



WOREC

Annual Report 2008

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Edited by : Dr Binayak P. Rajbhandari

Compiled by : Roni Pradhan

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Contact address:

WOREC

P.O. Box 13233

Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: (977)-1-2123124; 5006373

Fax: (977)-1-5006271

Email: worec@wlink.com.np

[URL://www.worecnepal.org/](http://www.worecnepal.org/)

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Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| CA | : Constitutional Assembly |
| CBO | : Community Based Organization |
| CG | : Community Group |
| CIDO | : Community-based Independent Democratic Organization |
| DCA | : Danish Church Aid |
| DDC | : District Development Committee |
| ESCR | : Economical, Social, Cultural Rights |
| GFMD | : Global Forum for Migration and Development |
| GO | : Governmental Organization |
| HICAST | : Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology |
| HR | : Human Right |
| INGO | : International Non Governmental Organization |
| LDTA | : Local Development Training Academy |
| NGO | : Non Governmental Organization |
| NHRC | : National Human Right Commission |
| NRN | : Non Resident Nepali Association |
| OCHA | : Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| OHCHR | : Office for High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| SD | : Strategic Directions |
| UNFPA | : United Nations Population Fund |
| VAW | : Violence against Women |
| VDC | : Village Development Committee |
| WG | : Women's group |
| WHRCC | : Women Health Resource and Counseling Centre |
| WHRD | : Women Human Right Defender |
| WOREC | : Women's Rehabilitation Centre |

Foreword

This year, end of monarchy, election of the first Constituent Assembly of Nepal, and inclusion of diverse marginalized groups in the Constituent Assembly have created a ray of hope among Nepalese for peaceful, democratic and a social just Nepal. Representation of 197 women in Constituent Assembly was one of the biggest achievement in the women's movement in Nepal.



This year (2008) was the historical year for Nepal. Recognizing the political transformation of the country from autocratic to democratic and from unitarian to republican has instilled hope among Nepalese people that this transformation will change to an egalitarian society breaking the discriminatory norms and unjust values. However in order to fulfill this, it is necessary to institutionalize the present political achievement and work towards transformation without being discouraged by existing discriminatory policies, practices and structures. Peace and development can prevail in the country with core principle of social justice and with values such as equality, democratic principles and non violence. This year, WOREC's focus was on institutionalization of the democratic achievement for the transformation of socio-economic and political structures of the Government, which has been nurtured and established by long standing feudo-patrirchal values and structures. WOREC believes that real democracy can not be institutionalize without respecting the rights of every citizen and giving every one space to decide for her/himself. This needs to be done prioritizing those who have been marginalized the most. As, women among all the groups, caste, and class are marginalized the most, creation of environment to ensure Rights of women should be the first priority. Thus, all activities of WOREC this year mainly focused on rights of women in general and rights of marginalized women in particular.

In the course of WOREC's work, it has been deeply realized that we have to fight for the recognition of the work of the women who are restlessly working as Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRD) at community level protecting the rights of women. Without recognition of their work neither the issues of violations of women's right will come on surface nor WHRD

can work in proper and safe condition. Thus this will create an environment where women's movement can get weakened. Putting this reality in center, substantial part of WOREC's work was focused on strengthening and supporting WHRDs and adding efforts to sustain women's movement in 2008.

Advocacy can not sustain without creating models and suggesting solutions to the issues pertinent to the people from their own experiences and understanding. Scientific validation of people's knowledge and replication of those is key for sustainable development of society. Hence this year, advocacy of programme on development models together with community people's knowledge, skill and local resources was another important part of WOREC's work. These models have been developed in the areas of women's health, women's right to food ensuring women's right to live without any forms of discrimination and in safe environment.

This report presents glimpses of activities conducted in 2008. Throughout this year WOREC has raisede different issues, stood together with local communities in different occasion and struggled together for rights. These should be taken as achievement of WOREC. However these achievements were not made without difficulties. Political turmoil, fluidity, almost absence of Government structures at grassroot level, proliferation of different armed groups and Government's apathy towards women's issues were some of the obstacles that WOREC faced through out the year. However with the support of friends, well wishers and community partners, community people and staffs of WOREC who are working at the community level in adverse situation, WOREC could face the challenges and difficulties, and continued the journey to meet her Goal.

WOREC would like to thank all its partners at community, national and international levels, community members, donor agencies, its supporters and well wishers for supporting to promote women right as human right in Nepal and for the solidarity in the women's movement in Nepal.

Dr Renu Rajbhandari
Chairperson
WOREC Nepal

Organizational Feature

1. Introduction

Women’s Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) is a human rights organization relentlessly working for the protection and promotion of human rights. This institution was founded by Women Right Activists in 1991 in order to address the issue of human trafficking. With the Human Right perspective, WOREC works respecting universality and individuality of human rights. WOREC’s focus is on the rights of women and marginalized people. WOREC has been actively working with a right-based and integrated approach both at policy level and grassroot level. Primarily, WOREC’s programmes are geared towards prevention of trafficking.

Since last 17 years, WOREC has been working in partnership with grassroots people and community-based organizations (CBO), local governmental organizations (GO) as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WOREC works together with national and international networks and institutions in order to dialogue and to bring hidden issues of socio-economic, political, cultural, and women human rights in the ground by proposing policies and programme, lobby for those at different levels of policy formulation as well as for the attainment of social justice and protection of women human rights at all levels.

WOREC has been working with disadvantaged communities, and it is one of the leading national organizations that addressed the issues of violence against women (VAW), protraction and recognition of women human rights defenders (WHRD), safe migration and human trafficking and economical, social, cultural rights of women. This annual report presents a glimpse of the programmes carried out in the year 2008.

Mission, vision, strategies, objectives and major campaigns of WOREC

Mission

Contribute for creating equitable Nepali society based on social justice and human rights.

Vision

In order to achieve its mission in sustainable way, WOREC would play the role of an active national NGO engaged in the prevention of trafficking in women and promotion of women’s rights.

Strategies

WOREC programmes fall within the framework of the following three broad strategic directions:

- I. Collective empowerment and social mobilization;
- II. Advocacy for human rights, social justice and peace building; and
- III. Sustainable resources management and livelihoods.

Objectives

The objectives of the centre within the framework of its strategic directions (SD) are as follows:

SD I. Collective empowerment and social mobilization

- o Animate, empower, mobilize and strengthen the local community groups (CGs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and population groups for planning, implementing and monitoring local development programmes;

- o Improve and consolidate the organizational structures and leadership qualities of local community-based independent democratic organizations (CIDs) and leaders;
- o Implement integrated programmes of development education and advocacy on the issues of trafficking and violence against women and children, women’s health, women’s human rights, right to food, lands and social justice.

SD II. Advocacy for human rights, social justice and peace building

- o Make grassroots people, particularly women, children and marginalized groups, aware of their human rights;
- o Contribute to the prevention of trafficking and violence against women and children;
- o Advocate for the rights of the survivors of trafficking and other forms of violence and support accordingly to their needs.
- o Advocate for right to health of every citizen in general and women and children of the marginalized community in particular, and contribute towards developing appropriate models for health combined with traditional knowledge and technology.
- o Strengthen functional networking on human rights particularly women and child rights at various levels;
- o Strengthen community-based mediation committees to ensure right of women to justice.
- o Improve the health status of women, children and other members of the communities; and promote relevant traditional knowledge and technology;
- o Facilitate and promote peace-building initiatives of the grassroots people at local, district and national levels.
- o Launch national campaign for rights of women human rights defenders (WHRD).
- o Advocate for socio-economic, and cultural rights of women and marginalized communities.

SD III. Sustainable resources management and livelihoods

- Improve the technical skills and competency of the members of local CGs/ CIDs and the staff members of WOREC.
- Improve the nutritional and livelihood security of rural women, children and disadvantaged population groups; and make it sustainable by networking with and mobilizing local women’s groups (WGs), farmer’s groups (FGs), CIDs, other civil society groups and local governance bodies.
- Facilitates knowledge on issues of farmer’s rights and relevant national and international legal provisions effecting/promoting these rights.
- Bring about substantial changes in the skill, household income and livelihood options of rural communities through small farmer-centered bio-intensive farming system programmes.
- Facilitate the exploration of location-specific on-farm and off-farm income generation opportunities, and promote viable micro-enterprises at local level.

