilities for feeding and breeding.

Agriculture

- Agriculture in Deurali indicates a pattern of subsistence economy.
- While some fruits and livestock are exported, the Panchayat imports grains and processed goods.
- The size of cultivable land is limited and the soil condition in many parts appears to be poor.
- There is scope for improved methods of cultivation.
- Deforestation, forest fires and land erosion are mentioned as matters of concern.

Physical Amenities and Infrastructure

- Housing patterns indicate that most of the houses have thatched roofs, mud or plank walls and mud floors. Housing improvement seems to be one of the reasons for family indebtedness.
- About thirty-three percent of the households get their drinking water from wells.
- Deurali Panchayat has communication links with Khairani town and the Prithviraj Highway in the south through a suspension bridge and at other points people are seen walking across the Marsyandi

River on a tight rope which seems to be very dangerous.

- Other than the road being constructed now toward Gorkha town, other villages are linked only by trails and footpaths up and down the hills.
- There is no permanent or semi-permanent structure which could be used for community activities.
- Existing latrines are pit holes and they are limited to 36 households in the area.

3. General Plans For Programming and Institutional Collaboration

i. General Program Plans:

The baseline study has identified some general problems that the people of Deurali are faced with. Some of the problem areas will require detailed sectoral studies by technical experts while others will have to be discussed with the community members by organizing educational participatory sessions for needs assessment.

The findings of the study clearly indicate that there is a need for an action program to help improve living conditions and to meet the basic human needs of the people of Deurali. This calls for the following general plan of action which constitutes a major part of Save the Children's methodology:

- Community organization at the village panchayat and at the ward levels consisting possibly of subgroups representing different socio-economic sections of the community to strengthen peoples' participation and to encourage community mobilization. It is expected that at any given time there will be different project activities undertaken in a given village or ward. All of the nine wards and estimated thirty villages will be eligible to participate in the program.
- Nonformal education and training for greater awareness, improved participation, knowledge of available resources, technical know-how and appropriate contacts. (For example, training in health, agriculture and education sectors; skills training in resource conservation, deforestation, appropriate technology and village level organization and other priority areas identified by villagers. Visits for villagers to ongoing project activities in the country and within the region and visits of resource people to the project area will be encouraged as part of nonformal education and training. For further details see Program section);
- Formal education for children and skill training particularly among youth and women in collaboration with the Ministry of Education in support of its program and policy;
- Linkages with existing government and nongovernment institutions and service facilities. [At the village, ward and district levels this will mean a greater involvement of Panchayat officials in program planning, technical assistance and financial assistance for community projects to encourage closer linkages

between local community and local government. At the national level this will involve greater participation of officials, government assistance of financial resources as well as technical expertise through regular contacts with the field office staff and community people.]

- Technical assistance to strengthen capabilities of field office staff and community people in planning, implementing and evaluating development activities;
- Funds for increased opportunities for economic and social development with a heavy emphasis on self-help among local people;
- Experimentation in community based integrated rural development with a view to extracting useful lessons for replication and institutionalization.

ii. Inter-Institutional Collaboration:

A strong effort will be made in inter-institutional collaboration as the Nepal program develops. Initial discussions indicate the following patterns of collaboration:

a) The Social Services National Coordination Council:

Planning for the Nepal program including the initial proposal, site selection and baseline study has so far been done in consultation and collaboration with the Council and with active participation of the Member-Secretary of the Council.

It is agreed that one of the six committees of the Council - the Community Services Coordination Committee - will function as the focal point of collaboration as the program develops. The Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Angur Baba Joshi has been fully informed about the effort and the Member-Secretary of the Committee, Mrs. Durga Ghimire, has been actively involved in the process of site selection and the baseline study. The committee helped in the selection of the Nepali researchers and arranged to send two of its staff members to Gorkha District during the study.

It is hoped that the Council and the Community Services Coordination Committee will continue their interest and involvement in the program, and help establish appropriate links with government agencies for specific sectoral projects as the Nepal program develops.

b) Save the Children Alliance

Save the Children Federation, U.S.A., has been an active member of the Save the Children Alliance which was formed to enable autonomous, private, nonprofit, nongovernmental, voluntary organizations which subscribe to the Declaration of the Rights of the child to work in close coordination and consultation for the purpose of providing effective assistance to underprivileged children, their families and communities in selected areas of need either within or beyond their own national borders.

Preliminary discussions have indicated that the Canadian Save the Children and the Danish Save the Children - Red Barnet - would consider possibilities of assistance through supplementary funds and technical assistance if and when appropriate. Save the Children will maintain close contacts with the British Save the Children Fund which operates a program in Nepal.

c) U.S. Government

- Matching Grant:

Funds from the Matching Grant from the United States Agency for International Development to Save the Children will be used on a selective basis for technical assistance in planning, evaluation, and training in the Nepal program in 1980 and 1981.

- The International Nutrition Communications Project Funded by the Office of Nutrition, US-AID:

Save the Children in collaboration with the Education Development Center, Newton, Massachusetts, and Manoff International Washington, D.C., has participated in a four-year project in International Nutrition Communications funded by the Office of Nutrition, Bureau of Development, US-AID.

If after further site visits to Deurali, the Save the Children field office staff feel the priority need for additional assistance, a request will be made to the Nepal Mission to approve the inclusion of the International Nutrition Communications Project in the agency's Nepal program and to recommend assistance from the Office of Nutrition, US-AID, with reference to the AID contract #DSAN-C-0209. (Appendix 8)

This request will be made only if local human resources and financial resources are not available.

If approved by the Mission and the Office of Nutrition, the project staff will undertake a needs assessment process in Deurali Panchayat to collect information on nutritional problems and resources for nutrition education; conduct planning seminars, mass media campaigns, field worker training, preparation of nutrition education materials and curriculum development in nutrition education.

The project will provide funds for technical assistance, training, preparation of training materials, and travel related to training programs and consultancies. The grant does not, however, provide funds for follow-up activities and projects when plans and training sessions are completed. Also, it does not provide funds for field office operation, printing of materials prepared, or for conducting campaigns once they are planned.

- The two major advantages of the project in Nepal will be as follows:

As the grant is already approved, the health/nutrition project will be undertaken by Phyllis Dobyns, Health and Nutrition Coordinator almost immediately with the needs assessment including medical examinations of children in the age of 0 to 5.

Although the nutrition education program will concentrate more heavily on Deurali Panchayat, its applicability and dissemination to other panchayats in Gorkha District as well as other parts of Nepal are built into the project by its very nature and scope.

The pilot project, therefore, will establish institutional and programmatic links in its health/nutrition sector in the very early stages of the program.

- The Proposed Operational Program Grant:

Although the above two funding sources from US-AID will offer supplementary funds to strengthen the program in Nepal, the proposed Operational Program Grant will be the major funding source in addition to the agency's private funds specifically allocated to the Nepal program.

In addition to the funds for three to five years, the Nepal Mission officers will be involved in the review and evaluation of the program on a regular basis.

d) Nongovernment, International and Multilateral Agencies in Nepal and Abroad:

With a view to avoiding duplication of efforts and extracting practical lessons from the successes and mistakes of other development experiments in Nepal, an attempt will be made to identify available technical expertise and human resources within the country and within the Indian subcontinent, to invite technical experts for consultancies and training, and to arrange study and observation tours for the field staff and community members. [For example, The Dooley Foundation operating a health care program in Gorkha District could assist in immunization campaigns and other health care services. Collaboration will also be attempted with the Center for Educational Innovation and Development/World Education operating educational programs in Nepal funded through an OPG. Contacts will be made, for example, with the Small Farmer Development Program for agriculture projects, and with UNICEF/Nepal and its zonal representatives in Pokhara for water resources.]

Institutional linkages will be explored and attempted with nongovernment, international and multilateral agencies for programmatic collaboration and possible funding.

The methodology of community development used by Save the Children is a flexible one with emphasis on the development process. As such it encourages institutional linkages and coordinates project activities with existing government and nongovernment programs.

II. The Program

A. Program Goal and Purpose in Nepal

1. Goal: With the application and adaptation of its community based integrated rural development approach in Nepal, the goal of the Save the Children program is:

- To improve social, economic and environmental conditions of children and their families in selected rural communities in Nepal.

Improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions specifically refers to improvement in health and nutritional status, educational opportunities and environmental conditions, employment opportunities, increase in family income, and strengthening community insitutions with increased participation of children youth, and women.

2. Purpose: To attain the goal stated above, the specific purpose of the Save the Children program in Nepal is:

- To adapt, implement and test community based integrated rural development (CBIRD) methodology in selected rural communities in Nepal.

It is hypothesized that the successful implementation of the CBIRD process will directly result in the improvement of social, economic and environment conditions, all external factors remaining the same.

3. Verifiable Indicators; The community based rural development methodology basically means that the local community and its representative panchayat committee develop capabilities in planning and implementing projects. With this goal, the planners at Save the Children must avoid the temptation to define project results or result-oriented indicators before the program begins. An attempt is, therefore, made to define process indicators in broad terms which could prepare the base for evaluation.

These indicators, however, would focus primarily on the overall process of project identification and development and training skills rather than specific program activities which will be planned and implemented at a pace set by the villagers themselves.

The level of achievement of goal and purpose of Save the Children program in Nepal for the first three years could be determined through the following indicators of outputs:

a) Indicators of Goal:

- Improved physical quality of life in participating communities.
- Increased participation in self-help projects.
- Improved awareness of interrelated factors endangering welfare and improved capabilities to help solve problems.

b) Indicators of Purpose:

- Program target area expanded from Deurali Panchayat to adjoining panchayat areas on the following basis:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Panchayats</u>
One	1
Two	1
Three	2
Four	2-3
Five	3-4
Six	4-5
Seven	5-6
Eight	6-7
Nine	7-8
Ten	8-10

- Comprehensive programmatic plans prepared by community members on a multi-panchayat basis by end of year 5.
- Local and national officials demonstrate interest in expansion/replication of process in other areas by end of year 5.
- Residents and leaders from at least 5 other panchayats observe projects implemented in Deurali Panchayat by end of year 3.
- Improved Community access to government personnel and resources demonstrated by end of year 3.

- Government officials and representatives of other organizations collaborate in program planning and implementation by end of year 3.
- Significant improvements in social, economic and environmental conditions of participating families in Deurali Panchayat demonstrated by end of year 3.
- Representative Panchayat Committee in Deurali plays major role in decision-making and community mobilization by end of year 2.
- A multi-panchayat committee in Gorkha District functions by end of year 5.

4. Assumptions

The following major assumptions have been made at the purpose level:

- Economic and social conditions and institutional structures remain stable.
- Residents of other rural panchayats are interested, motivated and participate in integrated rural development program in their panchayats.
- Program is effectively coordinated with government services.
- Local and national officials encourage replication in other rural communities.

B. Program Strategy

Within the framework of the agency's goal and purpose of programming in Nepal, the Deurali Panchayat program will be extended to the adjacent panchayats in the Gorkha District along the Daraundi River and the Narayan Ghat-Gorkha Road. The purpose of extension will be to launch a multi-village, multipanchayat program and to link it with the district panchayat at the district town of Gorkha and with the market centers in and around Gorkha District. It is estimated that about 8 to 10 panchayats of the district will be covered over a period of 8 to 10 years.

Replication of the pilot project in a second rural district will be considered once the Gorkha program gets underway.

The first panchayat project in Deurali is discussed in the following section as an example of what is envisaged in the multi-panchayat development program.

1. The Panchayat Committee

As the village Panchayat in the Nepali context plays a development role at the panchayat level, Save the Children will work with the Panchayat Committee in Deurali instead of duplicating a "community committee" structure.

According to the agency's methodology, the Panchayat Committee will serve as a forum of discussion and decision making, planning and implementation of projects in a leadership role. Save the Children will focus its efforts on strengthening the committee through nonformal education and training. The Panchayat committee will be responsible for community mobilization and self-help through financial or material support and voluntary labor. The educational process will emphasize that the committee and the people will determine the pace and the substance of the development process and that the agency will not make choices and decisions for communities.

As the village panchayat is divided into nine wards, the feasibility of establishing a committee at the ward level will be considered. If the panchayat structure seems to exclude some groups such as women, youth or laborers, the possibility of setting up subcommittees of special groups will be explored.

As the program adds other panchayats, the panchayat committees will function in their development roles within their respective panchayats and will also form a multi-panchayat committee at the district level. The village and ward level structure will be linked with the village panchayat and the district panchayat in the process of "bottom-up" planning.

2. Needs Assessment and Project Planning

Problems identified through the baseline study in Deurali Panchayat will be discussed with groups of families and communities in informal training sessions by the members of the village panchayat and staff of Save the Children in Nepal. The most pressing needs and problems will be discussed and priorities will be determined jointly. Advantages and disadvantages of different means to resolve priority problems will be measured and weighed, and expert advice will be sought when necessary to finalize the means of problem solving and it is at this stage the project planning process will be initiated.

As projects are selected and approved for implementation, the committee will finalize details on the contributions in cash and kind from the local community, the government, and Save the Children. The specific needs for technical assistance and training will be determined. The community will undertake project implementation with assistance from Save the Children. As the local committee's planning capabilities begin to develop, attempts will be made to train the committees in preparation of annual project plans.

3. Program Framework

An analysis of the problems and needs identified through the baseline study leads the planners at Save the Children to believe that the following program strategies will provide the planning framework for the program in Deurali Panchayat. As stated earlier, the problems and needs will be discussed with the community people and the Panchayat committee members who will identify priorities, measure pros and cons for suggested solutions and make project plans.

The following section, therefore, provides a programmatic framework and a set of ideas rather than specific project plans. The program ideas have been classified into five groups based on the data provided through the baseline study. The five groups include most of the programming sectors emphasized in Save the Children's programs such as public works, agriculture, education, health/nutrition, social infrastructure, industry/commence, and housing.

- a. Resource Conservation with Appropriate Technology;
- b. Human Resource Development;
- c. Social Development;
- d. Agricultural and Economic Development;
- e. Physical Infrastructure with Appropriate Technology.

While this may appear to be an all-inclusive and ambitious plan, it only provides a general direction and planning framework for an integrated program for community level decision making.

a) Resource Conservation with Appropriate Technology

It is clearly understood by Nepali planners that that the country in general is faced with problems of landslides, soil erosion, deforestation, and inadequate supplies of water for drinking and for irrigation. The baseline study of Deurali Panchayat has also cited water resource development, irrigation, flood and landslide control, reforestation and fuel conservation as possible areas for Save the Children to consider in planning the program.

The agency's planners feel that programming efforts in these areas will lead to environmental improvement and consequently increase the probability of increasing agricultural production and improving the quality of life.

Major project activities in this area, however, are likely to require large amounts of funds and Save the Children may not be in a position to undertake such large scale activities. The focus in this area will be to develop an awareness among community members about the need for conservation of natural resources needed in their daily life. An attempt will be made to introduce alternate resources to meet consumption needs and to encourage innovations and acceptance of appropriate technology.

As the Resource Conservation program funded by US-AID in Nepal gets underway in Gorkha district, attempts will be made by Save the Children to establish appropriate linkages between the community development activity and the Resource Conservation program.

Possible action plans in this area are suggested here:

Studies and resource conservation plans for the area which have already been prepared by technical experts will be reviewed. Locations in which erosion, deforestation, and scarcity of water supply are most critical will be identified.

Local action plans, reflecting Deurali problems and possible solutions will be presented to the responsible government ministry.

- Fuel consumption, with special attention to wood usage and deforestation practices, will be studied in further detail to determine if improvements could be made in the design, construction and use of alternate technology. The introduction of fuel efficient stoves will be considered as will biogas.
- Water catchment and distribution systems will be designed to meet peoples' needs of water supply through water conservation and storage.
- People will be encouraged to plan nurseries to reduce soil erosion.
- The potential of wind and solar energy will be examined and appropriate applications will be tested.

b. Human Resource Development

The major goal of programming in this sector will be to encourage specific community groups such as children, youth, women, farmers, and community leaders to achieve their growth potentials through programs of nonformal education, participatory training, group organization and mobilization.