2. Major campaigns

WOREC has been conducting the following major campaigns :

1. Women Human Rights Defenders Campaign
2. Violence against Women Campaign
3. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Campaign
4. Safe Migration and Anti-Trafficking Campaign

Working areas of WOREC

WOREC is a national NGO which covers whole country through its Violence against Women (VAW) and WHRD Campaign. However, WOREC has been implementing various community-based programmes in eight districts that is Kathmandu, Morang, Sunsari, Udayapur, Siraha, Dhanusha, Dang and Kailali. Please find the list of targeted districts and municipalities, VDCs in the annex of this report.

Organizational structure and decision making

General members of WOREC are the women as well as men from the areas of different expertise, who are committed towards WOREC’s mission, vision and its programmes. The general body meets at least once a year, which is the apex body and elects the Executive Committee (EC) in the leadership of a Chairperson for three years. There are 9 members in the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee members meet quarterly. The EC makes all policy level decisions. The general body also nominates advisors who provide technical and other necessary advices as and when needed. Executive Director, Directors, District Coordinators and Finance Management Officer are also invited to participate in the Executive Committee meetings and decisions are made in a democratic way. Moreover in each district office and in central office, a management committee has been formed which makes the decision about implementation, management and monitoring of the programmes. The management committee is supported by programme management committee and these committees make decisions collectively.

Executive Committee of WOREC

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Dr Renu Rajbhandari | Chairperson |
| Ms Ganga Kasaju | Vice-chairperson |
| Ms Jyoti Poudel | Secretary |
| Ms Shiba Gurung | Treasurer |
| Ms Nirmala Adhikari | Member |
| Ms Rakshaya Basyal | Member |
| Ms Surya Gurung | Member |

Advocacy Highlights of WOREC Campaigns

The year 2008 was significant in the history of Nepal as the historic Constitution Assembly (CA) election took place in April 2008. WOREC was involved in CA election through various ways. Being part of “Janayatra” to spread out the message about CA and the need for free and fair election, WOREC was involved in election monitoring, initiating hotline for the women participating in election and organizing and mobilizing people at different districts and national level to pressurize political parties for timely and fair election. WOREC mobilized thousands of people for active participation in election, monitoring, and women candidates for CA. As a result, the CA was formed with 197 women members from different caste, class and identity.

Being women right organization, WOREC clearly understands the need of Republican State with elements of Democracy and Human Rights. 60th Anniversary of United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Defenders – a declaration that protects and promotes the rights of Defenders gave opportunity to focus on need and importance of Human Rights in all its activities.

1. Women Human Rights Defender Campaign

Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRD) campaign took the shape of a movement in 2008; and there was strong recognition of the identity and work of WHRDs in the current political situation. Within the patriarchal structure and social formations, arguing equality for women has been more difficult in Nepal. Women who speak out for their rights, the rights of other women and other communities that suffer from discrimination and marginalization, experience harassment, abuse and violence on a daily basis. The murder of Laxmi Bohara, an active women human right defender’s case portrays the situation of WHRD in Nepal.

24 days movement for the unbiased investigation of Laxmi Bohara murder

case and for the formation of High Level Commission to end Violence against Women.

WOREC as a Secretariat of National Alliance of Women Human Right Defenders in Nepal has been in a forefront in the movement in raising voice for the justice of the murder

of Laxmi Bohara who was a WHRD and a health worker in Kanchanpur. Her murder was manipulated by the perpetrator, police and doctors as a suicide; and the police was reluctant in registering the case. Women Right Activists were forced to organize a Black Protest in the capital on the 24th day of the movement as our concern was not taken seriously by the government. As a result of 24- day movement, a High Level Task Force to end all of forms of violence against women was formed; and a committee for the unbiased investigation of Laxmi Bohara Murder case was formed which is a big achievement of women’s movement.

2. Violence against Women Campaign

Violence against Women (VAW) has reached its pervasive stage in Nepal. Nearly 238 years long authoritarian regime with feudal-patriarchal values has always controlled Nepali women’s production, reproduction and the body. Neo-liberal policies of Nepal have decreased state’s responsibilities to prevent and protect the rights of people making this private issue to be dealt by NGOs and other groups as per availability of funds. Politicisation of people’s issue in the last 12-year conflict period of Nepal has empowered women to understand the issues responsible to violence against them. However this conflict period has added more violence against women in various forms. Conflict has increased the number of domestic violence in private life of



women. Absence of rule of law and support mechanisms at community level, which became worse after peace negotiation process, has resulted in more violence. Unfortunately, ending violence could not become a priority issue for political parties involved in the peace process. This led to more violence against women and WHRD. Thus formation of High Level Commission to end all forms of violence against women, ensure safe house in all the 75 districts of Nepal, end the impunity, ensure women’s access to justice and ensure the support mechanisms for the women suffering from violence constituted the major advocacy issues under the VAW campaign of WOREC.

WOREC Nepal being one of the leading institutions campaigning against VAW had launched an analytical year book Anveshi to explore the violence faced by women in Nepal on the especial occasion of International Violence against Women’s day i.e. 25th November 2008. Anveshi is the output of the first attempt in Nepal to explore the national scenario of VAW. Altogether 7236 cases collected from different sources (Newspapers, WOREC, other NGOs, and GOs working in the field of VAW) over the period from July 2007 to June 2008 are analyzed in this report. Having information from 28 districts, Anveshi has become a key document for relevant advocacy with the government.

It is not hidden that the women engaged in entertainment sector are facing arbitrary arrest, harassment, verbal abuses and mental torture from the police authority. They are not being treated as human beings. Police administration has been misusing the authority by shutting down the dance bars before the expected time and arresting and troubling the girls as well without offering proper livelihood options to them. Under this campaign, violence faced by the entertainment sector workers on the aftermath of the Home Ministry’s order was lobbied with various key stakeholders.

WOREC together with its partner organizations, conducted several activities under VAW campaign to reveal relevant issues and their causes and consequences. Year long signature campaign with the demand to form a High Level Commission to end all forms of Violence against Women was conducted throughout the country.



Under this campaign, more than one hundred thousand people have put their signature in support of the demand for the “Formation of a High Level Commission to End all Forms of Violence against Women”. The signature campaign also spread the message of solidarity and made women feel that “we are not alone”. This message was shared by community women with WOREC at various occasions. We should take it as a strong outcome of the campaign. The campaign is continued with the objective to collect more than two hundred thousand signatures; and the signatures along with the demand will be handed over to the Head of the State on the occasion of International Worker Women’s Day.

The 16 days activism 2008 gave a special platform to make our demands more visible. Various national level events were organized during this 16 Days activism with the annual theme “Ensure the Right to Access Justice and Guarantee Security of Women”. Such activities included launch of Anveshi, launch of hotline number to help the women facing violence as well as organizing rally and different workshops.

3. Economical, Social and Cultural Rights Campaign

Oppression and domination imposed by patriarchal structures upon women at the family and society, is sustained largely because of the lack of women's access to economic and social resources. This year under ESCR campaign, WOREC raised various issues at national level e.g. on the proposed Scientific Land Reform Commission and Women's Concern, Women's Health Rights and State Responsibility and issues related with right to food of women. Various activities like National Consultations, book release, and interaction programmes were carried out.

As an outcome of the National Consultation on Women's Health Rights and State Responsibility, a memorandum was prepared and submitted to Mr. Giri Raj Mani Pokharel, Minister of Health and Population and to Mr. Jhalnath Khanal, General Secretary of CPN-UML. This memorandum on "Our Demands to State with regard to Women's Health" was prepared and passed by the Community Women Health Workers participating from various districts.