- Attempts will be made to organize groups, sub-committees, and committees at the village, ward, village panchayat and district panchayat levels. Groups of children, youth, women and occupational groups will gather together for recreation, education, skill training, needs assessment, project planning and social action programs.
- Community and group leaders will be identified from among groups of children, youth, women and occupational groups who will receive leadership training.
- Human resources will be strengthened through education and opportunities for participation in their community's social and economic development.

c. Social Development

The problems of the people of Deurali in the areas of health, nutrition, family planning, education,

sanitation, hygiene, and child care will require particular attention and program emphasis. If the major bottlenecks in these areas of physical and social well-being are removed, at least partially, it will be easier for the people to achieve their potential for significant human resource development.

Since it is the children's group that is most severely affected by the problems of health, education, sanitation, nutrition and child care and children constitute the focal point of Save the Children's philosophy and methodology, the program in these areas will concentrate on children in the 0-5 groups and mothers'/women's groups. The following plans of action that have worked in other programs of Save the Children, will be discussed for community decision making:

- Technical experts in health/nutrition including Save the Children resource staff will make an assessment of children in the 0-5 age groups in the panchayat and review height, weight, immunization, nutritional status and related family data. Action plans will be prepared to improve the health and nutritional status of children.
- Community health workers, if not already in place, will be selected and trained in primary health care, sanitation, nutrition, family planning, and other related areas for outreach programs.
- Mothers will be trained in the preparation of weaning foods and the nutritional status of children will be monitored with the health workers' involvement.
- Traditional midwives (sudeni) and magic healers (jhankari) will receive complementary training and will be encouraged to participate in the outreach programs of primary health care.
- Educational materials will be prepared for health and nutrition education and used in the training programs for children, mothers, youth and women. Attempts will be made to incorporate audiovisual materials into the school curriculum and teacher training programs.

- The multipurpose ward level health workers as well as the panchayat level family planning worker will be trained in family planning education and motivational techniques. Attempts will be made to improve the system of contraceptive supplies and facilities in the area.
- A child care center and/or a preschool education center will be planned to help working mothers through child care facilities and to encourage physical, motor and social development among children before they enter the primary school age.
- A school snack program with locally made foods will be considered to supplement children's diet, to encourage school gardening with student participation, and to encourage mothers' participation in the school programs for cooking and serving meals.
- Nonformal education programs will be planned for out-of-school children and youth including school drop-outs and children who are never enrolled in school due to common problems of access, household chores or poverty.
- Community education and action programs for hygiene, sanitation, and cleanliness in the home and community will be planned to encourage group mobilization and improved quality of life.
- Informal and formal activities for recreation, entertainment and cultural enrichment will be planned for special groups of children, youth, women, and for the community as a whole.

d. Agricultural and Economic Development

With over 90% of the panchayat residents depending on subsistence agriculture to earn their livelihood, the program will require plans to improve agricultural production. This will include plans for:

- Agricultural extension education and training of youth and farmers to demonstrate improved techniques, land preparation, multiple cropping, composting, and appropriate means of water conservation and irrigation.

- Demonstration and training in vegetable gardening and kitchen gardens;
- Establishing fruit tree nurseries;
- Investigating current methods of food drying and storage to reduce crop losses and experimenting with improved methods;
- Assisting farmers in developing overall farm plans for improvement in the quality and quantity of farm products;
- Investigating the utilization of grain mills, oil pressing tools and other simple implements in the homes and farms;
- Reviewing the credit needs for farming and small industries;
- Making effective links with the markets and developing appropriate distribution and marketing systems for the maximum benefit of farmers.

Similar attempts will be made to help improve family income by investigating other options such as animal husbandry, home industries and crafts. An effort will be made to include women and youth in these programs of skill training, production, marketing and credit.

e. Improvement of Physical Infrastructure with Appropriate Technology

As program activities in the area of physical infrastructure will require large amounts of funds, Save the Children will find it difficult to undertake many of the above projects. It will be, however, worthwhile to encourage the community to analyze the problems with technical support and to recommend action plans which could be presented to government agencies and outside funding agencies for collaboration. In addition to these factors, the program will get local groups involved in the process. If funds are available these groups could actively participate in the skill training programs for construction and implementation of construction projects. It is not Save the Children's intention to expend large amounts of funds for physical infrastructure needs. The emphasis will be on training the community on how they might acquire resources which can complement their in-kind donations of labor and some materials.

The program framework provides a shopping list which appears to be quite overwhelming. However, it must be emphasized that all projects will not necessarily be implemented in a period of three to five years. The discussion does provide the direction of programming in a general way leaving ample scope for the community's decision making and planning, and allowing for a re-ordering of priorities.

The villagers have already identified the need to improve access to water and the quality of water for drinking and other uses as a matter of high priority. Considering the energy and time that women spend for fetching water, the difficulties involved in irrigation, and the importance of safe, pure water for health, water resource development will be seen as an important program priority.

An initial effort will be made to investigate the water problem through technical assistance on the basis of which plans for the provision of potable water supply, storage and conservation, and simple irrigation systems will be prepared for implementation.

The need for a health post has been expressed by the villagers and the need for a community center will probably be felt as soon as community groups begin to work jointly in action programs. Plans for a multipurpose community center may be made with a view to encouraging community action.

If community members express the need to have additional school facilities to encourage primary school education among larger numbers of rural children which cannot be met with the existing facilities, plans will be made in collaboration with government agencies to establish school facilities in the panchayat in appropriate locations. While improving the hardware in education and providing additional facilities, attempts will be made in collaboration with appropriate government agencies to improve the software of the educational process and the quality of educational programs.

Although the baseline study does not refer to specific problems of housing, it does refer to indebtedness for home improvement. The problem will be investigated as over 83% of loans appear to fall into this category and money lenders seem to charge up to 60% interest for loans. Possibilities for providing credit for

housing improvement as well as income generating activities will be explored and appropriate technology applications for housing improvement will be considered and tested.

The problems of communication and transportation in rural Nepal are evident in Gorkha District and will require careful planning for construction of bridges across the rivers and repairs of trails which link villages up and down the hills.

4. Evaluation

Evaluation of sectoral projects and the overall program will be an integral part of the development process.

Each year projects will be analyzed and evaluated by the Panchayat committee and field staff to assess their impact on the quality of life and the benefits made available to the children and families in the area. The evaluation will ascertain the achievements of the community development process, peoples' self-confidence and participation, access to resources, services, facilities and opportunities, usefulness of technical assistance and effectiveness of training completed during the project period.

Outside consultants or research agencies will be involved in conducting a systematic midterm evaluation during the second or the third year. A final evaluation at the end of the fifth year will be conducted to compare the achievements with data gathered through the initial baseline study.

A case study of the Gorkha District program will be prepared to analyze the process of community based integrated rural development at the end of the fifth year which will be made available to appropriate government agencies for practical lessons and possible replication and expansion.

5. Field Office Staff

The Field Office Director: The essential function of the Director is to ensure creativity, imaginative planning and innovative experimentation in program development and to play a leadership role in program, administration and management, collaboration with the Social Services National Coordination Council, the Community Services Coordination Committee and other government agencies, funding agencies and other institutions within the country and abroad, and liaison with the agency's headquarters in the United States.

The Director is directly responsible to the Director for Asia Region and through the Regional Office to the Vice President for Program and the President of Save the Children.

The Program Staff at the Nepal Field Office

A team of about three program staff will assist the Director in planning and implementing the programs and sectoral projects, and training the field staff and community members. The main function of the program staff will be to provide program support to the impact area team through training, nonformal education, establishment and maintenance of institutional contacts to strengthen the village level program and arrangements for technical experts, materials and supplies to facilitate project implementation. Although the program team will be stationed in Kathmandu, the staff will spend a considerable amount of time in Gorkha District.

In the early stages of program development, Christine Shaye, who has worked with Gary Shaye forming a couple team, will assume the Training Coordinator role.

The two program officers will be Nepali nationals. They will be selected on the basis of their background, training and interest in rural community development and will receive on-the-job training to facilitate their professional development. The exact titles for the Program Officer positions will be determined before finalizing appointments on the basis of the candidates' training and job descriptions. Some indicative titles for the two program officers' positions may be suggested as follows:

- Social Development Coordinator
- Women's Program Coordinator
- Health and Nutrition Coordinator
- Economic Development Coordinator
- Agricultural Development Coordinator
- Coordinator of Planning and Evaluation

Consultants will be hired from within the country or from abroad as and when necessary for technical assistance and planning. The possibility of government officials or council officials being seconded for involvement in the program and training will be explored. The field office will be based in Kathmandu.

Administrative Team at the Field Office

The program team will be assisted by an administrative team in matters related to administration, finance, personnel, management of funds from multiple sources, programmatic and financial reporting, correspondence and logistical support. This will include an accountant, a secretary, a translator/secretary, a driver and possibly a watchman.

Impact Area Team

The team at the impact area level for the Deurali Panchayat program will be headed by a Nepali Field Coordinator who, along with a Social Development Coordinator will play a crucial role of catalyst, resource person and facilitator in the community. Through an educational, training, participatory and management process, the Field Coordinator will work with the community of Deurali in different stages of mobilization, organization, needs assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation. A team of community workers - all residents of the community - will work with the Field Coordinator and the Panchayat Committee in the various roles of health worker, women's program coordinator, community education worker, etc. They will work either as volunteers or will receive small amounts of funds for their honorary work. They will be trained on the job by Save the Children staff. It is hoped that a cadre of community workers trained on the job for development roles will carry on the community work even after the program of Save the Children is phased out of the Panchayat.

A second Field Coordinator will be hired during the latter part of year who will be trained for the second panchayat program in Gorkha District.

Similar impact area teams will be formed as new panchayat programs are launched in Gorkha District.

6. Training and Nonformal Education

The concept of community decision making, leadership, community organization and participation is based on the principle of learning by doing, experiential learning, functional nonformal education and training. This will be achieved by the Field Coordinator and the Impact Area Team as they work with the community people to identify needs, plan and implement projects, and as the community takes charge of the development process.

The Impact Area team including the Field Coordinator will receive training to prepare them for their facilitator roles from the field office staff and the Director who in turn will receive continuing education, training, program support and technical assistance from the headquarters staff and technical experts. This will be combined with seminars, conferences, study and observation tours within the Asia Region for the field office staff as well as appropriate government officials.

A comprehensive training strategy for the Nepal field office will be prepared annually by the Director in collaboration with the Regional Team and the Resource staff at the headquarters.

The training strategy will include plans for training the program and administrative staff at the field office, and the Field Coordinator and the Impact Area Team as well as the community members. Training will be tailored according to program needs and will be functional and experiential.

During the first year, the Program Team and selected government officials will visit the programs of Save the Children in other parts of Asia for regional training and observation tours. The Regional Training Coordinator, Mr. Kim Jae Hyun, who will be based in Indonesia, will provide training assistance to the Nepal field office staff at the community level and assist them in preparation of training designs, methods and materials. The training program will be strengthened through regular visits of the Regional Team and the program staff from the headquarters to the Nepal field office. The Matching Grant funds will be used for the training support provided by the Training Staff; program guidance provided by the Director of Planning and Evaluation, and the regional training activities including travel.

Seminars will be conducted during the second and third years jointly with the Council officials and other appropriate government officials to review the process of community based integrated rural development in Nepal and to discuss related issues and possibilities for replication of the program methodology in other parts of Nepal.

7. Cost-Benefit Analysis

The costs of establishing the initial demonstration program in Deurali will be considerably high and the field

worker-population ratio will also be quite high when the number of beneficiaries is taken into consideration. The value of the pilot project, however, will be greater in spite of costs if it provides practical techniques, ideas, lessons and materials suitable for the rural Nepali contexts which the Government of Nepal will possibly accept for replication.

An example of such an impact is seen in the Indonesian program of Save the Children in which the provincial Government of Aceh has requested assistance in training extension workers in the methodology operational in Save the Children program in the kecamatan of Tangse. The pilot project in Tangse, in this training program, is seen as a laboratory for observation and practice for the trainees.

Even with this justification, an attempt will be made to increase the community's awareness of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness ratios in individual projects through self-help contributions by the people. Project evaluations will include an analysis of cost-benefit ratio.

Secondly, as the Save the Children program begins to expand in additional panchayats within the Gorkha District the cost/benefit ratio will be more favorable from the point of view of large scale replication.

8. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK: The following logical framework is a program outline which illustrates save the Children's objectives for the Nepal program in broad terms. More specific indicators may be established by community members and staff at a later period when beneficiaries are actively participating in the planning process.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

GOAL

- Social, economic and environmental conditions of children and their families in selected rural communities in Nepal improved.

PURPOSE

- Community-based integrated rural development (CBIRD) methodology process adapted, tested and implemented in rural communities in Nepal.

INDICATORS

- Improved physical quality of life in participating communities.
- Increased participation in self-help projects.
- Improved awareness of interrelated factors endangering welfare.

- Program target area expanded from Deurali Panchayat to adjoining panchayat areas on the following basis:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Impact Areas</u>
One	1
Two	1
Three	2
Four	2-3
Five	3-4
Six	4-5
Seven	5-6
Eight	6-7
Nine	7-8
Ten	8

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Economic and social conditions and institutional structures remain stable.
2. Residents of other rural panchayats are interested, motivated and participate in integrated rural development program in their panchayat.
3. Program is effectively coordinated with government services.
4. Local and national officials encourage replication in other rural communities.

- Comprehensive programmatic plans prepared by community members on regional (impact area) basis by end of year 5.
- Local and national officials demonstrate interest in expansion/replication of process in other areas by end of year 5.
- Residents and leaders from at least 5 other panchayats observe projects implemented in Deurali Panchayat by end of year 3.
- Improved Community access to government programs/resources extended to ten different community projects by end of year 5.
- Representative community committee in Deurali Panchayat organizes and plans five Panchayat wide development activities by end of year 5.

OUTPUTS

1. Administrative and Programmatic Systems in place with Trained Personnel.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

1. a) Annual implementation plans submitted on yearly basis.
b) Accurate financial reports submitted on schedule.
1. Skills developed are utilized primarily within program area.
2. Deurali Panchayat is suitable test area for process adaptation.

2. Training Program Implemented.

- c) Program reports submitted on schedule.
 - d) Sponsorship and other funding mechanisms in place.
 - e) Interinstitutional relationships established and maintained.
 - f) Impact area staff submit accurate reports on regular basis.
2. a) Three members of field staff trained during first year of program by regional training coordinator for Asia.
- b) Field office staff participates in 2 visitations per year to observe other development programs.
- c) Local officials participate in training seminars.
- d) Leaders and other residents from adjoining panchayats participate in at least one training seminar by end of year.
- e) Training materials distributed outside Panchayat area.

3. Community Committee Organized and Active.

3. a) Committee approves and submits viable projects to SCF by end of year 1.
- b) Panchayat community committee undertakes 3 projects independent of SCF resources by end of year 3.

4. Sectoral Strategies in Following Program Areas:

- a) Resource conservation and appropriate technology.
- b) Human resource development.
- c) Improvement of physical and social well being.
- d) Agriculture and economic development.
- e) Physical infrastructure.

4. a) i. Resource conservation plan for Deurali Panchayat developed by end of year 4.
- ii. At least 3 projects will introduce appropriate technology techniques by end of year 3.
- iii. At least 1 resource conservation project initiated by end of year 3.

3. Political and social climate in Deurali Panchayat encourages utilization of skills developed.
4. Economic and political conditions in Panchayat remain stable.

- b) At least 50 Deurali Panchayat residents from all 9 wards, including 18 women, participate in leadership training by end of year 3.
- c) i. Trained health workers offer services to at least 20 of 30 villages by end of year 3.
 - ii. Services program for preschool age children functioning by end of year 3.
 - iii. Nonformal/formal education curriculum established by end of year 3.
 - iv. Family Planning program operative by end of year 3.
- d) i. Marketing and distribution plan completed by end of year 3.
 - ii. Overall credit needs assessed and loan system established by end of year 3.
 - iii. Specific loan program to address the needs of small farmers functioning by end of year 3. (If possible this program will be linked to existing programs focussing on small farmer credit).
 - iv. At least 5 agricultural skills and farm management seminars held by end of year 2.
- e) i. At least 1 water source improvement project operative by end of year 3.
 - ii. Home repair improvement program operative by end of year 3.

1. Staffing
 - a) Hire field staff.
 - b) Design systems for field office reporting, sponsorship management, finance, budgeting.
 - c) Train staff in SCF procedures for
 - i) financial reporting including budgeting.
 - ii) sponsorship management and fundraising.
 - iii) programmatic design, reporting and evaluation.
 - d) Prepare personnel manual for staff.

2. Training

- a) Identify special training needs of community and staff.
- b) Identify in-country and in-region resources to meet training needs.
- c) Determine training contents.
- d) Produce or adapt related training materials.
- e) Arrange seminars, workshops and on-site training.
- f) Select participants.

3. Community Organization

- a) Determine appropriate selection process for community committee members.
- b) Form committee.
- c) Determine jurisdiction of committee and programmatic role.
- d) Conduct training in leadership, management and other areas as appropriate.

4. Sectoral Design

- a) Hire technical consultants for resource conservation, health/nutrition, marketing, water usage, agriculture and other sectors as needed.
- b) Conduct appropriate feasibility studies, needs assessment and other surveys as necessary.
- c) Encourage villagers' input in prioritizing needs and making plans.
- d) Develop sectoral plans for delivery systems, facilities, programs, projects and personnel as appropriate.
- e) Design and conduct relevant training for villagers and field staff in accordance with sectoral plans.

1. Government will grant approval for proposed facilities.
2. National and local officials continue to support activities.
3. Villagers have adequate time and are motivated to participate.
4. Financial and technical resources (and expertise) available as needed.
5. Qualified field staff available.

INDICATORS

Nepal Budget-5 Years

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>
OPG	\$105,687	\$113,094	\$128,686
SCF	<u>53,000</u>	<u>56,000</u>	<u>67,000</u>
Total	\$158,687	\$169,094	\$195,686
	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Total</u>
OPG	\$142,740	\$156,355	\$646,562
SCF	<u>82,000</u>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>354,000</u>
Total	\$224,740	\$252,355	\$1,000,562

BUDGET AND BUDGET NOTES

a) Nepal Budget - Five Years

	<u>Year I</u>	<u>Year II</u>	<u>Year III</u>	<u>Year IV</u>	<u>Year V</u>	<u>Total</u>
OPG	\$105,687	\$113,094	\$128,686	\$142,740	\$156,355	\$ 646,562
SCF	53,000	56,000	67,000	82,000	96,000	354,000
Total	\$158,687	\$169,094	\$195,686	\$224,740	\$252,355	\$1,000,562

Nepal

b) Five Year OPG

	<u>Year I</u>	<u>Year II</u>	<u>Year III</u>	<u>Year IV</u>	<u>Year V</u>	<u>Line Item Total</u>
1. Personnel	33,200	36,500	40,200	44,500	48,900	203,300
2. Travel	4,000	4,500	4,500	5,000	5,000	23,000
3. Office Admin- istration	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	60,000
<u>Program</u>						
a) Consultants	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,500	7,500	45,000
b) Training	5,000	5,000	7,500	10,000	10,000	37,500
c) Impact Area Team	4,500	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	40,500
d) Project Fund	<u>25,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>
Subtotal	91,700	103,000	117,200	130,000	142,400	584,300
Overhead	8,987	10,094	11,486	12,740	13,955	57,262
Capital Assets	<u>5,000</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	<u>5,000</u>
Total	\$105,687	\$113,094	\$128,686	\$142,740	\$156,355	\$646,562

c) Matching Grant Funds

Matching Grant funds may be made available up to the following maximums when available OPG and SCF funds are insufficient to meet program needs:

- Training - \$15,000-\$20,000 per year in years 1 and 2 to fund the training of administrative and program staff, the impact area team and community members through the utilization of Regional training and home office staff and to support special projects.
- Consultants - \$15,000-\$20,000 per year in years 1 and 2 to fund international consultancies, particularly those of lengthy duration, in planning, evaluation, training and sectoral programs.
- Projects - Up to \$25,000 per year in years 1 and 2 to support experimental projects in the eight sectors outlined in the Matching Grant, especially when those projects are resource-intensive and could not be budgeted with regular SCF/OPG funds.

d) Save the Children Budget

Five Years

	<u>Year I</u>	<u>Year II</u>	<u>Year III</u>	<u>Year IV</u>	<u>Year V</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personnel	\$26,000	\$28,000	\$30,000	\$32,000	\$34,000	\$150,000
Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	11,000
Field Office Administration	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	40,000
Project Funds	7,000	15,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	127,000
Capital Assets	<u>14,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>26,000</u>
Total	\$53,000	\$56,000	\$67,000	\$82,000	\$96,000	\$354,000

Save the Children Funding Sources:

a) Project Partner:

The Nepal program is included as one of the six participating country programs in the new experiment for Project Partner funds. Private donors participating in this experiment will make monthly contributions for development activities in Nepal and will receive program reports from the Nepal field office on a regular basis.

b) Sponsorships:

Individual sponsors will sponsor Nepali children by contributing funds on a monthly basis. The sponsorship program is based on the principle that sponsored children could best be helped by helping the community to improve the economic and social conditions of the child's family and community. The sponsors will receive letters from sponsored children and community reports from the field office in Nepal.

c) Save the Children Alliance:

Attempts will be made to seek funds from member agencies of Save the Children Alliance. Collaborative efforts with the Alliance members have proved to be positive in other programs and member agencies have shown an interest in the agency's program in Nepal.

d) Contributions and Grants:

Supplementary funds will be raised and allocated to the Nepal program through contributions from private donors and specific program grants from corporations, foundations or multilateral, international agencies.

e) BUDGET DETAILS - FIRST YEAR
 AID-OPG FUNDS AND SAVE THE CHILDREN FUNDS

	<u>OPG</u>	<u>SCF</u>
1. Personnel (salary and fringe benefits)		
<u>Field Office Level</u> a) Administrative		
Director-----	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
Accountant-----		2,000
Secretary-----	1,500	
Secretary/translator-----		1,500
Driver-----	1,200	
Watchman/messenger-----		600
Casual labor-----		500
Relocation of Director-----		6,400
b) Program		
Training Coordinator-----	16,000	
Program Officer-----		3,000
Program Officer-----	<u>2,500</u>	
Subtotal	<u>33,200</u>	<u>26,000</u>
2. Travel	4,000	2,000
3. Office Administration	10,000	4,000
4. Program:		
a) Consultants	10,000	
b) Training	5,000	
c) <u>Impact Area Team</u> <u>& Program Support</u>		
Field Coordinator	2,000	
Field Coordinator (6 months)	1,000	
Social Development Coordinator	<u>1,500</u>	
Subtotal	<u>4,500</u>	
d) Project Fund	25,000	7,000
OPG Subtotal	91,700	
Overhead costs (9.8%)	<u>8,987</u>	
	<u>100,687</u>	
7. Capital Assets	<u>5,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$105,687</u>	<u>\$53,000</u>

Budget Notes for First Year

Personnel

About 40% of the budget costs for the first year will be absorbed by Save the Children. Save the Children's portion includes a senior Program Officer's salary, administrative support costs including an accountant, a secretary, and a watchman/messenger, 50% of the Field Office Director's salary and fringes and relocation of the Director.

All impact area team personnel costs for direct program support are included in the "Project Expenses" line item.

Travel

OPG funds will be used to supplement Save the Children funds for local transportation, travel within the country, and observation tours in the subcontinent for the field office staff and the impact area team.

Office Administration

OPG funds will be utilized for partial support of field office administration including office rental, auto operation, telephone/telegraph, reference and training materials, office supplies, printing, photocopying, postage, legal and audit fees, insurance and maintenance services and repairs.

Save the Children will supplement funds in these categories in addition to funding similar administration charges such as heat, water and electric power, membership dues and subscriptions, program and staff development.

Consultants

OPG funds will be used to obtain technical expertise and consultants from Nepal and other parts of the Indian subcontinent for the program sectors outlined in the body of the proposal.

Matching Grant funds will be used for international consultancies, particularly for extensive periods, in planning, evaluation, training and sectoral programs. The increase in the second and third year OPG consultant line reflects the termination of the Matching Grant in January 1982.

The EDC grant, if approved, will be used for Health and Nutrition consultants.

Training

The training funds will be used for the training of administrative and program staff, the Impact Area team and community members.

Training will be provided in Nepal at the field office and community levels and at other appropriate institutions in the country.

Matching Grant funds will be used for regional and international training activities.

The training funds will cover the full costs of travel, per diem and tuition fees related to training.

Program

a) Impact Area Team

The impact area team will consist of a field office coordinator and social development coordinator, hired at the initiation of the program and a second field coordinator hired after six months. The impact area team may be expanded as the program develops.

The second field coordinator, who will receive on-the-job training in Deurali Panchayat, will be a potential resource person for program expansion in other communities.

b) Project Fund

The project fund will be utilized to support community-initiated projects related to Resource Conservation, Human Resource Development, Social Development, Agricultural and Economic Development, and Physical Infrastructure. The fund has been pooled to allow for the beneficiaries' maximum input in resource allocation.

Capital Assets

The OPG funds for capital assets will be used for office furniture and equipment (i.e., calculators, audiovisual equipment, etc.) Under Save the Children's Accounting requirement capital assets are those items of furniture and equipment which cost over \$50.

Overhead Costs refers to the standard accepted rate by US-AID of Save the Children's administrative costs.

f) Administration and Program
Costs in the OPG Budget

The budget shown in section e on budget details for the first year of program indicated a total of \$61,187 for administration (58%) against a total of \$44,500 for program (42%).

The administration category in the budget, however, includes two program related positions of the Training Coordinator and the Program officer. With the rationale that these positions are to be utilized fully for program the main budget categories could be divided as follows by transferring the costs under program:

<u>OPG First Year</u>			
<u>Administration</u>		<u>Program</u>	
Personnel	- \$14,700	Consultants	- \$10,000
Travel	- 4,000	Training	- 5,000
Office Administration	- 10,000	Impact Area Team	- 4,500
Overhead Costs	- 8,987	Training Coordinator	- 16,000
Capital Assets	- 5,000	Program Officer	2,500
		Project Fund	- 25,000
Total	\$42,687	Total	\$63,000
	(40.3%)		(59.6%)

Grand Total - \$105,687

The proportion of administrative costs is further reduced in the five-year budget totals when the same rationale is applied as follows:

<u>OPG Five Years</u>			
<u>Administration</u>		<u>Program</u>	
Personnel	- \$90,356	Consultants	- \$45,000
Travel	- 23,000	Training	- 37,500
Office Administration	- 60,000	Impact Area Team	- 40,500
Overhead Costs	- 57,267	Training Coordinator	- 97,682
Capital Assets	5,000	Program Officer	- 15,262
		Project Fund	- 25,000
Total	\$235,618	Total	\$410,944
	(36.4%)		(63.6%)

Grand Total - \$646,562

g) H.M.G. and Local Community Participation

Save the Children's methodology is predicated on the assumption that communities can be organized in a manner which will allow them to identify and prioritize their needs and then plan, implement and evaluate projects that respond to their needs. This methodology demands a very high level of participation from community members.

Concomitantly Save the Children attempts to link the government services and financial resources to the communities' requirements and, in the process, establish a permanent relationship between the communities and government which can and will be perpetuated by the communities.

In Nepal, Save the Children's program will be facilitated and coordinated with other local and international voluntary agencies' programs by the Community Services Coordination Committee under the Social Services National Coordination Council. These agencies do not provide funding for community projects, but they have and will provide a considerable amount of technical assistance in the design of programs and in the administration of funds. Save the Children and the Council have agreed to work closely in the management of funds within the impact area. Funds from Save the Children will be disbursed through the Council. The Council has provided transportation to the impact area for the survey team and the assistance of two of its members for the survey team as well as giving considerable time to the review and editing of the instruments used in the field survey and the review of the program proposal.

The funding and technical assistance requirements of agencies of H.M.G. will not be determined until the communities have developed different kinds of projects which they will select to respond to their needs. Based on previous experience in other countries, we expect that the total government input will be near an average of 25%.

Community input of labor, in-kind and financial assistance will be determined also by the nature and scope of the projects that are developed. The value of community inputs is expected to exceed 50% of the total cost of any given project. Save the Children in Nepal will require a minimum community input of 25% of project costs.

In summary, the average total input of H.M.G. and the communities will be equivalent to 50%-75% of the Save the Children sponsored program. Detailed records at the community level will be maintained to assure reasonably accurate reporting of quantifiable project cost and expenditure data.

It is worth mentioning here that the District Government officials in Gorkha have assured us of support, both financial and technical, for the projects developed by the communities in Deurali Panchayat. Again, the total value of any such support can be determined only after the projects have been developed.

APPENDICES

1. Save the Children
2. Pratima Kale's Letter of August 28, 1978, to Mr. C. B. Gurung and Proposal for Save the Children Program in Nepal
3. Pratima Kale's Letter of December 5, 1978 to Mr. C. B. Gurung on Site Selection
4. David Guyer's Letter of August 29, 1979, to Mr. C. B. Gurung on Program Plans
- 5.a. Mr. C. B. Gurung's Letter of November 20, 1979, to Mr. David Guyer on Baseline Study
- b. Mr. C. B. Gurung's Letter of March 5, 1980, to Mr. David Guyer on the Council's Role in Country Agreement
6. Baseline Study Report
- 7.a. Map of Nepal
- b. Map of Deurali Panchayat
8. US-AID's International Nutrition Communication Project

SAVE THE CHILDREN

A. Founding. Save the Children was established to aid the children of Appalachia during the Great Depression. Since then, the agency has grown into a major organization that each year helps improve the lives of 30,000 children, their families and their communities. Save the Children works in areas of poverty in nineteen countries abroad, and reaches into Appalachian hollows, Indian reservations, Southern black communities and urban ghettos in the United States.

B. Purposes and Objectives. Save the Children's programs seek to:

1. Improve the quality of life, including economic, health, social, educational, cultural and environmental factors.
2. Stimulate the process of community development which includes: broad-based decision-making, inter-institutional cooperation, long-range planning, and other elements of local self-sustained improvement.
3. Develop a better understanding of methodologies for the elimination of the conditions and causes of poverty.
4. Provide models of effective and integrated development for replication and institutionalization.

C. Scope of Operations. In addition to programs in the United States, Save the Children's programs are located in diverse areas of extreme poverty:

In Asia: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Korea, Sri Lanka,
South Pacific: Tuvalu

In Latin America: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala,
Honduras, Mexico

In Europe and the Middle East: Greece, the West Bank and
Gaza Strip, Italy, Lebanon,
Yemen, Israel

In Africa: Cameroon, Tunisia, Upper Volta

In total, the residents of approximately 400 communities are touched and benefited by Save the Children's activities.

- D. Internal Structure: There are thirty-six members with varying professional backgrounds on the Board of Directors. The several Standing Committees of the Board are concerned with finance, program, long-range and development planning, personnel and administration. The Board currently meets three times a year with an additional three meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Board sets policy and oversees the activities of the agency to assure fiscal responsibility, program development, and the integrity of the organization in its relationship with the general public.

Chairperson of the Board is Marjorie Benton. The Secretary of the Board is Ann Phillips and the Treasurer is Robert F. Longley.

The staff of the agency consists of 142 people at headquarters in Westport, Connecticut and 340 people in the field. The Home Office Program Department is made up of two groups: (1) regional management, and (2) resource staff. Working collaboratively, the objective of each group, in cooperation with field staff, is to improve program management and technical expertise. At the present time, resource staff members provide technical support to field workers in appropriate technology and industry, training, health and nutrition, planning and evaluation, agricultural development, family planning and women in development.

- E. Sources of income. Save the Children has a strong tradition of acquiring funding from private sources. The vast bulk of its funding comes from the general public. In FY 1976, Save the Children's income for its international programs was a total of \$3,132,000. Of this amount, 85 percent came from public contributions. The remainder came primarily, but not exclusively, from the Agency for International Development. By FY 1978, Save the Children's public support had risen steadily to \$3,600,000, an increase of 15 percent over FY 1976. Support to international programs in FY 1978 from the Agency for International Development and other sources amounted to \$2,673,000. Thus, total Save the Children income for its international programs during the latest fiscal year was \$6,343,000--an amount more than double the FY 1976 figure.
- F. Inter-agency Relationships. Save the Children has long been committed to a practice of consultation and cooperation with

related agencies. The varied organizations with which it is associated confirm the esteem in which the agency is held and the success of its programming efforts. Save the Children has been an active member of all the major coordinating agencies for international activities:

--Registered with the U.S. Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid since 1948.