4. Safe Migration and Anti-Trafficking Campaign

Safe Migration and Anti-trafficking Campaign is an attempt to prevent trafficking by facilitating empowerment process of potential migrants through dissemination of information on safe migration. This is being done by safe migration booths situated within the premise of District Administration Office, where people come to make passports. The safe migration programme also provides orientation to youth groups. This activity has brought WOREC into contact of hundreds of returnee migrants whose right has been violated in various ways. They are in need of legal, medical and counseling support. Migration is a right of every one and that needs to be facilitated by state so that migrants do not get abused, coerced or trafficked. This is even more important for the country like Nepal and other labor sending countries whose economy is based on remittance. In the present context of globalization, migration has become a part of development. Besides providing information



to the migrants, radio programmes are conducted on safe migration. WOREC is lobbying at national and international level to ensure the migrant worker's right. Under this campaign, WOREC has been coordinating with Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) in Nepal in collaboration with Migrant Forum Asia (MFA) partners in Nepal.

There is a strong nexus between migration and trafficking; and there is a very high probability of trafficking during migration process. WOREC has taken up migration issues from a human right perspective, and has been advocating and networking for the ratification of International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families and for the promotion of migrant's right, especially the female migrant worker's rights.

Programme Overview

3.1 Collective Empowerment and Social Mobilization

1. Women Empowerment Programme

In Nepal, strong feudal-patriarchal, socio-political structures have always marginalized women, Dalits, Janjatis and sexual minorities from the mainstream. The structural discrimination has led to political, social and economic exclusion of the marginalized communities. In the course of its participatory intervention, WOREC has facilitated formation and strengthening of community-based organizations (CBOs) aimed at alleviating discrimination, violence, and injustice through collective empowerment and social mobilization. Women Empowerment Programme of WOREC has been instrumental at grassroot level in bringing about positive changes in the women's life. The awareness activities on the current socio-political scenario, capacity building, training and the skill development activities carried out by WOREC at grassroot level has been instrumental in increasing women's access in the decision making process within their households, community as well as at the district and national levels.

Objectives

- Women's group formation at the grassroot level.
- Institutional development of the women's groups and leadership development of women in the community for the social change.
- Capacity building of women for the women right advocacy at community, district as well as national levels.
- To enhance women's access to local as well as national resources.

Accomplishments

Partnership with CBOs

In Udayapur, Morang and Sunsari District, WOREC is working in partnership with the CBOs and women's federations. Over a period of time, to strengthen these CBOs and to make WOREC programme sustainable at grassroot level, they were provided with different capacity building trainings like proposal writing, account management, advocacy training, group management, legal training, leadership training and various other topics like gender, violence against women, human trafficking, women's health, UN resolution 1325, women's participation and representation in the CA and so on.

It was consistent and hard work of WOREC team that till 2008, 7 CBOs in Udayapur, 17 CBOs in Morang district and 8 CBOs in Sunsari have been able to work in partnership with WOREC. Women health programme, child rights programme, early childhood and development centres, women empowerment programme are implemented by WOREC in partnership with CBOs. It is worth mentioning that owing to women empowerment programme 32 CBOs are working in partnership with WOREC; and they have been able to work in coordination and partnership with various important stakeholders like VDC, Agricultural Development Office, Community Forest Groups, District Cottage Industry Office, District Education Office and local NGOs.

- As the women empowerment programme became stronger, it has strengthened WHRD Campaign and VAW Campaign from district level to national level. Women have become more organized at community level especially on the issue of VAW and WHRD.
- There has been leadership development of the women affiliated with women's group.
- The Women's Groups and CBOs have strong coordination with local government offices and NGOs.

Case Study: A Journey of Women Empowerment

Padma Tamang, Women Health Counselor, Bagaha, Udayapur

Padma Tamang, from Bagaha, Udayapur shares her journey as an ordinary woman to a renowned women member of Srijana Mahila Samuha. The group bonding between 25 group members of Srijana Mahila Samuha grew stronger when one of the group member's husband passed away. All the group members were with her during her hard time. Each member provided that woman with 1 Pathi of rice and Rs 50. The contribution of this group became a big support to that woman in the time of crisis. This strong bond was admired in the community, and the members of the group started sharing their problems within the group. Most of the problem faced by women were related to domestic violence. Slowly other women facing violence started approaching Srijana Mahila Samuha. The group of 25 women used to fight for the justice of women facing violence. These activities to help the other women in the community made them popular among other women and in the community as well. Now the group has gained popularity in the community as Chhoti addalat (Small Court) in the community.

After coming into a group, Padma received trainings on women's health. Now she is working as women health counselor in Bagaha community. It became possible after being a part of women's group. She herself sees lots of changes in herself and the changes in the lives of many women having uterine prolapse problem. She recalls her journey of ordinary community woman to a renowned women health counselor and a member of Srijana Mahila Samuha. The group was invited by different forest user's committees, school management committees, road building committees and VDCs for participation in the relevant developmental activities.

While giving the proposals for Rs. 25,000 in the District Agriculture Office, the office did not even bother to look at it as it was approached by the community women. Later on whole group complained the District Administrator about the behavior and discrimination faced by women group while approaching District Agricultural office for the funds. This enabled them to receive the funds from District Agricultural office. In this way, unity of women and guts of women to complain about the discrimination they faced made them stronger to bargain for their rights. Now the community women

know how to achieve their rights in this patriarchal society.

Similarly, government had given 2 lakh to each VDC. In the meeting, men were only concerned on building the road, water pipe lines but it was this women's group that raised the issue of VDC's effort in the field of women's health as women with uterine prolapse problem do not have health facility at District Level. When women demanded collectively, the VDC provided them with RS 25,000. In this way, women now are vocal about their demands and for the fulfillment of their practical needs. They got land for the Women Health Resource and Counseling Centre (WHRCC) from the Community Forest and wood for building the WHRCC in the community. And at present, they are raising funds to build a house for the WHRCC.

The group approached District Cottage Industry office (Gharelu) for the sewing training. Gharelu provided them with sewing machine at 40% discount price and WOREC provided them with scissors, inch tapes, furniture's, and they themselves arranged for the rooms for the training. At present 7 of the group members who underwent the sewing training have opened up Sangam tailoring and are happy with the incomes. They have been able to get free Inter Lock Machine and an Iron from Gharelu.

In this way, women empowerment program has brought women in groups, has given them platform to discuss their problems among friends and helped them to identify solutions as well. It has also made them aware about their rights, has made them vocal about their demands, and able to contribute in the community. Furthermore, the programme has made them aware about existing local resources, has motivated them to participate in developmental activities, and the most important they have been able to challenge the patriarchal norms, which bind them within their household chorus.

After becoming a member of a women's group, hundreds of community women have been transformed from a simple community women to a strong community leader and an active agent in the field of women's right advocacy and social change.

2. Community Initiatives to Sensitize on Constituent Assembly

An mentioned above the year 2008 was historic in Nepal in the sense that the most awaited Constituent Assembly (CA) election was held on 10th April 2008. Realizing the fact that the New Constitution is possible through a inclusive Constituent Assembly with a proportional inclusion of women and marginalized communities, WOREC had initiated a programme to raise awareness on the election process of CA as well as importance of the CA and our role and responsibilities in the process of building a new Nepal.

Objectives

- Awareness raising and capacity building of youth, women and men belonging to the marginalized community for their participation, inclusion and representation in the CA.
- To increase the participation and representation of women and marginalized community in the CA.

Accomplishments

WOREC’s activities in the year 2008 at the village level were primarily focused towards promoting the women’s participation in the CA election, and women’s representation in the CA. Our major concern was to make local women aware on the importance of their participation in the CA, and about the election system and the socio-political transformation needed in the country. To achieve this goal, WOREC Nepal organized one day workshop on Women’s Participation in the Constituent Assembly Election in 60 VDCs of 6 districts. In those VDC level workshops, there was huge participation from various sectors like political parties, civil society, teachers, women, and youth.

Similarly, 3-day workshop on “Constituent Assembly, Election System, State Restructure, Federal State Mechanism and Women’s Participation” and 1-day workshop on “Women’s Participation and Representation in the Constituent Assembly election” were held in Kathmandu, Morang, Sunsari, Dhanusha, Dang, Udayapur, and Siraha districts, where representatives from different political parties, civil societies, NGOs, INGOs, and media discussed on the women’s and marginalized communities inclusion in the political parties and their different committees. Moreover discussion was held on the proportional

inclusion of women and marginalized communities in the CA.