--Member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service since 1964.

--Registered with consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council since 1966.

--Member of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies since 1973.

--Member of Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) since 1976.

- G. Organizational Philosophy. Save the Children's programs attempt to facilitate improvement of the social and economic quality of lives of the children, families and communities in those areas which have requested cooperation. Based on the premise that a child cannot be helped significantly in isolation but only in the context of his/her immediate environment, the procedures which the agency has set up are now in operation in 230 carefully selected target areas stretching from the Chippewa in North Dakota to the isolated villages of Sumatra. In essence, Save the Children forges bonds between the needy child and his or her family and community and, in this way, touches every man, woman, and child.

Save the Children's effort to remove constraints on the development of the human potential of children is characterized by a comprehensive approach to basic deficiencies of a disadvantaged population. It is a layered approach to development with decisions taken by community groups at the grass roots level and eventually encompassing health, education and productivity as well as related issues.

The approach of Save the Children demonstrates its belief in an underlying philosophical assumption: that development is the process of people taking charge of their own lives and that physically, socially, and economically deprived human beings are able to meet self-defined needs in a dignified

fashion through their own efforts. Accordingly, Save the Children has defined its role as that of a creative catalyst in community evolution. A commitment to process--the gradual, steady growth of confidence, participation and control by the local people--is the characteristic that most clearly sets Save the Children apart from most other agencies. Save the Children does not begin a project by fixing its sights on goals or output levels; it places responsibility for these decisions in the hands of local people. This is accomplished in a "learning by doing" setting--community members become exposed to various planning, training, implementation and evaluation activities which address locally identified and keenly felt problems.

The eventual outcome of this gradual process is a community whose members increasingly understand their environment and make decisions regarding its future in a manner reflective of that knowledge.

- H. Working Methodology. Save the Children's methodology identifies a working interaction over time among five key elements in order to achieve its objectives. The implementation model normally consists of the following components: a feasibility study; a project director; a field coordinator team; a community committee; and an evaluation study. Each component will be described briefly.
1. The feasibility study. The function of the feasibility study is to select a project area, determine local needs, identify available resources, and define a course of action. The study is generally conducted by a small interdisciplinary team. Through preliminary discussions with relevant sources such as government officials and voluntary agency personnel, two or three possible sites are identified.

In selecting an impact area for this program, Save the Children seeks a cohesive area of modest size, usually encompassing several hamlets or villages with a population ranging from 3,000 to 30,000 people. If possible, the impact area should be topographically distinct and bound together by a common marketplace, similar cultural heritage or other basic functional relationships. Consideration is given to whether the impact area is sufficiently typical to hold forth good prospects for program replication on a regional or national level. In addition, the potential for acceptance of the essentials of community development (e.g., maximum self-help input and eventual self-sustained improvement) should exist and there should also be obvious needs which are not being met by local

or other resources. At the present time, Save the Children has international programs in 50 impact areas.

After the initial site selection, a more detailed feasibility study is completed. This survey includes a statistical profile of the economic, social and cultural characteristics of the area.

2. The project director. An important outcome of the feasibility study is the selection and hiring of a project director and a field coordinator. The function of the director is to perform a management role as liaison among the headquarters office, host country institutions and the project. The project director, through his/her negotiations with the host government and other agencies, is seen as an important instrument of institutionalization. Conversant in the theory and practice of community-based integrated development, the director serves as a source of information regarding Save the Children's development approach. Roughly a third of the agency's project directors are host country nationals; the remainder are U.S. citizens.

3. The field coordinator team. Selection of field coordinators is based on ability to work with people and on expertise in a specific discipline related to community-based integrated rural development. Generally, several field coordinators work together on a project and form a team with each coordinator having two major functions:

- to assist specific villages within the project area in the formation and strengthening of citizens' groups (a geographic specialization); and

- to serve as a resource for all villages within the project area in matters relating to the coordinator's field of expertise (a sectoral specialization).

Field coordinators function as catalysts and resource agents for the community. The goal, however, is for the community itself to take over more and more coordinator responsibilities as it develops the necessary management and development capabilities.

Field coordinators are, except in unusual circumstances, host country nationals and as much products as promoters of the development process. Once a community has achieved enough self-sufficiency and internal cohesion for Save the Children to phase down its direct involvement in local development, field coordinators can be moved to other areas where they can replicate earlier successes.

While the configuration of the field coordinator team varies from country to country, a typical team might include members with sectoral specializations in social development (including women in development, family planning, and health/nutrition), economic productivity, and youth development.

4. The community committee. A key ingredient of Save the Children's approach is a Community Committee which, under the guidance of the field coordinators, is chosen by all the community people and is representative of a cross-section of the population of the impact area. In areas where Community Committees already exist Save the Children integrates its program with the existing structure. Committees vary in number from ten to twenty members, depending upon the size of the area.

The function of the community committee is to identify needs, determine priorities, and motivate widespread support for solutions to local problems. The committee members' skill and dedication help to determine the degree of success enjoyed by a project. The committee generally meets with the field coordinators at least once a month, although in the initial phases of the project, meetings are held more frequently.

Subcommittees are formed to deal with various components of integrated development, such as health, education, nutrition, agriculture and cooperative marketing association development. These subcommittees are generally the instruments for carrying out projects. They also are part of the social fabric--the infrastructure--of the community and represent the potential for the organized decision making required for long-range development.

- I. Evaluation. Save the Children has developed an evaluation system involving the community people, the field staff and Home Office departments; coordination takes place among the various groups. At the outset, a community committee's project plans, which have been drawn up with the help of the area field coordinators, are sent to the project director and headquarters for review and approval before funds are disbursed to implement projects.

Once a project has begun, forms are used for listing the priority of activities and for reporting project achievement. In addition, as part of the ongoing evaluation process, headquarters and field staff are required to make regular visits to project sites to meet with the committees and field coordinators in order to observe the development process at first hand.

During the Annual Program Evaluation and Budget Review at headquarters, the multi-level data are analyzed and discussed, decisions and assessments are made, and recommendations are sent back to the field. Field coordinators, in consultation with the project director, will then take corrective action to bring the project up to reasonable expectations.

The different steps included in the evaluation process are:

- (1) Three-year plans--to establish long-range program objectives on a country-by-country basis.
- (2) Annual implementation plans--to report the specific plans through which the long-term objectives presented in the three-year plan of each field office are to be realized on a community level. This includes a listing of projects planned, the anticipated dates of initiation and completion of each project, expected input from each source, and other relevant information. An accompanying narrative specifies each project's goal and expected social and economic impact.
- (3) Evaluation--to describe the various activities at the community level and present information on the progress made toward achieving stated program objectives. The evaluation includes a semi-annual indicators report on the progress made as measured against specifically stated input, output, purpose and goal level indicators. Change indicators included in the evaluation process are: income level, educational or training opportunities available, nutritional level, fertility level, level of community participation in local institutions and a series of indicators related to the community organization and institution-building process.

This continuous program of planning and evaluation provides community members and Save the Children personnel with an assessment of the extent to which goals are being achieved. Such evaluation helps the agency determine which types of projects are most effective and suitable for replication in other areas.

In summary, the ultimate objective of Save the Children's methodology is to encourage and support the self-help capabilities inherent in a community, so that the people can carry out their own development projects well beyond the time when the agency has moved on to other needy communities.

J. Representative Program Profiles. A variety of activities is carried out in each project impact area. Typically:

- Immediate attention is paid to the task of eliminating disease, hunger and poverty through projects which directly attack these problems.
- Continuing efforts are made to upgrade services in nutrition, health, family planning and functional education for all community members.
- Community improvement projects are designed to provide adequate housing, sanitary facilities, roads and sources of fuel and water.
- Agriculture, handicraft and small industry projects of many kinds are assisted in order to bring about a steady and sustainable increase in family income.
- Local savings banks, credit unions and other cooperative endeavors are encouraged in order to promote reinvestment in the local economy and provide capital for future community efforts.

48 Wilton Road
Westport, Conn. 06880 USA
(203) 226-7272

August 28, 1978

To: Mr. C.B. Gurung
Member-Secretary
Social Services National
Coordinating Council
Bhrikuti Mandap
Ramshah Path
Kathmandu, NEPAL

Dear Mr. Gurung:

On behalf of Save the Children Federation, Inc., U.S.A., Mr. David L. Guyer, President, and Dr. James MacCracken, Program Director, I take this opportunity to submit to the Social Services National Coordinating Council a proposal to establish a program of community based integrated rural development in Nepal.

The attached proposal is designed to introduce a process of community development in selected villages in Nepal over a five-year period. The proposal gives information regarding Save the Children, its purpose, objectives and scope of operations in different parts of the world and spells out the operational methodology followed by the agency with emphasis on local peoples' participation in planning and implementing projects for their community's development.

During my brief visit to Kathmandu in May I had discussed the possibility of a program with you and then sent some printed materials and brochures on Save the Children by mail from Westport in June.

In this follow-up visit I request you to kindly review and consider the attached proposal jointly with members of the Council and its Chairman, Her Majesty the Queen, leading to a formal clearance and consultation with the council members and appropriate government officials. We will provide detailed plans of operation in the selected areas as we launch the first phase of the program. In the meanwhile we will be happy to provide any further information regarding Save the Children and its programs in the United States and in more than 17 countries in Latin America, Europe, Middle East and Africa, and Asia.

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Appalachia
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Inner Cities
Southern States

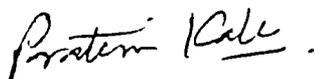
Overseas

Africa
Asia
Europe
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Middle East

My colleagues and I would very much appreciate your review and approval of the proposal and thank the Social Services National Coordinating Council and the Government of Nepal for an opportunity to collaborate in the near future with the people, the government and non-government agencies in Nepal in a process of community development.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pratima Kale".

Dr. Pratima Kale
Regional Director for Asia
SAVE THE CHILDREN

PK:sb

Enc.

Community Based Integrated

Rural Development

in Nepal:

A Pilot Project Proposed by

Save the Children Federation, Inc.

Westport, Connecticut, U.S.A.

This proposal is designed to introduce a process of Community based integrated development in selected rural communities in Nepal over a Five-Year period. The objectives of the project are:

- To stimulate a process of community development through local community organization by providing training and opportunities for decision making, planning, implementation and evaluation of income generating productivity projects, supplies and services in health, nutrition, sanitation, family planning, education;
- To improve the quality of life of children, families and communities in social, economic and environmental aspects;
- To provide models of community based integrated development for institutionalization and replication in Nepal.

Save the Children:

Save the Children is a private voluntary organization with its headquarters located in Westport, Connecticut, U.S.A. Established in 1932 to aid the children of Appalachia during the Great Depression, the agency has grown into a major private body in the United States that helps improve the lives of 30,000 children, their families and communities all over the world. In the United States, Save the Children reaches into the communities of Appalachian mountains, Indian reservations, southern Black communities and urban ghettos. The overseas programs are located in the following countries:

Asia: - Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea;

Europe, Middle East & Africa: - Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Yemen, Cameroon, Tunisia, Upper Volta;

Latin America: - Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico.

We are currently exploring possibilities for new programs in Egypt, Gambia, Haiti, India and Sri Lanka.

Save the Children has been an active member of the following coordinating agencies for international development activities:

- International Union of Child Welfare,
- The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service,
- The International Council of Voluntary Agencies,
- Private Agencies Collaborating Together,
- Save the Children Alliance.

The Agency enjoys consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and is registered with the U.S. Aid Advisory Committee on Foreign Service.

During Fiscal year 1977 Save the Children raised approximately \$10 million in public support. The sources of funding include sponsorships and contributions from individuals, families, corporations and foundations, and self-help program grants from the U.S. Government.

Mr. Bradford Morse, Chief of UNDP, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors consisting of 36 members with strong professional backgrounds and interests.

Under the leadership of the President, Mr. David L. Guyer, the professional and administrative structure consists of 125 members at the headquarters and 160 employees in the Field offices.

The field office generally consists of the Director, Assistant Directors for Program, Finance and Administration, Social Development Coordinator, Field Coordinators and small administrative and secretarial staff. Attempts are made to increase participation of nationals in field office administration and program management.

The Agency's Approach and Methodology

Based on the premise that welfare services for children offered in isolation cannot truly make an impact on their lives, the agency reaches children through the family and the community. The programs attempt to facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of people including children.

Save the Children's approach to community based program involves collaboration with local people to help them develop motivation, confidence and skills to identify their problems and needs; to set priorities, and to assume complete responsibility for decision making, planning, implementation and evaluation of self-help projects.

The integrated development process focuses on all aspects of community life including curative and preventive health care, nutrition, sanitation,

family planning, education, communication, recreation as well as agriculture, small industries, crafts and other income generating activities for men, women and youth. Save the Children encourages linkages of community organizations with appropriate government and non-government agencies at local, regional and national levels. Starting with smaller units of individual villages, the programs expand to larger units such as the market town or the district. The agency encourages the formation of local advisory committees of prominent citizens in the host country. While Save the Children generally works in rural areas, its integrated development approach appears to be equally appropriate in poor urban neighbourhoods.

The agency allocates funds ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 per year to multi-community impact areas. The funds are utilized for purchasing materials and supplies, hiring consultants for technical support in project planning and implementation, starting loan funds, organizing cooperatives, conducting training programs for villagers to assume roles of committee leaders, para-professional health workers, nutrition and family planning workers and community educators. The committee manages funds jointly with the field coordinator through a bank account; prepares and submits financial reports and project reports to the Field Office on a regular basis. Development of Community organization with increased capacity for management among members eventually leads to institutionalization and creates possibilities for replication of programs on a larger scale.

The Proposed Program of Save the Children in Nepal:

The objectives and design of the project in Nepal will be consistent with the overall objectives and approach of Save the Children. The implementation plan for the project will involve the following three phases:

Phase I:

Following initial clearance and formal clearance, the first phase of the project will be designed to accomplish the following objectives:

- To identify two rural areas for the project in consultation with government and non-government Nepalese officials;
- To establish communications and relationships with local people in the community and officials at the local, Panchayat and District levels;
- To conduct baseline studies for needs assessment, project planning and utilization of local resources in collaboration with research institutions in the country or in the region;
- To design projects with community demands and support to meet the needs of children, youth, women and men in the impact area;

- To obtain the necessary agreement of all concerned parties in order to facilitate project implementation;
- To make preliminary arrangements to establish a field office of Save the Children in Kathmandu and to hire core staff members.

This stage will be of a duration of approximately one year.

Phase II:

The second and the most crucial phase of the project will attempt to accomplish the following:

- To help local people establish a community organization and develop capabilities for decision making and participation;
- To train local people for planning, implementing and evaluating projects to meet their basic needs as they actually plan and implement projects in collaboration with Save the Children staff.
- To create community demands and to link them with available services and to establish linkages with local, regional and national agencies and institutions to encourage sustained development.

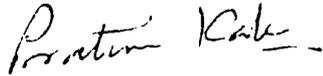
This phase will take about two to three years and will overlap with the third phase of refinement, replication and institutionalization.

Phase III:

On the basis of experience and review of the first two phases in Nepal, the third phase will attempt to realize the following objectives:

- To refine and adapt the approach and methodology to maximize its effectiveness in community development in Nepal;
- To replicate the project in other areas of the country on a larger scale;
- To organize conferences, seminars and workshops for Nepalese development workers in the project areas in Nepal and on a regional basis in collaboration with Save the Children's programs in Asia.

Save the Children proposes to play a catalyst role in the process of community based integrated development in the selected rural communities in Nepal by providing technical expertise, funds, training in mobilization and management of local resources, and strengthening local community organizations and institutional linkages. The project will be phased out of the selected communities as they begin to indicate self-reliance and self-help.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pratima Kale".

Dr. Pratima Kale
Regional Director for Asia
Save the Children, U.S.A.



48 Wilton Road
Westport, Conn. 06880 USA
(203) 226-7272

December 5, 1978

Mr. C.B. Gurung
Member Secretary
Social Service National Coordination Council
Kathmandu, Nepal

Dear Mr. Gurung:

I take this opportunity to thank you, your colleagues and friends for giving me an opportunity to visit social welfare and training institutions and rural communities in Nepal. These visits and discussions have enabled me to gain a better understanding of the welfare efforts and the development situation in Nepal and have led me to believe that there is tremendous scope for a pilot program of Save the Children, U.S.A., in Nepal.

On the basis of my discussions with you and your colleagues at the Council, I would like to propose the following plan of action for the consideration and approval by the Council and its Chairman, Her Majesty the Queen.

1. Site selection:

I recommend that Save the Children, U.S.A. and the Social Service National Coordination Council jointly select Deurali Village Panchayat, Gorkha District, Gandaki Zone in the Western Development Region as the first site for planning a program of child and family and community welfare.

This project site is being recommended for your consideration on the basis of our preliminary discussions which indicate that the families and villages in the area are below the poverty line and in need of social services, community organization and infrastructures as well as income generating activities.

2. Baseline Study of the Selected community:

- a) With the Council's approval of the recommended site in Gorkha District, Save the Children will send a representative to plan, conduct and coordinate a baseline study of the selected community in close collaboration with the Council. The study will be conducted by an interdisciplinary team with active

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involvement of members of the Council and its Coordination Committees. We would encourage participation of young members of the selected community in field work and data collection.

- b) The baseline study will be sponsored and funded by Save the Children.
- c) In the process of final selection of the community, the team will hold several meetings with members of the community to explain the nature and scope of the project and to prepare groundwork for their participation. In addition to the community's need for welfare support and the Council's approval, the criteria of final selection will be:
 - formal or informal community organization and leadership or potential for both;
 - willingness on the part of local people to join the program of welfare and development of their own community and to make contributions through active participation and labor, and whenever possible, through funds.
- d) The baseline study will provide information on the physical social and economic conditions and quality of life of people in the selected community. This will include:
 - the geographical location and a brief historical sketch of the community, physical conditions, profiles of age/sex/ethnic/occupational groups in the community;
 - family income, education, housing, occupations, health, land holding, nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, family planning and family debt;
 - information on facilities and institutional structures provided by the local government and non-government agencies.
- e) As technical experts and researchers identify major problems on the basis of objective criteria, they will also hold meetings with local people to identify the community's problems as local people see them. The experts' list of problems and the peoples' list of their own needs that need immediate attention will be identified for specific client groups of children, youth, women, farmers, landless laborers and also for the entire community as a whole.
- f) The team will make recommendations for projects for a three-to-five-year period following the baseline study. The recommendations would involve the following items:
 - The nature and scope of the problem and the associated client group.
 - What could be done to resolve the problem (of health, nutrition, sanitation, income generation, etc.)

- What kinds of technical expertise and government support would be required to resolve the problem and how institutional linkages could be established.
 - In what ways community members could make their own contributions.
 - What type of educational/training inputs are necessary to prepare local people and project staff for effective involvement and active participation.
 - What level of funding would be required to plan and implement the project (in addition to Save the Children's community fund, other funding possibilities would be explored for project funds from government, private and international sources.)
 - Time framework for the project and expected outcome including benefits to the client groups.
- g) The team's report will lead to an action plan which will be followed by specific project plans as the program unfolds. In the initial states, small projects will be conducted on an experimental basis to test the community's response. A positive response pattern will lead to more projects and it is at this stage when a regular program will be launched.

Although the time schedule for this phase can be quite flexible, we would hope to complete this phase in approximately four months.

3. Formal Agreement:

It is at this stage when a formal agreement will be signed jointly by Save the Children, U.S.A. and the Social Service National Coordination Council. This agreement would spell out arrangements for establishing a field office of Save the Children in Nepal and for launching a program in the selected community for a three to five year period. With mutual agreement, similar pilot programs will be launched in other communities at a later stage.

If the Chairman and members of the Council agree with this proposal, we would appreciate receiving a formal approval from the Council to initiate the first phase of site selection, baseline study and preparation of an action plan.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



Dr. Pratima Kale
Director - Asia Region



48 Wilton Road
Westport, Conn. 06880 USA
(203) 226-7272

August 29, 1979

Mr. C.B. Gurung
Member-Secretary
Social Services National Coordination Council
Bhrikuti Mandap
P.O. Box 373
Kathmandu
Nepal

Dear Mr. Gurung:

It was a great pleasure for me to return to your strikingly beautiful country after an absence of more than twenty years and to re-establish contacts with our Nepalese and American friends. This visit gave me an opportunity to follow up on Pratima Kale's initial negotiations with you and to reconfirm the U.S. Save the Children's strong commitment to launch an integrated community development program in Nepal at an early date.

As you know, Ambassador and Mrs. Douglas Heck went out of their way to be of assistance and their dinner in honour of Her Royal Highness Princess Sharada Rajya Laxmi Shah and Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah on Thursday, August 24, was a particularly delightful occasion. You and Mrs. Gurung were missed but we fully realize the time constraints you were under because of your departure for Australia the following day. Ambassador Heck has assured us of his continuing interest and support of our joint efforts which was greatly appreciated.

During our brief but eventful visit we were able to confer with Mr. Samuel Butterfield, Director, and Mr. William Nance, Program Officer, of the U.S. Agency for International Development, both in Kathmandu and in the field. They expressed their support of our proposed plan of action and agreed to authorize the release of AID Matching Grant Funds for the baseline study and other costs involved in the early stages of establishing the program. We hope to confirm those funding arrangements with AID Headquarters in Washington, soon after our return to the United States in early September.

According to current plans we expect to send a team to Nepal this fall which would include at least two of our staff members who have had considerable experience in program planning. During their visit they will confer with you and solicit your thoughts and ideas for the baseline

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study and, simultaneously, assemble a group of Nepalese researchers/planners who will conduct the study in Gorkha District in collaboration with the Council. The study will deal with the key issues of economic, social and environmental development in the area which will help measurably in the planning and execution of an effective program. It will also provide an initial impetus in organizing local community groups which are vital to the success of the program.

On completion of the baseline study, we will use the data and action plans to prepare a detailed proposal for an Operational Program Grant and present it to the US-AID Mission in Nepal for approval and funding. In spite of the fact that the AID Mission's budget is fully committed for fiscal year 1980, both Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Nance have assured us that they will make every effort to secure partial funding during the latter part of the fiscal year which indicates the importance they attach to the program. We will, of course, be providing our own agency's resources to the extent possible during this initial period.

Once we meet this initial challenge successfully, if on a limited scale, we will be able to raise our own sponsorship funds for fiscal year 1981 onwards and fully expect to receive program funds from US-AID and other sources. The future looks most promising for the following years and we now feel confident of our own ability to move ahead with the above timetable over the next few months. We will, of course, continue to rely upon your help and support to conclude the basic agreement between our agency and the Nepalese Government.

Although we were unable to visit the project site due to a landslide along the Kathmandu-Pokhara highway, we left Nepal fully convinced that the Gorkha District would offer the most appropriate setting for establishing a program of the American Save the Children in that part of the Western Zone. Lastly, we greatly look forward to working closely with the Social Services National Coordination Council and the Community Services Coordination Committee in all phases of this partnership.

In closing, let me say how greatly we appreciate your personal interest and support of this effort and feel certain that the program will offer tangible benefits to the people of this deprived but deserving area of your country.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



David Guyer
PRESIDENT

cc: Ambassador Douglas Heck
Embassy of the United States of America
Kathmandu, Nepal

Mr. Samuel Butterfield, Director
Mr. William Nance, Programs Officer
US Agency for International Development, Kathmandu, Nepal

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SOCIAL SERVICE NATIONAL COORDINATION COUNCIL

BHRIKUTI MANDAP.
Kathmandu.
NEPAL.

by the Queen,

Date 5 March, 1980

710 CHA-NO 1483

Mr. David L. Guyer
President,
48 Wilton Road
West Port, Conn U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Guyer,

This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter dated Jan 3, 1980.

I would like to inform you that the report of the preliminary survey work on the Gorkha Project is completed. I have asked Mr.K.Jha, Project Manager, to send you a copy in the report which I hope you might have received by now.

Further, this is to inform you that after the Council came to existence, all non-governmental agreements are signed between the Council and the aiding non-governmental organization. However, His Majesty's Government prior approval is needed for such agreement and the Council is responsible to obtain such approval.

I very much appreciate your sincere concern to get the project working and I assure you from this end to extend all possible co-operation and help.

With regards,

Yours sincerely

C.B. Gurung

(C.B. Gurung)

Member-Secretary

SOCIAL SERVICE NATIONAL COORDINATION COUNCIL



Chairman;
Her Majesty the Queen,

BHRIKUTI MAN
Kathmandu,
NEPAL.

Ref. No. 8(Da)-1 / 036 / 37 CHA. NO 830

Date November 2

Mr. David Guyer
President
Save the children
48 Wilton Road
Westport, Conn. 06880 USA
(203)226-7272.

Dear Mr. President,

This is to refer to your letter dated August 29, 1979. Please allow me to offer my sincere thanks to you for your earnest commitment to launch an integrated community development program in Nepal.

As Dr. Pratime Kale has informed us, we received here Mr. Richard Redder, Planning and Evaluation Director and Mr. Kim Jae Hyun, Regional Training co-ordinator for Asia plan on November 12. We discussed together and sketched out plans for the base line study and accordingly, they went to Deurali and onward to the Gorkha District Headquarter for get themselves acquainted with the place. I believe, they are quite satisfied with their visit.

The council appreciates your offer and accepts it with thanks. On behalf of the council, I am sending this acceptance letter through Mr. Redder.

Lastly, I would like to assure you of the council's continued co-operation.

With sincere regards.

Sincerely Yours

C. B. Gurung
(C . B . Gurung)
Member-Secretary

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THE BASELINE STUDY

A baseline study of Deurali Panchayat was initiated by Save the Children in the last week of November, 1979. A draft questionnaire was formulated and discussed at the Community Service Coordination Committee Office. On the basis of discussion and suggestions made to improve the questionnaire, the final version of questionnaire was eventually developed. After the necessary revisions to the questionnaire were made the field phase of the survey started in December, 1979. Upon arrival in Deurali 10 enumerators were recruited (each of the nine wards was represented) and instructed to survey the total population of households and the population of children aged 0-5. After enlisting the number of households, a sample was drawn on a random basis to administer questionnaires. After instruction the enumerators undertook the enumeration of all households. Including instructions and preparation the survey took one week. During that time the 10 enumerators had interviewed a total of 222 households.

In the meantime a nutritional assessment of 60 children was taken with the assistance of the family planning worker stationed in Deurali. Towards the end of the enumeration stage each enumerator was visited to control operations and to discuss any difficulties. The survey, however, was designed to focus on household level information.

Deurali Panchayat: A Brief Description

Deurali panchayat is situated in the southwestern corner of Gorkha district, about halfway between Kathmandu and Pokhara. Gorkha is the easternmost district of Gandaki zone in what has been designated the Western Development Region of Nepal (see map).

Deurali panchayat is divided into nine wards (sub-sections), with all the wards having uplands as well as plains (see map). To reach Deurali one must travel along the Prithivi Highway to Aanboo Khaireni, which is 84 kilometers east of Pokhara and one hundred sixteen miles west of Kathmandu. From Aanboo Khaireni it takes approximately thirty minutes to reach the Deurali panchayat boundary. The Panchayat office, Hatiya (Ward Number Four) is about a three hour walk from Aanboo Khaireni. Because of the inaccessible and rugged terrain, the panchayat is not negotiable by vehicles of any kind.

In the Nepali language, the word "deurali" indicates the place where a trail crosses a ridge. The local background of this name stems from the fact that the centuries-old main trail to Gorkha, after crossing the Marysangdi River from the south and climbing to avoid a difficult river gorge, here reaches a high point overlooking the valley leading north to Gorkha. This panchayat consists of approximately twenty square miles of fairly rugged terrain bounded by the large Marysangdi River to the south, the smaller Daraundi River to the east, and roughly by the yet smaller Khar and Shili kholas (streams) to the north and west. It lies

in what has been called the middle hills, or pahard, region of Nepal with the hills of the Mahabharat Lekh rising close to eight thousand feet in the south. This range provides a natural barrier between the middle hills and the much lower Terai. To the north, the hills continue rising right up to the heights of the Himalaya, with Ganesh Himal as well as Manaslu and Himal Chuli beautifully in view from many points within Deurali panchayat in clear weather. Elevations range from about eight hundred feet at the confluence of the Marysangdi and Daraundi to just over four thousand feet at the summit of Burdikot hill in the northwestern corner of the panchayat. This hill is the only place within the panchayat to ever receive snow, getting a dusting on the summit every ten to fifteen years or so. The climate, as in most of the middle hills, is of a semi-tropical monsoon type, with most of the rainfall coming during the months of June through September. Variations of temperature are very limited. The lowest recorded temperature of 49° (+80°C) occurred in January, with the highest reaching 88°F (+31°C) in May.

The natural vegetation is a lush jungle with many varieties of useful trees and other plants. The saal tree, famous for its beautiful and long-lasting wood, predominates here with magnolia, chilaune, siris and karang at lower elevations on better soils as well as some chir pine a bit higher up on steep, rocky slopes.

Rocks in this panchayat are sedimentary, having undergone varying degrees of metamorphism. The higher hills seem to be mainly quartzite with less competent slates and shales having succumbed to erosive forces to form the valleys. There is one place in the panchayat where roofing slate has been mined in the past. Slate is no longer taken from this place because of the difficulty of extraction here compared to another large mine near Bandipur to the west. No other deposits of economically important rocks or minerals have been located within the panchayat.

History and Religion:

The history of this area is difficult to trace beyond about three hundred years. At that time Gorkha became evident as one of the principalities comprising what was known as the Chaubisi Rajas. This was a group of twenty-four small kingdoms ruled by descendants of Rajputs who had worked their way into Nepal beginning several hundred years earlier as they fled from Muslim persecution in their homeland of Chittor. These twenty-four kingdoms spanned most of present-day middle and western Nepal and were linked by political as well as marital and other family ties. The Chaubisi was mainly a defensive alliance, because for a number of reasons none of the minor kingdoms alone nor the alliance as a whole was capable of mounting any effective offensive action. Physical barriers such as the steep, rocky trails of the hills, and the streams which became raging torrents in the monsoon, as well as infighting between neighboring petty states, reduced the viability of the alliance. Upon this stage in the middle of the eighteenth century stepped Prith-

vinarayan Shah, king of Gorkha, a man of great vision and outstanding leadership qualities. It was he who forged these many small kingdoms, along with Kathmandu valley lands to the east as far as Darjeeling, and to the west as far as the Sutlej River into one united country larger even than present-day Nepal. His feats made him a legend in his own time and earned him the title of father of his country (Stiller, 1973).

People of Nepal in general and especially those of the Gorkha area are quite proud of Prithvinarayan Shah to this day, and the people of Deurali panchayat are no exception. People come from far and wide to visit the old palace of Prithvinarayan on the ridgetop above Gorkha bazaar, an amazing example of royal architecture of the day. The confluence of the Marysangdi and Daraundi rivers is still remembered as the site where eight generations before him, Prithvinarayan's ancestor Ram Shah came to die. Ram Shah was also a very important king in his own right. He instituted a standardized system of weights and measures which is still in use throughout much of Nepal, introduced reforms which helped to better the plight of lower caste people (such as allowing them to press mustard seed oil, whereas previously they had not been permitted to), and seeing to it that irrigation water was distributed equally with a minimum of quarreling among farmers.

Reminders of even older kings and queens are also evident in this panchayat. On a lower spur of Burdikot hill lies the foundation of an old palace, dating from the time of the Chaubisi Rajas or even earlier. On the northeast side of a hill known as Mahalaxmi Danda there are two caves remembered as the hiding place to which the king and queen from the old palace on Burdikot hill fled upon being threatened by a more powerful ruler of a nearby petty state.

These hills are also the homes of powerful local deities. Mahalaxmi Danda is the home of a goddess who is honored annually with sacrifices of cocks and goats to insure the prosperity of the surrounding villages. However, none of the local deities residing within the boundaries of Deurali panchayat can quite measure up to the eminence of a goddess called Mankamana Mai whose temple is about four miles to the east across the Daraundi River and up on a high ridge. It is widely believed that this goddess has the power to grant any wish made along with an offering to her. In the hope of having their dreams come true, Hindus from all over Nepal make a pilgrimage to this goddess' hilltop temple if they can possibly manage the trip.