To strategically advocate and lobby for the inclusion of women issues and concerns raised by Women’s Charter in the new constitution and to strengthen dialogues with women CA members a “National Consultation for the Inclusion of Issues and Concern of Women in the New Constitution” was organised. Three hundred participants including 46 women CA members participated in that national consultation. That consultation provided an opportunity for collecting feedback and suggestion from diverse women’s groups, WHRD, women CA members and politicians to make **WOMEN’S CHARTER FOR EQUALITY** more comprehensive.

At the other hand, a 24 hours HOTLINE Facility was set up for the immediate security response for the women candidates and cadres facing violence during the CA election. That HOTLINE was set up at WOREC, which has secretariat, of National Alliance of Women Human Rights Defenders (NAWHRD). Altogether 32 cases were reported through that HOTLINE during the CA election.

Major challenges

- Due to the complex political situation in Siraha and Dhanusha, the awareness programmes on CA were hampered.
- The major challenge faced was the lack of unity among the women CA members to lobby for the issues and concerns of women’s right in the CA.

3.2 Advocacy for Human Rights, Social Justice and Peace Building

1. Safe migration programme

Migration is increasing among both Nepalese women and men. Migration sector, which contributes to gross domestic production largely, is grappling with several problems and challenges. Due to unsafe migration process, lack of security for workers abroad, trafficking, sexual abuse and labor exploitation, the migrant workers have to face numerous problems at origin, transit and destination countries in the course of their migration. In this context, WOREC has been implementing safe migration programme in 6 districts of Nepal, namely Morang, Sunsari, Udayapur, Siraha, Dhanusha and Dang.

Objectives

- To empower potential migrants by providing access to information on safe migration and strengthening the policy environment in their favor.
- To promote migrant’s right as human rights and migration as a development issue from grassroot level to national level and to address migrant’s issue from gender perspective.
- To lobby for the ratification of Convention on Migrant Workers (CMW) and to strengthen safe migration and the policy environment in their favor.

Accomplishments

Launch of Global Forum for Migration development (GFMD) in Nepal

WOREC Nepal as an active member of Migrant Forum Asia in coordination with MFA members in Nepal launched Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) processes in Nepal. With the theme Migration, Development and Human Rights, 4 regional consultations on GFMD were held in eastern, western, mid-western and far-western development regions; and a national consultation on GFMD was held in central development region.

As an outcome of the regional consultations and national consultation on GFMD, a country strategy paper on migration was developed. The country strategy paper is a key document representing the issues and concerns of migrants in the origin country, transit country and destination country to advocate migrant’s right with the government of Nepal.

Information dissemination

The information booths are functional within the government office premises and have been working in collaboration with district administration office. It provides information for making the potential migrant’s movement safer in three phases, i.e., before migration (at the place of origin), in transit countries and at the place of destination. The safe migration counselor is the key person of information booth, that provides reliable information to promote safer migration among the migrant workers. From January to September 2008, 10,500 potential migrants (9539 male and 961 female) visited the information booths of WOREC in different districts.

A Case study on how safe migration booth is helping potential migrants

An agent in Sunsari district took the passport of 12 potential migrants. The agent had promised for employment with monthly salary of Rs 15000 in Oman. He had also promised them for the food and accommodation arrangement for them.

The group of 12 potential migrants suspected the agent and approached the safe migration booth at Sunsari. When the counsellor read the work contract paper given by that agent, it was found that the salary which will be given to the migrant in Oman was just Rs.10,000 and nothing was mentioned about the food and accommodation arrangement of the migrants in the destination country. From the counsellor of the safe migration booth, the potential migrants came to know that the agent was trying to cheat them.

The potential migrants organized an interaction program in the village to inform the people how they were being cheated by the agent. Still the agent had not returned back the passport of those people. When staff of WOREC Nepal was going to file a case of cheating against him then only the agent gave back their passports.

This case study shows how the potential migrants are being cheated by the agent, and how a safe migration booth has become a place for potential migrants to fight for the justice. It was due to the orientation program at the grassroots level on safe migration and safe migration booth that the number of potential migrants visiting the information booth has increased.

Formation of District Level Advisory Committee

This year, a district level **Safe Migration Project Advisory Committee** has been formed in Dang district as per rule of Social Welfare Council. The **Safe Migration Project Advisory Committee** includes various stakeholders like Chief District Officer, Women Development Officer, police, WOREC staff. This committee aims at strengthening the safe migration programme at district level; to prevent the duplication of the programme and to strengthen coordination among the various stakeholders including government. Similarly, this committee will be formed in other working districts of WOREC Nepal.

Safe shelter and legal assistance

Women migrant workers who have been trafficked in the process of migration are provided with safe shelter. WOREC also provides legal assistance. WOREC is also advocating with stakeholders that they should take the responsibility of government assuring safe environment and shelter for the survivors of trafficking.

Documentation of cases

WOREC has been active in documenting cases of migrant’s right violation cases e.g. migrant worker missing cases in destination country. The Documentation Unit of WOREC does media monitoring of the migration related information published in the national news papers.

Community awareness on safe migration

During January-September 2008, altogether 6084 community people benefited from 214 orientations conducted by the center to sensitize on safe

migration issues. The orientation programmes were successful to disseminate information on safe migration at community level.

Coordination with various national networks and stakeholders

WOREC has been working in close coordination with National Network for Safe Migration on the issue of safe migration. WOREC Nepal has been involved in various programmes like rally, dissemination of information on safe migration through a stall on safe migration, street drama, press conference during the special occasion of International Migrant’s Right Day. Similarly, under the Human Rights Treaty Monitoring Coordination Committee (HRTMCC) which is a joint forum of all major human rights NGOs in Nepal for the joint initiatives for the implementation of international obligations of the state through alternative reports, fact finding, treaty ratification and enforcement campaigns. WOREC is a subcommittee coordinator of Nepal for International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. Under HRTMCC, different organizations are Subcommittee Coordinators for different International conventions.

At district level, meetings with Chief District Officer, district taskforce, Women Development Officer, police, lawyers, political parties, NGOs working in migrant issues are regular activities of WOREC. Interaction meeting with the manpower agencies was also conducted in 2008.

Publication and dissemination of IEC materials

Another contribution of WOREC is its publication related to GFMD and migration. Such publication has supported in the mass awareness as well as documentation. The type of publication related to migration included pamphlets, booklets, posters, books. Dissemination of safe migration information through IEC materials and radio (Mid West F.M and Sapta Koshi F.M.) has been another important activity of WOREC.

Major challenges

- Lack of support mechanisms for the Nepalese migrants in the origin country as well as in the destination country.
- Lack of access to justice for the migrants who have been cheated in the process of migration. The main problem is that labour issues are dealt by the labour court in Nepal, which is located in Kathmandu only.

2. Women Human Right Defender’s Campaign

Human Rights cannot be universal without human rights for women. The year 2008 is the 60th Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights which is a historic moment, recognizing the past six decades of work to secure the conventions and treaties that up the human rights framework, and it is also a 10th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Defenders – a declaration that protects and promotes the rights of Defenders. In the current context violence against women is established as a political problem worldwide however it still fails to be recognized as a political issue in Nepal because VAW primarily centers on patriarchal socio-cultural norms and practices; and hence it is suppressed in the private sphere. The personal is yet to become political in Nepal. This suppression brings the ‘culture of silence’ into effect, the silence that women are forced to exercise and that makes a violence against women invisible in the public sphere. Silence and thus, invisibility makes it difficult to gather evidence of such violations. Women Human Rights Defenders active at field level are the only source who can make the cases of violence visible. They are the people who are bringing violence against women in public. They are the people who are supporting victims of violence shouldering the risk of their lives.

In the light of this situation, WOREC Nepal had initiated the Women Human Rights Defenders Campaign since 2005 to protect and promote rights of WHRD and also to create an enabling environment for them to work with various support mechanisms.