The people of this area are all Hindus, and as such, the Brahmin and Chhetri castes have a natural social advantage, being considered by most to be inherently higher than others in the Hindu hierarchy. Nonetheless, many people are still influenced to a large extent by animism and shamanism. Shamans are called upon regularly to perform various acts of exorcism and healing.

Ethnic Groups:

The people of Deurali panchayat comprise twelve different ethnic groups. They all speak the national language, Nepali, and are basically peasant farmers, although a few also maintain trailside tea shops. About half of the populace are casually employed on and off as laborers by contractors of the new Gorkha road which is being built through the eastern part of the panchayat along the Daraundi River.

Chhetri -- Chhetri, a corruption of the Sanskrit form Kshatriya, meaning warrior, is the name of a group of people who are considered the fighting class of the traditional Hindu hierarchy of caste.

Chhetris in Deurali panchayat, as in most of Nepal, are considered to be higher class, and as such in general hold much of the power and land. The former panchayat secretary in Deurali panchayat is a Chhetri. However, many Chhetris have not been able to take full advantage of their "superior" status to gain power and riches. They remain peasant farmers.

Thakuri Chhetri -- "Thakuris are the aristocracy among Chhetris and as such have the highest social, political, and ritual status." (Bista, p.4) Today the traditional caste hierarchy has begun to lose some of its importance and Thakuris do not always hold the respected positions as they did in the past. Still, they are usually quick to remind you that they are of the same caste and thar (sub-caste) as the king.

Brahmin -- Brahmins are of the priestly caste and as such, along with Chhetris, wield much of the power and are in general the largest landholders in this panchayat, as elsewhere. Traditionally, Brahmin boys studied Sanskrit in preparation for their priestly duties. Nowadays, the tradition of education has remained, but with a different, more worldly emphasis. Unfortunately, now, as in the past, many Brahmins use their superior knowledge of the workings of government to their advantage, and thus increase their own material wealth. The present pradhan panch (head-man) of Deurali panchayat is a Brahmin.

Magar -- Magars are people of Tibeto-Burman stock who have been associated with the Aryan peoples of the south in their meeting ground of the middle hills for a long time. Magars as a tribe are generally very open, cheerful, friendly, and generous. While making them a pleasant people, these qualities have also left them open to exploitation by more cunning neighbors.

Newar -- Although the origins of the Newar people are in dispute, it is known that they are the indigenous inhabitants of the Kathmandu valley. The Newars of Deurali panchayat are mainly farmers, contradicting the general trend. The Newars of Deurali have become integrated to a great degree with their neighbors and have lost most vestiges of the Kathmandu valley Newar culture. Some Newar men serve in the British or Indian armies like their neighbors the Magars and Gurungs, thus bringing in some extra benefits for themselves and their families.

Darai -- Considered to be one of the aboriginal groups of people in Nepal, Darais number only about two thousand individuals in the country as a whole. Their numbers in Deurali panchayat comprise about ten percent of the total Darai population in Nepal.

The Darais of Deurali, being engulfed in a Nepali-speaking community, have pretty much forsaken their tribal language for Nepali, but have not as yet started paying much attention to the restricting social rules and divisions of Hindu society. They do respect the Hindu gods and goddesses, however. At the important festival of Dasain, cocks and goats are sacrificed to their own family deities. Living near rivers as they do, Darais are quite expert at catching fish to improve their diet and augment the meager income from their generally small landholdings.

Kami -- Kamis belong to the untouchable group of occupational castes in the traditional Hindu caste hierarchy. They generally have a very low standard of living commensurate with their social position in the eyes of their neighbors. This conception of Kamis as untouchable by other Hindus is slowly breaking down (some Kamis have even attained the rank of assistant minister in the national government). However, in Deurali panchayat they are still by and large poor peasant farmers with many pursuing their customary trade of blacksmithing. Most of the iron farm implements used here are forged by local Kamis.

Damai -- Damais, like Kamis, are another of the Hindu untouchable occupational castes. Traditionally, their role has been that of tailor. In Deurali panchayat, they still work at this trade, some specializing in it more than others. All are peasant farmers as well, occupying one of the lower rungs on the social ladder.

Sarki -- The third untouchable group is the Sarkis, who do leatherwork, make and repair shoes, and dispose of animal carcasses for their neighbors. Some Sarkis of Deurali also do carpentry work. As with the other occupational castes, they farm small plots at the subsistence level.

Gharti -- Formerly, poorer farmers who had gotten into debt far beyond their ability to repay had the option to equalize their debt by becoming slaves or selling their children into the permanent service of a rich landlord or money-lender. As such, they could be sold or traded at the will of their owner, and had little human dignity. During the time of Chandra Shumsher, one of the line of Rana prime ministers who usurped the power of the Shah kings and held it for over one hundred years ending in 1951, the Ghartis obtained their freedom.

Nowadays, most Ghartis are peasant farmers and are usually designated as Gharti Magars or Gharti Chhetris, possibly because of predominant inter-marriage with these two ethnic groups or perhaps because most slaves originally came from these two groups.

Gurung -- The few Gurungs of Deurali panchayat live rather low along the large rivers. Gurungs in the higher hills traditionally raise sheep as

well as cultivating fields, but the Gurungs of Deurali have gotten away from shepherding in favor of agriculture. Many Gurung men supplement their incomes by serving in the British and Indian armies.

Khumal -- Khumals, like Darais, are inhabitants of the lower lands along the river valleys. They seem to be resistant to the bad effects of malaria, which allows them to be permanent residents of the valleys. Their traditional occupation has been the making of pottery, although this work is not so important now that cheap and durable aluminum vessels have become available on the market. They devote most of their efforts to farming and livestock raising as do the majority of their neighbors. Their tribal language is of the Tibeto-Burman family, but has now been largely given up in favor of the national language, Nepali.

Family Structure Profile:

Social organization in the rural communities in Nepal differs to some extent between a village where the land mostly belongs to a landlord and in the village inhabited by the proprietary tenants; and also in communities which are nearer and farther from a larger town. In the social organization of Deurali, the family occupies by far the most important place. It is the fundamental unit in the economic system where all the members cooperate to make a living. The family is patrilineal and patrilocal. The joint family system is the normal type. The common unit of a joint family consists of the parents, married sons, with wives and children added to it. There are altogether 680 families in Deurali having an average size of 5.16 persons.

In most cases all the sons live together with the parents. After the death of the father, generally all the sons establish their own separate house and the widow in most cases will live with one of the sons (preferably the youngest son). Their houses will generally be in the same village and maintain the lineal relationship. The outlook of the Deurali people is kin-oriented.

According to the traditional norms of the community the eldest male is expected to make decisions. The wife usually does not interfere in the family affairs, but if she is tactful she can manipulate things in such a way that her husband will rarely act against her will and decisions. The wife takes responsibility for the kitchen, washing, cleaning of the house, as well as taking care of the children. The usual tradition of the society demands that the men eat first with the wife following. In most of the families the wife has to eat on the same plate the leftovers of the husband. The usual meal hours are a light breakfast early in the morning, a meal at noon, and a heavy meal in the evening. The breakfast is eaten only by those who go to work in the field. Otherwise there are only two heavy meals. Men usually do the ploughing, digging, leveling, harvesting and threshing. They are assisted by almost all of the male members of the family. Women usually are responsible for transplanting, weeding, taking food to the men in the field and fetching water from the

streams and winnowing. The transplanting of rice is a communal effort. Each family transplants or harvests rice by rotation and the neighbours help each other.

Values, Beliefs and Sentiments:

Because of commonality in problems and shared values the Deuralians often have a certain common standard of behavior and characteristic attitudes. Religion constitutes a powerful value and orients all family activities. More specific values include desire for prestige, successful crops, freedom from divine evils and healthy and well-educated children. The upper class males in the community are especially conscious of prestige. Superstition and religion are almost attached together. Disease is attributed to supernatural forces; with illness or any sufferings a result of his doings in his previous life. They do not want to do anything which is against their religion or custom or taboos. Otherwise their next birth will be full of misery.

Language and Communication

People in the village speak their own dialects which vary from ethnic group to ethnic group. The Newars, Gurungs, Magars and Darais have their own dialects to speak. But Nepali is the official language and spoken by almost all of the villagers. Boys and girls who have been to school speak Nepali since it is the medium of instruction. Mechanical channels of communication are almost unknown. Some of the well to do families may own a radio/cassette operated by batteries. The Gorkhapatra, The National daily is subscribed to by the panchayat office. The only opportunity for a villager to hear something away from his village is in Aanboo Khaireni where people bring their products for sale and also to buy things for their daily use. When a villager happens to go to a city like Kathmandu or Pokhara upon his return people will assemble at a tea stall to be told about the rapid change and grandeur of the cities.

The village panchayat secretary or the family planning worker often can be the best channel of communication for the villagers. To some extent a school teacher may communicate some news to the students, which is ultimately related to the parents.

Agricultural Profile

The Deuralians are mostly engaged in agricultural economic activities better known as household enterprise. As agricultural production is still largely traditional and geared to self-sufficiency, crop production and animal husbandry are generally undertaken simultaneously, about 96% of the farmers have both crops and livestock. In fact where only one of two is practised it is not because of advantage of specialization but because of the lack of financial resources and/or land. Most all of

the households seem to have more than one source of income. The landless and small farmers naturally derive more of their income from sources other than crop production. This might include pensions, mortgage, and daily labor. The cropping pattern is diversified and although larger farms have more irrigable areas, multiple cropping is practiced as often by big farmers as by small ones.

On the agricultural side, the village is characterized by less wet or Khet land and more dry or Pakho land. The paddy lands are terraced on the lower fringe of the table land. The measurement of land is often expressed in terms of the amount of seed required. Sometimes it is also done on the basis of amount of produce. Their means of expression is on the basis of muri units (4 muri = 1 ropani) of land. It seems to be a matter of one's choice as to how one expresses the measure of his land. But this does not confuse things in the village. They know that one ropani of Khet requires one pathi of seed and two mana of maize seed measures one ropani of pakho land.

In wet lands the main crops are paddy, wheat and millet. Wheat has been introduced within the last decade or so, largely with the help of foreign aid organizations, and has become quite a common crop. A wide variety of other crops are raised, including such things as potatoes, several different types of pulses, soybeans, sugar cane, peas, sesame, ginger, onions, tomatoes, garlic, and taro. Taro is an especially productive plant by virtue of the fact that all portions of it can be utilized as food, from its tuber-like roots to its large "elephant-ear" leaves, and as such is cultivated widely. In the dry lands the main crop is maize (with soybean intercropped), mustard, and millet. Since the millet requires more manure and mustard depends upon unpredictable rains, the relative size of land allocated for either crop is a matter of individual choice and governed by the farmer's own need of mustard oil or millet in a given year. In addition to these there are other minor crops that are grown on the sides of the pakho land. They are Gahat, Mas and Bori along with tobacco and sugar cane.

Different kinds of fruits are also raised. Most of the following do fairly well here: banana, pineapple, mango, lichi, pear-apple (nas-patti), apple, guava, jackfruit, plum, peach (only at higher elevations) and tangerines.

In the past, a considerable amount of cotton was grown, especially by Magars and Newars, who made most of their own cloth. Nowadays, with the increased availability of Indian and other foreign material at reasonable prices, cloth-weaving in the home has greatly decreased.

If one asks a man in Deurali which is the busiest month in a year he will invariably say Ashar. It is in this time of the year that paddy transplantaion takes place and the men are busy with ploughing. The rest of the operations are taken care of by women and Aswin to Mangsir are also busy months for them. Extra hands for different agricultural operations are obtained by payment of wage or on a "Parma" (mutual exchange of labour) basis.

The Deuralians supplement their household income from crop production with considerable contribution from animal husbandry. It was reported during the investigation that a relatively higher income was related to a higher percentage contribution to the agricultural household income from keeping livestock. Livestock includes cows, horses, bullocks, buffaloes, chickens, goats, sheep and pigs. Nearly 96 per cent of the households keep livestock. Buffaloes and cows are kept for milk with buffaloes and bullocks also used for traction purposes.

Buffaloes and cows are the main livestock producers. Cows are much less productive than buffaloes. Buffaloes tend to yield more. The milk production per producing buffalo is greater than cow milk production. Bad feeding and breeding conditions cause this ratio to be low. Farmers manage to keep up a relatively productive livestock inventory on a comparatively small area of land. Fodder is all kinds of straw, maize stalks and feeding of grass cut along the edges of own fields and tree leaves.

The cattle and crops together supply the villagers with the necessary fuel requirements. Women make cowdung cakes and dry them on the walls and they are used as fuel for cooking. These cowdung cakes are supplemented by cob and dhod (dried up corn plants), although most of the households with females bring firewood from the forest.

The following is a summary of major exports and imports of crops, livestock, fruits and processed goods as indicated by a study made by the Agricultural Projects Service Center.

<u>Grain</u>	<u>Export</u>	<u>Import</u>
1. Paddy	-	8 MT (150 Muri)
2. Maize	-	7 MT (112 ")
3. Wheat	-	3 MT (58 ")
4. Oil Seed	-	7 MT (125 ")
5. Pulses	31 MT (500 muti)	-
6. Millet	-	MT (83 ")
 <u>Fruits</u>		
1. Guava	5000 units	-
2. Banana	4000 units	-
3. Mango	3000 units	-
4. Pineapple	1000 units	-
5. Litchi	20,000 units	-
 <u>Livestock</u>		
1. Buffalo	70 units	50 units
2. Cow & Ox	100 units	130 units
3. Goat	500 units	-
4. Chicken	2500 units	-
 <u>Processed Goods</u>		
1. Ghee	750Kg. (Rs. 1500)	250Kg (Rs. 5000)
2. Oil	-	3500 liters (Rs. 70,000)
3. Woolen Goods	-	(Rs. 50,000)

Farming Practices

Farming practices in this area are traditional, time-tested ones basically unchanged for hundreds of years. Most farm activities are done entirely by hand, using primitive but appropriate implements. Plowing is generally done with the aid of a team of bullocks hitched to a wooden, steel-tipped plow, except in some small terraced fields where the ground is turned over by hand with the use of a short-handled, curved mattock. Manure from cattle and water buffaloes is used to enrich the soil. In this respect the people of Deurali panchayat are fortunate. In many other parts of Nepal forests have been cut to the point where firewood is so scarce that dried dung cakes have to be used for cooking fuel, depriving the soil of vital fertilizer. By local estimate, about ten per cent of the farmers use chemical fertilizer, which must be brought in from government cooperatives outside the panchayat. Chemical fertilizer costs the equivalent of ten U.S. dollars per fifty kilogram bag,

putting it out of the reach of most farmers. Although initially production is increased with the use of chemical fertilizer, many farmers complain that to maintain an increased level of production year after year, the amount of fertilizer applied must also be increased yearly.

In many areas of Nepal, the district agricultural development office deputes a JTA (Junior Technical Assistant) to groups of panchayats in such a way that all or most of the areas in a district are covered. The JTA is a trained agricultural extension agent who helps farmers on his regular rounds with advice, demonstrations of improved planting methods, seed and fertilizer. He also acts as a liaison with the district agriculture development office.

In the absence of a JTA in Deurali, a local farmer, Bhim Bahadur Shrestha (Newar), has been designated an agricultural assistant. He has undergone a short training and is paid a nominal fee to act as liaison between the farmers of Deurali and the district office on a part-time basis.

Government

The panchayat system of government in Nepal starts with the village panchayat, of which Deurali is a good example. The people of each ward within the panchayat select a representative who acts as a councillor in legal matters, mediator in disputes, and spokesman for his neighbors at panchayat meetings. These meetings are presided over by a pradhan panch whose position is much the same as mayor in American government. This is generally the most prestigious position in village politics, as matters not able to be settled at the ward level are referred to him. The pradhan panch of Deurali is Meg Bilas Sharma, a Brahmin. He represents his panchayat at the district level. Routine panchayat business is handled on a daily basis by the panchayat secretary, Rameshwor Khanal, from the centrally located panchayat office in the village of Hatiya in Ward #4.