Objectives

- To develop strategies for more appropriate and gender sensitive responses for the protection, identification and recognition of WHRDs.
- To advocate and pressurize government for the formation of an effective legal mechanism for the security/protection of WHRDs.
- To identify and document the gender-based violence cases of WHRDs, analyze and circulate the information regarding its present and the possible effect and impact.
- To extend the relationship with WHRDs working in different sectors and also to form and strengthen their network.
- To provide help and support for the capacity building of WHRDs and formation of proper working mechanism for the community-based WHRDs.



Accomplishments

a) Institutional development

Formation of WHRD Network in development regions

WOREC Nepal has facilitated formation of Women Human Rights Defenders Networks in the following 37 districts in five development regions. Siraha, Saptari, Udayapur, Sunsari, Morang, Jhapa (eastern region), Chitwan,

Makwanpur, Kavre, Danusha (central region), Baglung, Kaski, Syangja, Myagdni, Tanahun, Parbat, Gorkha, Lamjung, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Argakkachi and Gulmi (western region), Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Surkhet, Salyan, Pyuthan, (mid western region) and Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dadeldhuar, Doti, Accham, Baitiadi and Darchula (far western region).

The main task of the network is to create pressure, lobby and advocacy to address issues of VAW to access justice and also to document cases of Violence against WHRDs.

National Alliance of Women Human Rights Defenders (NAWHRDs)

On 1 December 2007, the Women Human Rights Defenders organized their first national assembly that passed the statute and elected Executive Committee members of the National Alliance of WHRD (NAWHRD) as a start of the national WHRD movement in Nepal on the organizational footing.

b) Lobby and advocacy

Lobby and advocacy at different levels is one of the biggest strengths of WHRD Campaign. It is done at the community, district, national and international levels. It is a tool used to hold the state accountable and responsible for their duties and to comply with the national laws and international treaties. One of the core components of the lobby and advocacy is to recognize



the identity and role of Women Human Rights Defenders, guarantee security of WHRDs and other need-based matters.

The following activities were conducted in collaboration with National Alliance of Women Human Rights Defenders:

Creating support mechanisms to advocate and defend the rights of the Women’s Candidates contesting in the upcoming CA Election through HOTLINE.

The initiation of a Hotline Support came in the light of the CA elections. It was an effort led by more than 18 individuals and organizations who came together realizing the need of such support. It was realized that there should be some form of support mechanism, which can be easily accessed by women candidates, voters and monitoring groups. Therefore a TOLL FREE HOTLINE was installed for 24 hour service that women candidates and voters could call and retrieve information.

In regards to the documenting cases through hotline, there were around 26 cases in which most of the perpetrators were from the private, non state and state actors. It was shared that the party cadres used harass women and rural voters mentally by breaching the code of conduct.

National Consultation for the Inclusion of Issues and Concern of Women in the New Constitution

We are in the process of developing new constitution and restructuring the state. At this point of time, it is very necessary to advocate for the inclusion of women’s demand in the new constitution for equality and social justice. In this context, as a part of Women’s Campaign for Equality, Democracy and Just Peace, “**National Consultation for the inclusion of issues and concerns of women in the new Constitution**” was organized on 14th June 2008 in Staff College, Jawalakhel.

Various discussions were held; and it was shared that there is a strong need of solidarity, networking, and understanding among women CA members in order to incorporate the issues and concerns of women in the new constitution. Though women represent 33 percent in CA but challenges are there to respect the heterogeneous nature of women’s need. The women’s right in the new constitution should be able to respect the feelings and demands of various groups such as differently able women, Dalit women, landless women, indigenous women, Muslim women, Badi women, Brahmin women,

Madhesi women, Women with HIV, sexual minorities and other vulnerable and marginalized women's group. Thus this consultation was able to collect the issues and concerns of diverse women's groups.

24-day movements of Women Human Rights Defender – For Laxmi Bohara

The 24-day movement of the Women Human Rights Defenders demanded proper investigation of the murder of Ms. Laxmi Bohara, 28, a member of Women Human Rights Defender Network, Kanchanpur and a resident of Champapur, Ward No. 8, Daji Village Development Committee in Kanchanpur district. She was severely beaten and physically injured by her husband and mother-in-law and later died in the zonal hospital. Ms. Bohara was a health volunteer and Secretary of Women's Empowerment Centre. She was an active woman rights activist and engaged in advocating for health rights of women. She was married to Tek Raj Bohara for the past 12 years and lived with him and her mother in law, Dhana Devi Bohara in the same house. She was a mother of three children; her daughter is 6 years old and sons are 12 and 4 years. She had been severely criticized and harassed by her husband and mother-in-law for committing herself to social work. Suspecting she talked with anyone on the road, her husband used to beat her and even threatened to throw her out of the house. Sharda Chand, the Secretary of Women Human Rights Defenders Network shared that ten days before Laxmi's death, she was thrown out of the house by her husband and she took a shelter in the house of her three friends and later on returned back to her husband after making a compromise with him that he will not beat her up again. There have been instances that the father beats up the children also shared by Laxmi to her friends.

Since the government did not respond to the demands of Women Human Rights Defenders in Kanchanpur, the movement started hunger relay strike in Kathmandu under the Movement of the Struggle Committee to End All Forms of Violence against Women. The movement started on 12 July and ended on 5 August, 2008. As a part of the fourth activity

of the movement to end Violence Against Women a rally was organised in Kathmandu with the objective of lobbying the government to form an investigation committee to hold an impartial thorough proper investigation on the murder of Laxmi Bohara; Formation of High Level Committee that deals with all forms of Violence Against Women and to end all forms of Violence Against WHRDs and to guarantee their security. More than 500 WHRDs representing various movement and groups such as disabled, slum dwellers and urban poor, land rights, health rights, entertainment sector etc participated in that rally expressing solidarity to WHRDs from the far-west region and mid-west regions of Nepal.

The following demands were made:

- 1) An impartial investigation committee should be formed to investigate the murder of Laxmi Bohara;
- 2) Form a High Level Commission that deals with All Forms of Violence against Women;
- 3) End all forms of Violence against Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) and guarantee their security.

The movement ended with the formation of a High Level Task Force coordinated by Brinda Hada, Secretary of the Office of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; Joint Secretary Mahendra Prasad Shrestha from the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and one representative each from the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs; National Women's Commission; and Senior Superintendent of Police Parbati Thapa and three persons from the women's movement namely Dr. Renu Rajbhandari, Sharada Chand and Bimala B.K. The Task Force is supposed to submit its recommendations to address the issues of Violence against Women with time frame of 2 months. The Task Force also had a provision to complete the composition for one representative from amongst the Struggle Committee.

The movement ended with a press conference in thanking everyone for their support and solidarity with the following information:

- a) Total number of women who sat through the hunger strike: 667
- b) Total number of CA members who showed their support and solidarity: 78
- c) Total number of people who showed their support and solidarity: 1176
- d) Total number of organizations who showed their support and solidarity: 100
- e) Solidarity by various political parties; Communist Party of Nepal (UML) : 32, Nepali Congress (NC): 26, CPN (Maoists) : 5, Madhesi Janadhikar Forum:8, Rastriya Prajathantra Party: 4, CPN (United): 1, CPN (ML): 1

It was stated that although the movement has ended for sometime on this case but the movement of Women Human Right Defenders for justice has just began. The movement will closely observe the implementation of the promises made by the government and will continue the struggle until demands made by all WHRD's movement of Nepal.

Workshop with WHRD and other stakeholders at district level

The workshop with stakeholders was organized in consultation with the WHRDs in 35 districts. That was also a platform to aware the government bodies in the districts about the existence of such a network and the crucial role to protect and promote rights of women; as well as to aware male human rights defenders of the existence of such a network and that the work done by male and female is the same but the magnitude of risks and violence varies as WHRDs raise issues of sexual and reproductive rights of women in particular.

c) Capacity Building

Orientation to WHRD network members

The WHRD network and its members, Women Development Officers from various districts attended the orientation sessions on national and international instruments such as Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UN HRDs Declaration, European Union gender specific guidelines on WHRDs and UNSCR 1325.

Refresher Documentation Training to WHRDs

WOREC has started a systematic documentation system since 2005 and considers documentation as an important tool that records evidences of violence which can later be used for redressal or remedy. Such cases are disseminated through media interaction once in 3 months to the public on the cases that reflect the situation of women/ girls in Nepal, and then used to create awareness and sensitize the media and human rights organizations to further lobby the government.

There was only one regional documentation training planned for this year. There were participants invited from the mid-west region and far-western regions. It covered 11 districts. The participants were invited in consultation with networks of Care Nepal, an INGO so that potential documenters were not left behind. These documenters are also a part of the WHRDs network.

Skills workshops

On the special occasion of 16 Days Activism to End Violence against Women, skills workshop on "Issues of Security and Identifying Mechanisms" to access justice for Women Human Rights Defenders was organized on 26th -28th November, 2008. For the security of Women Human Rights Defenders, that was an important space to interact directly with major stakeholders like Women's Cell, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), OHCHR and European Union representatives. That skill workshop saw an active participation of 88 Women Human Rights Defenders from different parts of Nepal.

Similarly skills Workshop on "Non Violence and Education Training" was organized on 24th-28th November, 2008. The workshop provided conceptual clarity on the International Conventions on Human Rights, Women Human Rights Defenders Campaign, national and international laws on Violence against Women, legal mechanisms in Nepal. The workshop saw an active participation of 45 participants from five development regions. Similarly, on

the occasion of International Women Human Right Defender’s Day, fifth National Consultation of Women Human Rights Defenders was organized. Women’s Tribunal on “Access to Justice and Security” was also organized on the special occasion of 16 Days Activism.

d) Advocacy (Networking and Coordination)

Regular meetings were held with different national and international organizations that look into the security and protection of WHRDs. There was coordination with international organizations such as Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Mission in Nepal, various European countries as a member of the EU Working Group on Human Rights Defenders, meeting with international parliamentarians, meeting with United Nations Special Rapporteur of Human Rights Defenders (HRD) etc. There is constant networking with government agencies and major stakeholders. The National Alliance of Women Human Rights Defenders members also attend various meeting on different levels such as community, national and international level.

e) Database and documentation

From 2004 – 2007, WOREC Nepal has received at least 10 documented cases on Violence against Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) for which various interventions were made such as press releases, meeting



with stakeholders, sit in protest. However there were various undocumented cases that were not redressed as the issues were still new, cases were systematically documented and support mechanisms were created as an interim relief for the

WHRDs.

The collected cases were also disseminated during media interaction demanding for the security of WHRDs. At least 50 cases were reported, most of the perpetrators were private actors, non-state and state actors. In the current situation, there is increasing degree of violence against WHRDs; culture of impunity is rampant; there is emergence of armed groups in the name of ethnicity; the administration and police are weak in addressing cases of security.

f) Support mechanisms

Support mechanisms are one of the core components of the WOREC campaign. Support mechanisms include evacuations, legal and psychological counseling, safe spaces and other recreational facilities. It has been realized that most of the WHRDs are in need of these support mechanisms and such services have been delivered in terms of safe space, legal support, food and health support.

At least 4 WHRDs were able to have such support in different places; and this has been one of the best strategies of WHRD campaign.

g) Information, education and communication materials

The WHRD campaign has been active in developing the following resource materials: poster, brochures for 24 days movement, WHRD bags, documentary CDs.

Major challenges

- o Violence against Women is still perverse and deep rooted in the society and as WHRDs have started questioning the gender-based violence, violence against them has aggravated.
- o Lack of security mechanisms to the WHRDs who have been actively engaged in addressing the issue of violence against women.

3. Violence against women programme

Formation of High Level Commission to end all forms of violence, ensure Safe House in the 75 districts of Nepal, end the impunity, ensure access to justice to women, ensure the support mechanisms for the women suffering from violence, end all forms of violence against women were the major advocacy demands under VAW campaign and programme.

Objectives

- To provide support to women survivors of violence;
- To develop capacity of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) active at community level to document cases of violence against women and
- To advocate for creation of support mechanism for survivors of gender-based violence.

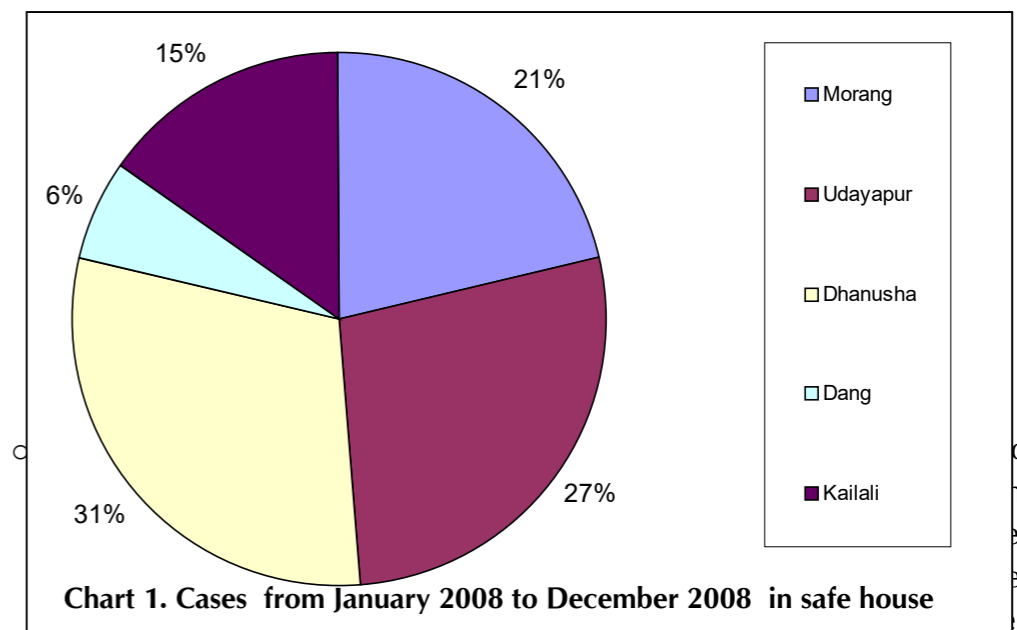
Accomplishments

- The district level training for trainers was organized for the active women leaders of the community and WHRDs of the district in four development regions to develop documentors of violence against women campaign. Altogether 62 participants representing 46 districts participated in that training, which was held in Udayapur and Kavre districts. In Biratnagar, the two-day orientation on documenting cases of violence against women was given to women groups and women federation in which 20 women had participated in the training.
- Till this year, there are 135 trained documentors who are working in 58 districts to document the violence against women's cases. (For more details please refer to annex Table 7)
- The interaction programme was held in three developmental regions to discuss the situation of violence against women. It was found that most of the cases included those beaten by husband and or thrown away from the house. And the cases are not taken seriously by the community and concerned stakeholders for justice. The interaction programmes were organised in Pokhara, Dang and Dhangadi where there was presence of

48 documentors.

- Media interaction programme was organized quarterly to sensitize the media regarding the nature, magnitude and causes of VAW. The interaction programme had effectively identified the roles and responsibilities of the media in minimizing the violence against women through mass awareness as well as raising the issue for policy making and strategy panning. The analytical reports prepared based on the cases were disseminated. (Please see Annex for more details on media interaction Table 8)
- WOREC has established safe houses (safe space for the women survivor of violence) in five districts namely Udayapur, Morang, Dhanusha, Dang and Kailali. In the safe house, counseling service to victim, victim's family, victim's community, legal inputs, medical supports and primary health check up are provided.

The cases from January to December 2008 in safe house were as follows:



and WHRDs had done sitting protest and rally against the administration to pressurize the government for justice.