Other facilities and services provided by the government include police, farmers; co-ops, and banks. The only police post in Deurali panchayat is a temporary one in Majuwa. There are also no cooperatives here. To make use of co-op services such as the provision of fertilizer, salt, and sugar at government-fixed prices, people must go either to Aanboo Khairani to the south of Dhurakot to the north.

Hygiene and Health:

Hygiene practices in the panchayat are generally at a very low level. Only a few outhouses have been built, people preferring to use fields and forests for defecation with the obvious (not so obvious to them) consequence of increased disease risk. It can be safely estimated that close to one hundred per cent of the local population is infested with intestinal parasites, both worms of various types and protozoans. As a result, virtually everyone suffers from chronic diarrhea recurring from time to time in differing degrees.

Public Health:

There is no health centre or health post in this panchayat area. The nearest health facility is the government health post in adjacent Dhuwakot panchayat, but because of its small size and limited stock of medicines most people elect to go to a larger hospital. There are two hospitals in Gorkha district : one the twelve-bed government hospital in Gorkha bazaar (a five to seven-hour walk), and the more respected mission hospital in Ampipal (three to four-hour walk) with sixty to seventy beds. Despite the nearness of medical facilities in their own district, many people prefer to travel by bus to Kathmandu or Pokhara for medical care, perhaps because the road is closer than either of the hospitals and consequently less walking or uncomfortable riding in a crude porter-back chair is involved for the sick person. Faith in local physicians, with little or no academic background is quite strong and the early response to illness by the mother is to consult local physicians, who are mostly magic healers (jhankris). Herbal medicines are widely utilized. The most common disease is reported to be stomach disorder due to the polluted water from the wells and streams.

As elsewhere in the country, illiteracy, ignorance and poverty contribute to the vicious cycle of high mortality, and high fertility. Malnutrition is common. Water is polluted and infectious diseases are widespread. The crude birth rate is 43/1,000/year and the crude death rate is 27/1000 live births per year. The main killers of children in the 0-5 age group are diarrhea, nutritional deficiency, respiratory infections and tetanus. Similarly, the main reasons leading to high fertility are insecurity arising from high infant and child mortality, early marriage, preference for more than one son and limited access to family planning services.

Education:

An increasing number of panchayat children of all castes are attending school these days, from primary grades all the way to college. Within the panchayat there are three schools, two primary and one middle. The primary schools (grades 1-3) are located in Ward #1 (Salangeri village) and Ward #5 (Majuwa village), with the middle school (grades 1-7) also in Ward #5 (Baitadi village). Enrollment in these three schools totals about five hundred students. Attendance varies with the agricultural season. When there is a lot of field work to be done, children are often kept home to help. Students wishing to attend high school must travel outside the panchayat to the school at Khaireni on the road, to Gorkha bazaar, or to Lyuitel near the hospital at Ampipal. There are presently thirty to forty high school students from this panchayat. Ten or twelve students have continued on and are now studying at college campuses in Kathmandu and Pokhara. There is an education campus in Gorkha, but no students from Deurali study there.

Housing:

Most people in Deurali panchayat live in houses walled with local stone and mud mortar, but there are some with wooden plank walls, as well as

plaited bamboo strips plastered with mud. Grass thatching is the predominant form of roofing thatch being available to almost everyone. However, it often leaks at the beginning of a rainstorm until the grass has expanded enough to channel the water down over the eaves, and must be changed every few years. Leaf thatching is used on stock shelters, other temporary shelters and the houses of the poorest people. Only a few can afford to use slate on their roofs. Most houses are two-storied with a low-ceilinged second floor used for storage or sometimes for breezy sleeping in the hot season. Floors are of packed dirt.

If a new house is to be built, a permit for the cutting of timber must be obtained from the District Forestry Department Office in Gorkha. The current rate for lumber is nine rupees (US\$0.75) per cubic foot, checked more or less rigorously by forest department personnel. All forest land is government-controlled, and as such a permit is technically required even for the cutting of firewood. In actuality however, much unauthorized cutting of all types goes on.

Transportation:

All travel within the panchayat is by foot except for perhaps a horse or two and construction trucks plying the new road to Gorkha bazaar, which is being built with Chinese aid. The Marysan di River is unfordable and must be crossed on a suspension bridge at the southeast corner of the panchayat or by boat. The Daraundi River to the east is fordable on foot during the dry season, but during the monsoon either of two foot bridges must be used. Other smaller streams are fordable except after extraordinarily heavy rains. A fast walker can reach Gorkha in four or five hours and even a slow walker can make it from the Marysan di bridge to the road at Aanboo Khaireni in fifteen minutes.

Rural Debt:

Rural debt is a problem in the Deurali Panchayat. It exists due to the expenses for marriages, funerals and other social obligations. It is said "a farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies and debt and bequeaths debt to his son or sons". This is not an exception to Deuralians.

Since few panchayat residents have much surplus cash on hand at any given time, they do not even think of putting it in the bank. A very few of the richer people are able to take loans for farm improvements from the Agricultural Development Bank in Gorkha. Such loans are out of the reach of most people because of the collateral required by the bank. Nonetheless, families are large and under some circumstances even poorer farmers feel compelled to take out a loan. The difficult months following a poor harvest or the costly marriage of a daughter are predicaments which often force farmers into this position. Although every family has at least a little land, for most the formidable task of supporting their many members at a comfortable level can be only marginally fulfilled. A small percentage of the population takes out loans from richer members of the community (usually Brahmins or Chhetris) who generally are not so

strict about collateral requirements but charge about five percent per month interest. A close succession of daughters to be married off (the marriage of a son usually represents a net gain) or several bad crop years in a row, can throw a family into debt so deep that the only recourse to be followed, if the lender demands immediate return of his investment, is to turn over some land to him in return for erasure of the debt. In such an unfortunate case, the previous owners of the land often continue to farm it on a share-cropping basis. Approximately fifteen to twenty percent of the poorest families in Deurali panchayat sharecrop for richer neighbors.

Approximately 83.33% reported that they get loans from the village moneylenders. Over 50% report the use of loans in renovating their houses or buying medicine, while only 15.77% report the use of loans for agriculture.

Marketing:

Most marketing is done outside of the panchayat. There are a few small stores, operating at different points, where edible oil, kerosene oil, spices and tea can be purchased. Tea is only available in Wards #4 and #6. The main market centers are Majuwakhairani and Chahapetar. After the completion of the Narayan Ghat-Gorkha road, agricultural produce will be exported from one place to another easily and producers may benefit.

The road, which will be from Aanboo Khairani to Gorkha bazaar, a distance of twenty-four kilometers, is scheduled to be completed within two years. The Chinese are also building another road (28 kms.) along the Trisuli River from Mugling (about 15 kms. east of Khairani on the Kathmandu-Pokhara road) down to Narayan Ghat in the inner Tarai district of Chitwan. The completion of these two road links will provide a direct and easy channel for central hill products on their way to the lowlands and vice versa. The position of Deurali panchayat on the road affords the possibility of capitalizing on the passing trade and transport facilities with the establishment of various small industries. Already, at the bridge site over the Marysangdi is a bakery turning out bread which is sold to the hungry road workers and also to local people at one rupee per loaf. There is also a distillery operating under government license which produces large quantities of low-quality cane sugar-based liquor.

STATISTICAL RESULTS
OF THE
SURVEY

The Sample:

The population of households in Deurali Panchayat was 680. It was decided that the sample be limited to about 33% (222 households) of this population. The selection of the sample was made with the aid of a table of random numbers. The following distribution was obtained.

Ethnic Groups	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	66	29.73
Kschetri	62	27.44
Magar	36	16.22
Newar	19	8.56
Damai	11	4.95
Sarki	11	4.95
Kami	10	4.50
Darai	7	3.15
Total	222	100.00

Data was obtained from these households relating to housing patterns, household amenities, occupational conditions and conditions relating to health, sanitation, nutrition, family planning and education.

Information relating to nutritional status was obtained through a measurement questionnaire administered to a sample of 60 out of 727 children of the 0-5 age group. This was followed up by interviews with mothers of the children measured.

Population Statistics:

Deurali panchayat is politically divided into nine wards with approximately thirty villages.

The following table indicates the number of households and population on the basis of sex and wards.

Ward	Number of H.H.	%	NUMBER OF PEOPLE					
			Male		Female		Total	
			No	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	53	7.79	118	6.45	139	8.26	257	7.32
2.	51	7.50	137	7.49	99	5.88	236	6.72
3.	64	9.41	178	9.73	103	6.12	281	8.00
4.	78	11.37	230	12.58	219	13.01	449	12.78
5.	134	19.71	316	17.29	270	16.05	586	16.69
6.	73	10.73	216	11.82	210	12.48	426	12.13
7.	90	13.24	261	14.27	262	15.57	523	14.89
8.	61	8.97	192	10.50	181	10.75	373	10.62
9.	76	11.18	181	9.87	200	11.88	381	10.85
	680	100.00	1829	100.00	1683	100.00	3512	100.00

From the above table one can see that in all there are 680 households accounting for a population of 3512 persons of which 1829 or 52.08 percent are males and 1683 or 47.92 percent are females. The average size of the households is 5.16 persons which is a bit lower than the national average of 5.30 (1961 Census). The number of households are not uniform among the wards and the difference can be as great as that between 51 households (Ward #2) and 134 households (Ward #5), although population-wise, Ward #5 is the largest, accounting for 16.69 percent of the total population, and Ward No. 2 with 6.72 percent, the lowest.

It is difficult to give an exact number of villages because of the varied and dispersed nature of housing distribution within the panchayat. Some of the villages are very large, spread out, and might well be considered two villages. On the other hand, some settlements are a mere handful of houses, scarcely deserving to be called a village.

This table presents the breakdown of households according to ethnic composition. Twelve caste/ethnic groups are represented.

<u>Caste</u>	<u>Household</u>	<u>%</u>
Brahmin	205	30.15
Kschetri	155	22.79
Gurung	20	2.79
Magar	110	16.18
Newar	55	8.09
Sunar (Goldsmith) & Kam (Blacksmith)	25	3.68
Damai (Tailor)	19	2.79
Sarki (shoemaker)	10	1.47
Tamang	15	2.20
Darai	30	1.41
Thakuri	25	3.68
Charti	11	1.62
	680	100.0

The predominant population is that of Brahmins for the Panchayat as a whole. The Brahmins alone account for 30.15 per cent of the total number of households.

PRINCIPAL TRIBE/CASTE FOUND IN EACH WARD
WITH APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

<u>Ward Number</u>	<u>Village Name</u>	<u>Tribe or Caste Name</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1	Salangeri	Magar	45
2	Gorung	Magar	25
	Kedar, Kyurepani, Thapathan, Aruchaur	Chhetri	25
3	Chaaku	Chhetri	50
	Gobling	Darai	10
4	Hatiya	Newar	17
		Sarki	6
		Damai	2
		Gharti	2
	Hatiya, Yangkot, Pasai	Brahmin & Chhetri	40
5	Baitadi	Magar	10
		Kami	5
	Chaap	Thakuri Chhetri	35
	Majuwa	Darai	25
		Newar	15
		Gurung	5
		Gharti	1
		Khumal	1
6	Manmatha	Chhetri	20
		Damai	25
		Brahmin	2
		Gharti	1
	Jhaphati, Barathok	Kami	20
7	Katuwa	Chhetri	40
	Aasikot (Simalthunki)	Brahmin	40
		Newar	15
		Kami	10
		Gharti	2
8	Yukharka,	Brahmin	30
	Thallo Purandi,	Chhetri	10
	Aaduwabari	Chhetri	20
		Brahmin	20
		Magar	5

The following is a breakdown of the population of children from 0-5 on the basis of sex and wards.

Ward No.	0 - 5		Ratio	Total
	Male	Female		
1.	23	27		50
2.	24	22		46
3.	36	40		76
4.	41	36		77
5.	83	84		167
6.	43	42		85
7.	40	41		81
8.	36	28		64
9.	44	37		81
Grand Total	370	357	1.04%	727

The following is the breakdown of population aged 0-4.

	No.	%	Male	%	Female	%
Gorkha district	24.011	13.5	1664	13.10	12347	13.8
Gandaki zone	137.298	13.4	67214	13.50	70084	13.3
Nepal	1634.110	14.1	790598	13.60	843512	14.7

Source: Population Census of Nepal 1971 CBS.

Aside from the population figures as revealed by this survey no prior record of population is available to estimate the population growth and migration movements in Deurali. It has, however, been assumed that no large scale migration has taken place from this panchayat. Nevertheless the opening of a new market and a bus stop at Khaireni and Narayan Ghat - Gorkha road will eventually attract the well-to-do people and younger elites to migrate from this panchayat and settle at Aanboo Khaireni or in its vicinity.

Distribution of Family Size

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	One	7	3.15
2.	Two	11	4.95
3.	Three	24	10.81
4.	Four	40	18.02
5.	Five	39	17.57
6.	Six	36	16.22
7.	Seven	32	14.41
8.	Eight	20	9.01
9.	Nine	2	0.90
10.	Ten	5	2.25
11.	Eleven	2	0.90
12.	Twelve	3	1.35
13.	Thirteen	0	-
14.	Fourteen	1	0.41
Total		<u>222</u>	<u>100.00</u>

In the above table the number of persons in a household most frequently mentioned (mode) was 4 members with the average size of the households (mean) 5.44. The range in household members was from 1 to 14.

Age Structure

<u>Age Range</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0 - 10	396	33.88
11 - 20	250	21.39
21 - 30	214	18.31
31 - 40	145	12.40
41 - 50	91	7.78
51 - 60	57	4.88
61 - Above	43	3.68
Total:	<u>1169</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Occupational Condition

As noted earlier, the economic base of Deuralians is predominantly agriculture with over 90% indicating agriculture as their main income source. The number of households reporting agriculture as a secondary source of income was very limited, and none listed agriculture as a tertiary source.

One of the non-agricultural sources of income was government services with a few people deriving a proportion of their income from such employment.

Other miscellaneous sources of income include employment in the Nepalese or Indian army and working as peons or guardsmen in different parts of India. However, the Narayan Ghat - Gorkha road has provided many residents with seasonal employment. Conditions relating to occupational conditions are reflected in the following table.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Agriculture	200	90.10
Business	8	3.60
Labourer	11	4.95
Gov't. Service	3	1.35

Income distribution by households

<u>Income range</u>	<u>Per year</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Below Rs.			
0 - 500	"	39	
501 - 1000	"	25	39
1001 - 1500	"	23	
1501 - 2000	"	26	12
2001 - 2500	"	21	
2501 - 3000	"	12	15
3001 - 3500	"	11	
- 4000	"	10	9
- above	"	55	100
		<u>222</u>	<u>100</u>

The income table listed above is based on the responses given by the respondents (households). However, this sample may not accurately reflect the distribution of income within Deurali Panchayat as the above table indicates. A further inquiry may be necessary.

Housing Pattern

The land on which Deurali houses are built is owned by individual owners. The houses are of different makes and designs. They have been constructed by their owners. The following table indicates the construction of the houses:

		<u>Amenities</u>	
1.	<u>House Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	Permanent	200	90.09
	Semi-Permanent	22	9.91
2.	<u>Type of Roof</u>		
	Corrugated Sheet	1	0.45
	Thatch/Grass	219	98.65
	Stone/Slate	2	0.90

3.	<u>Wall Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	Planks and Mud	221	99.55
	Brick	1	0.45
4.	<u>Floor Type</u>		
	Mud	222	100.00

Health:

Table of Most Common Health Problems

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Cough-colds	190	93.14
Fever (acute)	87	42.64
Fever (General)	168	82.35
E.N.T.	169	82.84
Bowel disease	175	85.78
Diarrhea and Vomiting	159	77.94
Acidity	87	42.65
Contagious	84	41.18
Infectious diseases	75	36.76

The above table indicates that over 75% of the families had experienced cough-colds, general fever, E.N.T., bowel disease, diarrhea, and vomiting.

In response to another question relating to treatment 62.16% (138 households) reported that they go to Jhankris (magic healers). In another question relating to a delivery system 78.83% (175 households) reported that they go to Sudenis (local midwives). Also in the case of child treatment 72.97% (162 households) visit Jhankris.