- With an objective of establishing a mechanism to provide legal supports for the victims of violence, a coordination meeting with Nepal BAR Association was conducted. This year 50 such meetings were conducted in different districts. The major focus of the meeting was to develop a strategy with government lawyers for supporting the resource poor and marginalized women who have been the victims of violence.
- This year, a total of 100 orientations were conducted for male members in Baglung, Pokhara, Gorkha, Syangja, Dang, Dhangadi, Salyan, Surkhet, Parvat, Myagdi, Palpa, Gulmi, Dhanusha, Bardiya and Morang districts.
- To mark 8th March, 2008, media interaction was organized on 7th March in Kathmandu. Likewise, the rally and cultural programme was organized in coordination with human rights network. In Siraha, a rally was organized with the slogan “Ham Mahila Hamar Adhikar (we women our rights)”. The main theme was woman equally work as men but their work is not recognized and evaluated.

Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women: Who is Responsible?

With the objectives of sharing experience of violence against women in different community and to exert pressure on government and concerned authority to take effective measures to combat all forms of violence against women, a Struggle Committee against all forms of violence against women organized a open discussion programme **Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women: Who is Responsible?** at Maitighar Mandela on 21st September, 2008. A total of 250 members affiliated with network of WHRDs participated in the programme.

The programme focused on the magnitude and nature of violence against women and the nexus between sustainable peace and protection of women’s human rights. It was also discussed that it is everyone’s responsibility to create violence free society, community and the nation. So the movement against VAW is the movement for social justice and human rights.

16 Days activism to end violence against women 2008

WOREC is active in advocating Violence against Women’s issues every day. But 16 days activism 2008 gave a special platform to make our demands more visible. Various national level events were organized during this 16 Days activism with the annual theme “Ensure the Right to Access Justice and Guarantee Security of Women”

Glimpses of the list of events organized under VAW campaign during 16 Days Activism:

1. Rally on the occasion of of International Violence against Women’s Day (25th November).
2. Launch of Analytical Report on Status and Dimensions of Violence against Women, Reality Revealed. (25th November, 2008)
3. Women’s Resistance with various NGOs working in the field of women’s right.
4. Signature campaign during 16 Days Activism

Major challenges

- In some of the cases, the victims need to be kept for longer duration in safe house. However it has limitation that they can be kept only for few months;
- There is no law for several human rights violations like acid burning;
- Victims are mentaley tortured, threatened and even displaced by perpetrators and armed groups;
- Police, administration and political parties are not sensitive to violence against women;
- The laws on violence against women are not effective and the implementation of existing laws is difficult so the victims are liable to

withdraw the case or sign the agreement with perpetrator;

- Threat, harassment and difficulty to the WOREC staffs and WHRDs while raising the issues of VAW due to armed conflict in terai districts.

4. Peace and development

A peace initiative: an attempt to campaign for peace and support the conflict affected communities

WOREC in partnership and financial assistance of MISEREOR Germany, has been implementing project entitled “A peace initiative: an attempt to campaign for peace and support the conflict affected communities”. This project was started from January 2005 and completed in December 2007. The first phase of the project contributed and played an important role in peace building process at community, district and national level. Member of women, youth and adolescents groups, of Morang, Sunsari, Udayapur, Siraha and Dhanusha districts played important role during peaceful movement in April 2006. As a proactive role and self initiation for peace and democracy was visible, the project was continued as a second phase from 2008.

Objectives

The major focus of the programme is sensitization, capacity building, and facilitation of empowerment process of women, Dalit and marginalized communities for inclusion, lobby and advocacy for inclusive and non-discriminatory constitution of Nepal as well as policy advocacy on rehabilitation with reasonable reparation to the conflict victims.

Accomplishments

- Due to various orientations and interaction programmes, there has been significant increase in participation of community people in different forum. They are raising their concerns and issues like proportional participation of women, Dalit, Janjati and other different groups in CA. Also, such programmes have raised political awareness among Dalit and marginalized community about their issues that are to be addressed

through CA.

- In the initiation of the project, a round table meeting was organized with the participation of civil society members and women rights activists of 8 districts of Terai. It helped to create



conducive environment to held CA.

- As the coordination and cooperation with Human rights network is getting stronger, monitoring, documentation, and information dissemination of the cases of human rights violation and lobby have been effective. Network had made remarkable contribution to bring agitating parties into dialogue.
- There has been significant increment of women’s and youth role in the peace building process.
- After receiving orientation, and training on the related field, the participants were able to unite, discuss and utilize their knowledge and experience for the betterment and development of community and society. Increased participation of women, Dalit, Janjati and other different groups in various forums has enhanced capacity of community people on human rights issues and to advocate.
- Through various programmes, there has been extension of HR and WHR network. People’s network has been formed in the initiation of WOREC to discuss and resolve the issues in community level. Similarly in Siraha, Udayapur and Sunsari, WOREC has been facilitating dialogue with armed groups. Women Human Rights Defenders and their role in community are getting more recognition and respect.
- Women and Dalits were aware and empowered so, started to unite and advocate for their rights and responsibilities.
- Through various discussion and orientation on women’s charter, awareness on women issues has been increased. Through submission of Women’s

Charter to members of CA, programme succeeded to gain attention and commitment from CA members.

- During the reported period, it was experienced that the rate of visit of people with psycho-social problems to the counseling centers has increased. Also many psycho-social problems were resolved through regular counseling service and follow up. In many cases, after counseling, the clients having emotional and psychological problems gained will power, health and happiness to lead normal life.

Major challenges

- Staff and youths at targeted districts have been facing threats from various armed groups, and it has created obstacles to smooth functioning of the project.
- Due to the ongoing violent activities in some of the districts of eastern Terai, strike and road blockade called by different conflicting groups made difficult to accomplish planned activities in time. Still government security mechanism is not functioning properly in rural area. As a result, the cases of human rights violation and crime are rampant.
- Though after continuous pressure to the government, government has made some name of the disappeared people public. However, government still has not made the whereabouts of all disappeared people public.
- Counseling is still taken as a help for mentally disturbed people only. This perception has created stigmatization to the people who visit the counseling centers. This attitude of people towards counseling is mainly responsible to low turn out of people in counseling centers.
- Women are still facing problems to perform their job and to lead life freely as there has been lack of safe environment and security mechanism.

Empowerment and mobilization of vulnerable communities affected by internal conflict for achieving sustainable peace

Achieving sustainable peace in Nepal through empowerment and mobilization

of vulnerable communities most affected by internal conflict has been priority area of WOREC Nepal. WOREC has been implementing empowerment and mobilization of vulnerable communities by internal conflict for achieving sustainable peace in six districts Dhanusa, Siraha, Udayapur, Morang, Sunsari and Dang.

Objectives

- Empowerment and mobilization of vulnerable communities most affected by internal conflict,
- Improve the access of conflict affected community to psycho-social counseling, social rehabilitation and health services.
- Increase the food/nutritional security and status of household economy of target communities.
- To facilitate strengthen the institutional capacity of local community-based organizations/groups.

Accomplishments

As the major concern of this programme was to empower and mobilize the vulnerable people affected by internal conflict, firstly feasibility study was carried out in the working districts. It was found that the concerned groups were from the low income groups so in order to increase their economic conditions various income generating activities were carried out. Different feasibility study was done for buffalo and goat farming. Based on the criteria like household economic status, availability of grazing land, or forest, 6 and 4 households were supported with buffalo farming at Hadiya and, respectively Jogidaha and 30 and 20 households were supported with goat in Sundarpur and Jalpa VDCs. VDC level and district level coordination meetings with different stakeholders to share about the programme and planning were carried out.

Various activities like group formation and mobilization, irrigation, seed and technical support for vegetables farming, agriculture production and processing trainings, organizational development training, and women health education were carried out this year. Mobile veterinary camps were organized

in Udayapur, Siraha and Dang districts in technical cooperation with HICAST.

Altogether 7 Danuwar and Dalit women groups were able to earn Rs 24,350 in one season from 8 Kattha of land by group farming which indicates that the programmes helping the groups to increase their household income and food nutritional security.

One of the consequences of the internal conflict was psychological trauma. Psychological problems among the people were due to violence, torture, abuses, loss of family. In order to address this issue, 20-day training was on psycho-social counseling (1st phase). Altogether 25 women from the targeted districts participated in that training. Those psycho-social counselors are now providing counseling to the vulnerable groups of women and youths affected by internal conflict.