Interest in the immunization of children appears to be high indeed. Only 15 households in the entire sample had given no response. Otherwise 88.29% (196 households) reported to have provided their children (especially pre-school children) with immunization which is available free of charge from the family planning district office. All others had availed themselves of the services, in varying degrees, as the table below indicates.

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Percentage Immunized</u>
Smallpox	95	42.79%
BCG	185	83.33%
DPT	173	77.93%

Sanitation

Very few homes in this village have latrines. In response to a question relating to latrine facilities only 36 households (16.22%) reported having their own latrine facilities which are of the pit hole variety. This information reflects that over 83% of the people go out into the fields. Responses to a question relating to drinking water facilities are reflected in the following table.

<u>Drinking Water Facilities</u>		
<u>Sources</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Common Well	72	32.43
Private Well	2	0.90
Stream/Spring	89	40.09
River	59	26.58

With respect to food preparation almost all the households cook their meals at home and have a kitchen within the structure of their house. The types of kitchen reported are "Chulo" (34.68%), which means "cooking earth" and Ageo (63.99%) portable iron.

98.65% of the households in the sample used firewood for their cooking. This is obtained easily by picking it off fences, from fallen trees, and from the nearby jungle. Sometimes cowdung cakes are substituted. Lighting is mainly through the use of crude oil lamp. Very few households report that they have lanterns. There is no electricity in this area.

Family Planning

The family planning concept is obviously a new innovation in this area. Approximately 2% of the married couples use family planning services. Deurali has a family planning worker (female) providing family planning services to Deurali couples. She is supervised and supported from the Family Planning District Office (Gorkha). She is a paid worker and has undergone a short training course in family planning.

In responses to a question relating to family size, nobody seemed to be sure about the ideal number of children per family, but most of the respondents acknowledged that they found it difficult to support so many children. Many people, however, believe that children are assets and the more the better, especially when they are sons. Only 24 (10.8%) of the respondents admitted to having some knowledge of family planning practices being used by their family members. In a reply to a question where they received information almost all the respondents were of the opinion that they were informed by family planning workers, the family planning district office, and Radio Nepal.

The following figures provide information on family planning practices in Deurali.

30 women are using pills;
 9 men are using condoms;
 13 women have undergone laparoscopic operation;
 27 men have been vasectomized so far.

Nutritional Status

The Deurali Survey of children (0-5) observed 60 children from all wards who were measured and weighed. This represented 8.28% of the children from 0-5 in the panchayat. Of all the children measured and weighed, 28 children (46.7%) were found malnourished. In a response to a question relating to child illness (during last three days) 25 children (41.67%) reported having had cough and colds, 20 children (33.33%) had fever, and 21 (35%) reported diarrhea. Over eighty per cent of the child population suffers from parasites.

The following table provides a picture of nutritional status of Deurali children (0-5).

Nutritional Status of Children by Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Status</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Malnourished</u>	<u>Nourished</u>	
Male	15 (53.57)	16 (50.00)	31 (51.67)
Female	13 (46.43)	16 (50.00)	29 (48.33)
	<u>28 (100.00)</u>	<u>32 (100.00)</u>	<u>60 (100.00)</u>

46.67% of the children were found to be malnourished.

In response to a question relating to food consumption, the following table indicating frequency of consumption of particular food groups was prepared.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Often</u>	<u>Occasionally</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rice	62.16	3.60	27.03	7.21	222 (100)
Meat/Fish	0	0.45	81.53	18.02	"
Green					
Vegetable	0.90	33.33	54.95	10.81	"
Milk/Curd	15.77	11.71	44.14	28.38	"
Maize, Soya					
Bean, Wheat	52.25	29.28	7.21	11.26	"
Locally Prepared					
Drink	59.01	31.53	8.11	1.35	"
Fruits	2.25	7.66	62.16	27.93	"

Educational Profile:

Of the caste/ethnic groups represented in this panchayat the Brahmins and Chhetri account for those with the highest educational status.

The following tables indicate the number of children at the different schools.

Salangiri Primary School

This school is located in Ward #1 and has the following number of students in the different classes.

Class	I			II			III		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	22	28		9	3		6	1	
	22	28 =	50	9	3 =	12	6	1 =	7

Of the children in the school females represent 32 (46.38%).

Rameshah Primary School

This school is located in Ward #5 and has the following number of students in the different classes.

Class	I			II			III		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	36	17	53	20	6	26	14	5	19

Of the total number of students (98), the number of girls is 28 or 28.5%.

Ram Shah Lower Secondary School

This school is located in Ward #7 and has the following number of students in the different classes.

CLASS													
1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
70	42	52	19	29	19	36	5	35	3	13	2	3	1

Total No. of Students = 329
 Boys = 233
 Girls = 91

Out of the total number of students (329) females stand at 91, or 27.6% of the total enrollment.

The literacy rate of this panchayat is not known precisely although it has been estimated to be 27.97% percent which is higher than the national average of 19.5%.

Needs According to Residents of Deurali Panchayat

Highly essential

1. Drinking Water
2. Fruit sampling
3. Irrigation
4. Health post
5. Bridge in Kharkhola

Essential

1. Seed
2. Chemical Fertilizer
3. School
4. Employment
5. Road
6. Trail repair
7. Electricity
8. Cottage Industry
9. Family Planning devices
10. Marketing
11. Agricultural Training
12. Storage facility
13. Land slide control.
14. Grain mills
15. Oil mills
16. Improved livestock
17. Flood control
18. Pasture land
19. Pond for irrigation
20. Loan (credit)

Least essential

1. Adult Education
2. Vegetable seeds
3. Seedlings of fodder tree
4. Seedlings of fuel tree

Source: -- Agricultural Projects Services Centre.

The following chart indicates % of population having the following possessions:

<u>Appliances</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Watches	14	6.31
Radio	46	20.72
Bicycle	2	0.90
Knitting machine	1	0.45
Sewing machine	6	2.70
Power Tiller	2	0.90
Milling tools (Wooden)	64	28.83
Ploughing tools (Wooden)	41	18.47
Nothing of these	90	40.54

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Household Survey

Questionnaire

Village Panchayat: _____ Date Interviewed: _____
Ward No.: _____ Interviewed By: _____
Village: _____ Household number: _____

Part I

1. Name: _____
2. Caste: _____
3. Sex (a) Male () (b) Female ()
4. Religion: (a) Hindu ()
(b) Muslim ()
(c) Buddhism ()
(d) Other (specify) ()
5. Family: (a) Single ()
(b) Joint ()
6. Complete the following information for all the people living in one house.

S. No.	Name	Age	Sex		Can Read & Write		No. of Yrs.	In School Now		Works now		If yes Name work
			M	F	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	

7. Does your family have occupation yes () no ()
(a) If yes, name the main occupation of your family.
(i) farming () (iv) business ()
(ii) gov't. employee () (v) self-employee in collage industry ()
(iii) shopkeeper () (vi) teacher
(b) If yes, name the subsidiary occupation of your family.
(i) Farming (v) Self employee ()
(ii) Govt. employee () (in collage industry) ()
(iii) Shopkeeper () (vi) Teacher ()
(iv) Business () (viii) Other - Specify ()
8. Does your family own house? yes () no () if please mention the type of house.
(a) Kachu ()
(b) Pakhi ()
(c) Other ()
9. Is the roof of your house constructed of
(a) Jilo ()
(b) Corrugated Sheet ()
(c) Thatch
(d) Other -- specify ()
10. What kind of stove does the family use for cooking?
(a) Fire wood kitchen () (b) Kerosene stove ()
(c) Smokeless wover () (d) Other -- specify ()

11. If you use fire wood oven where does your family get wood and at what distance and how long it take.

<u>Where</u>	<u>Distance (in Kg)</u>	<u>Time</u>
(a) Market ()	_____	_____
(b) Jungle ()	_____	_____
(c) Other ___ specify ()	_____	_____

12. What does your family use for a toilet?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (a) Latrine () | (d) Open pit () |
| (b) River () | (e) Specify () |
| (c) Open Field () | |

13. If your family use latrine does your family own latrine? yes () no ()
If yes please specify the kind of latrine. _____

14. Where does your family get drinking water? Please specify the distance and time to collect the drinking water.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Distance (in k.m.)</u>	<u>Time</u>
(a) Private well ()	_____	_____
(b) Spring ()	_____	_____
(c) Tube well ()	_____	_____
(d) Stream ()	_____	_____
(e) River ()	_____	_____
(f) Specify other ()	_____	_____

15. Does your family own some or any of the following articles? yes () no ()
If yes, please mention some of the articles which your family or family members own.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) House () | (g) Vehicle () |
| (b) Watch () | (h) Sewing machine () |
| (c) Knitting machine () | (i) Rice mill () |
| (d) Power letter () | (j) Other -- specify () |
| (e) Radio/Transistor () | |
| (f) Cycle () | |

Part II

1. Does your family own land? yes () no () If yes, please mention the total area in which your family has ownership right and its categories and the area having irrigation facilities.

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Total Area</u>	<u>Irrigated</u>	<u>Non-irrigated</u>	<u>Remark</u>
1.	Plain land				
2.	Slope land				
3.	Pasture				

2. Does your family till lands in which your family does not have ownership right? yes () no ()
If yes, please specify the total land and its categories and area with irrigation facilities.

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Total Area</u>	<u>Irrigated</u>	<u>Non-irrigated</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1)	Plain land				
2)	Slope land				
3)	Pasture				

3. Besides above mentioned two type of land if your family has rented out some land please specify.

4. If your family own land with irrigation facilities please specify the mode of irrigation.

(a) Small local canals () (b) Canals ()
(c) Other ()

5. What are the different crops does your family grown in the plain land and please specify the amount produce, local year and total value of each crops grown in

(A Plain land)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Crops</u>	<u>Production in (either local unit/md/k.g.)</u>			<u>Total Value in Rupees</u>
		<u>Local unit</u>	<u>md.</u>	<u>K.g</u>	
1)	Early Paddy				
2)	Paddy				
3)	Maize				
4)	Wheat				
5)	Mustard oil seed				
6)	Millet				
7)	Potato				
8)	Sugar cane				
9)					
10)					

(B Slope Land)

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Crops</u>	<u>Production (in other local unit/md/k.g./</u>			<u>Total Value in Rupees</u>
		<u>Local Unit</u>	<u>Md</u>	<u>K.G.</u>	

6. Does your family grow green vegetables? yes () no ()

If yes, what are the vegetables your family grew last year?

S. No	Vegetables	Production (specify each in local unit or other			Value in
		Local Unit	Md	K.G.	

1. Radish
2. Onion
3. Garlic
4. Chillie
5. Cabbage
6. Carrot
7. Other - specify

7. Does your family own fruit garden? yes () no ()

If yes, please mention the name of fruits and amount produced last year and also its value.

S.No.	Fruits	Amount of produce (specify either		Value Rup
		in local units/md/k.g.	numbe)r	

- 1) Orange
- 2) Banana
- 3) Apple
- 4) Pears
- 5) Lemon
- 6) Other
- 7) Other
- 8) Other

8. Does your family use improved seeds? yes () no ()

If yes, please mention the name of seeds.

(a) _____ (c) _____
 (b) _____ (d) _____

9. (Ask only those respondents who mention the name of improved seeds)

Where does your family get improved seeds?

(a) Cooperative () (d) Distance market ()
 (b) Local market () (e) Other ()
 (c) Neighbour () (f) Other ()

10. Does your family use manure in the farm? yes () no ()

If yes, what type of manure does your family use?

(a) Chemical fertilizer () (d) Ashes ()
 (b) Compost manure () (e) Other ()
 (c) Raw cow dung () (f) Other ()

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11. Does your family sell any items produced by your own family (including crops or other items grown in your farm)

S. No.	Name the Item	Distance (mile/kg.)	Time to reach the hr./mi./second
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____

12. What are your family problems in crop production?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| (a) Water shortage | () | (f) Poor soil | () |
| (b) Lack of credit | () | (g) Pests & diseases | () |
| (c) Poor yield | () | (h) Not enough land | () |
| (d) Low prices for crops | () | (i) Not enough labor | () |
| (e) No transportation to market | () | (j) Other | () |

13. Does your family take the loan? yes () no ()

If yes, please mention its source and rate of interest.

<u>Source</u>		<u>Rate of Interest in %</u>
(a) Cooperative	()	_____
(b) Money lender	()	_____
(c) Relatives	()	_____
(d) Landlords	()	_____
(e) Agri. Dev. Bare.	()	_____
(f) Other -- specify	()	_____
(g) Other -- specify	()	_____

14. Where does your family use loan? (Please specify purpose).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| (a) Consumption | () |
| (b) Seeds | () |
| (c) Fertilizer | () |
| (d) Land improvement | () |
| (e) Marriage ceremony | () |
| (f) Specify other | () |

Part III

1. Does your family keep livestock? yes () no ()

If yes, please mention the numbers and average incomes earned last year.

A. Animals

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Animals</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average Income</u>
1)	Cows/Bullocks		
2)	Buffalo (male & female)		
3)	Sheep		
4)	Goats		
5)	Pigs		

B. Birds

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Name of Birds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Average Income</u>
1)	Chickens		
2)	Ducks		
3)	Pigeons		

2. Where does your family take the livestock for treatment?

- (a) Veterinary hospital ()
- (b) Local people ()
- (c) Other ()
- (d) Other ()

Part IX

1. Does your family earn extra income from the following occupation?

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Yearly Total Income</u>
(a) Farm labour	Rs. _____
(b) Business	Rs. _____
(c) Collage industry	Rs. _____
(d) Shops/tea stall	Rs. _____
(e) Other -- specify	Rs. _____
(f) Other -- specify	Rs. _____

Part X

1. Does any of your family members have health problem?

yes () no ()

If yes, which of the following diseases have any members of your family had during the past two/three years?

- (a) Coughing ()
- (b) Typhoid ()
- (c) High fever ()
- (d) Pain in eyes, head & ear ()
- (e) Diarrhea ()
- (f) Stomach pain ()
- (g) Acidity ()
- (h) Skin disease ()
- (i) Women's ()
- (j) Measles ()
- (k) Chicken pox ()
- (l) _____ ()
- (m) _____ ()

2. Whom do you consult for treatment of the members?

- (a) Health post ()
- (b) Witch doctor ()
- (c) Homeopathic ()
- (d) Personal doctor ()
- (e) Nurse or compounder ()
- (f) Other -- specify ()

3. Who helps during delivery of a child in your family?

- (a) Traditional nurse ()
- (b) Nurse ()
- (c) Health post employed ()
- (d) Hospital doctor ()
- (e) Other -- specify ()
- (f) _____ ()

4. Where do you take your children during sickness?

- (a) Health post ()
- (b) Witch doctor ()
- (c) Doctor ()
- (d) Other _____ ()
- (e) Other _____ ()

5. Where does your family get medicine?

- (a) Health post ()
- (b) Medical shop ()
- (c) Villager ()
- (d) Other _____ ()

6. Do the children of your family get vaccinated? yes () no ()

If yes, what are these?

- (a) Smallpox ()
- (b) B.G.C. ()
- (c) D.P.T. ()
- (d) Other -- specify ()

7. Do you have children? yes () no ()

If yes, please mention

- (a) Number of sons _____
- (b) Number of daughters _____

(include those children living separate)

8. Have any of your children died? yes () no ()

A. If yes, please state in number

- (a) Sons _____ (+)
- (b) Daughters _____ (+)

B. If yes, please state age of sons & daughters at the time of death.

S. No.	Sex	S.n.d. name	Age of children when died
a)	Male child	1)	
		2)	
		3)	

b)	Female	1)	
		2)	
		3)	

9. Please state the age & death or birth of youngest child of your own.

Death or birth _____

Present age _____

10. Which of the following foods does the family eat in a year?

S. No.	Food	Every day	Often	Sometime	Rarely	Do not
a)	Rice					
b)	Fish					
c)	Meat					
d)	Egg					
e)	Green vegetable					
f)	Fruits					
g)	Milk					
h)	Floor if millet paddy, wheat, soybean					
i)	Dried, rested maize, wheat soybean					
j)	Other					

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Cooperatives | () | (e) Social & religious institutions |
| (b) Village Panchayat | () | (f) Library |
| (c) Class organization | () | (g) Youth clubs |
| (d) Education Committee | () | (h) Other _____ |

16. What are the serious problems in your village community now?

17. Do you have any personal idea for solving these problems?