Similarly, 23 women from targeted districts were provided with 10-day first phase training on Women's Health. That training helped them to understand the women health issues.

Preparations for starting vocational training at Udayapur were made in cooperation with HICAST. The vocational training of Junior Technical Assistant will be started from January 2009.

Major challenges

Frequent strikes and bandh hampered the activities to conduct in time. There is risk of insecurity for staff as there are lots of armed groups emerged out in the Terai region.

5. Gender responsive relief effort

On 18th August 2008, Koshi flood in Eastern Nepal swept away three Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Sunsari displacing more than 50,000

people. Similarly on September 3-4th, flood in far-western region (Kanchanpur and Kailali) inundated more than 26 VDCs displacing thousands of people. According to Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) situation update 22,164 families from Kailali and 6,634 families from Kanchanpur were directly affected by flood. In all these incidences, situation of women, children, adolescent, and old people was very pathetic.

It was very encouraging to see the response of community people extending their hands to support their neighbors, brothers, sisters and children by acting immediately. Community support in this difficult situation to their own people needs to be taken as a commendable achievement and strength of Nepal's closely knitted societies. Although immediate need was responded by the community themselves, it was very necessary to support the affected community by the Government. The Government response was slow in Far Western region than the Eastern development region. It will not be exaggeration to say that there were attempts made by various institutions in Eastern development region to help flood effected people. However the lactating and pregnant mothers needed extra and special support and care. Moved by situation of the women who delivered her baby on boat while running to take refuge did not have any food for several days and were forced to keep her 7-day old baby in her arm to protect from cold. WOREC decided to initiate a relief programme for the lactating and pregnant women in difficult situation. WHRDs of Sunsari and other international organizations like Care Nepal, Plan Nepal, AEI Luxemburg, NRN, UNFPA, DCA and individuals through out the country extended support to make this happen. As a result, women's solidarity group was formed and Sahayogi Bas (Help Shelter) was established. Later on different other groups also joined hands to extend their support.

Objectives

The overall objective of this project is to protect rights of the flood survivors, especially pregnant and lactating women and the women in post partum

phase as well as the elderly people.

Accomplishments

In order to provide support to post partum women, a loose network of women organizations active in district was formed. WOREC played an active role in this initiative and WHRD coordinated in network building. The network started a care center for the women whose babies were below 45 days. The center is called Sahayogi Bas (help shelter). Women from camps are coming to the center and taking rest. Basic services such as food, warm clothes and warm floor with dry bed was provided to all women and their babies. Beside this, special care such as oil massage, nutritious food prepared by local women in traditional way was provided to women to support them emotionally. The Sahayogi Bas is working as a Gender Responsive Relief Effort.

- Formation of loose network “Badhi Pidit Mahila ka lagi Aikabaddhata Samiti” (Solidarity Committee for the Women Survivors of Flood Disaster) of women organization in Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur, to support our sisters who are in need of service.
- Established Sahayogi Bas (Help shelter) for pregnant and lactating women in Sunsari and Kailali districts.
- WOREC Nepal established support centre at 14 places of Kailali at VDC level and 3 camps at Sunsari with an aim to provide health service, psychosocial counseling and awareness raising activities among targeted women. A tent was also established at convenient place to women in Sunsari; and 20 tents and necessary utensils were provided to women at support centres in Kailali.
- After continuous pressure and lobby for gender sensitive relief effort, the government agreed to provide safe space in the semi permanent camps to support women who are in need of special care and attention. Currently there are four safe spaces (Jhumka 1, Lauki 2, Jamia Islamia Mosque1) in Sunsari and five safe spaces in Kailali district (Pahalmanpur, Vajiini, Khailad, Ratanpur and lalbhoji VDC)
- In fourteen VDCs in Kailai, WOREC provided assistance to pregnant women

over seven month and post partum mother of children under 3 months with food, cloth, counseling and other assistance. Every day pregnant and post partum mothers were gathered at a convenience place and they were provided with nutritious food. In every centre, there were over 25 women.



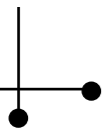
- Research and data collection of pregnant women, lactating mothers and women having small children in Sunsari was done. WOREC conducted a study on the number and situation of pregnant and lactating mother in the 7 Relief Camps (Sunsari). The study found that there were 78 pregnant women in 7 relief camps in Sunsari. Out of 78 pregnant women, 20 women were 9-month pregnant, 17 women were 8-month pregnant, and 41 of them had pregnancy below 8 months.
- WOREC has been providing psycho-social counseling mobilizing its trained counselors in Sunsari, Saptari, Kailali and Kanchanpur. Counseling center has been established in Jhumka Camp in Sunsari.
- Audio tower has been established in camps of Sunsari and radio programme has been aired. Information on different issues related to gender, women and adolescent, health, hygiene, sanitation, human rights, trafficking, violence against women etc have been aired through audio tower.
- WOREC organized more than 200 orientation sessions on health and hygiene, reproductive health, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, human rights, human trafficking, displacement etc to psychosocial

counselors working at Saptari, Sunsari, Kailali and Kanchanpur.

- WOREC had video documente the situation of flood victims in all flood affected areas. The footage taken during field observation and documentation were used to prepare a video documentary. This material has been used in meeting, training and workshop as resource materials to sensitize on the issues of flood victims.
- WOREC organized 2 regional workshops at Dhangadi and Sunsari on “Issues of gender sensitivity in disaster preparedness and relief activities”. In these workshops various stakeholders including members of CA, members of District Disaster Relief Committee, member from Protection desk, member from human rights network, members from camp management committee and journalists participated. That event could take place with the support of Danish Church Aid (DCA).
- 25 security personnel were given an orientation on gender-based violence in Jhumka Camp, Sunsari in coordination with OHCHR.
- More than 100 pregnant women gave safe birth to their babies in the support centers set up in Inaruwa (Sunsari) and Kailali.
- More than 500 women, children and men were given clothes.
- WOREC had conducted 10-day health camp in Saptari district, and provided health service to the survivors of Koshi flood.
- WOREC in coordination with Kutumba Band, Youth Initiative, Godavari Almuni Association, Harke Films and photo circle organized a musical event on 31st August, 2008 at Godavari Almuni Association to help Koshi flood survivors. This event was able to raised Rs. 90,000.00 to collect 300kg of clothes as well as utensil that was given to the flood survivors, particularly to the women and children.
- Continuous monitoring of the camp was done.

Major challenges

- The patriarchal value system rooted in the mindset of political parties



and leaders of the civil society has been the major barrier.

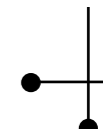
- The communities remain resistant to change on the issues of women and marginalized community who are mostly affected by flood.

6. Chhahari programme

As a consequence of one decade long armed struggle quite a big chunk of youth has been displaced from villages and has been struggling hard for the livelihoods in cities or towns. Quite a big number of migrant girls are working in the informal entertainment sector in Kathmandu valley. This sector includes dance bar, massage parlour, cabin restaurants, Dohari restaurants and guest house. Entertainment workers are particularly vulnerable to numerous forms of abuse and exploitation in their work places. Most of them are paid inadequately for their work, the working environment is unsafe or unhealthy, are physically abused by their clients, and they are exploited by hotel owners, etc. And their work has been stuck between the debate of moral or immoral work. Women in entertainment sector are vulnerable as they have been labeled as immoral or characterless women. There is no respect at all for their work from all sectors of the society. Even the government treats women working in entertainment sector as bad women, and has thinking that government should have strict rules and regulation to control the sexuality of women engaged in entertainment sectors. WOREC has established Chhahari (drop-in centre) for such women in Kathmandu. The working area of Chhahari includes Gongabu, Koteswor, Balaju, Buspark, Samakhusi, Maharajgunj, Chabahil, Gousala, Ratnapark, Gwarko, Balkumari and Kalanki. This program is run for the last 5years.

Objectives

- To empower women working in entertainment sector.
- To advocate for the rights of entertainment workers and for the life with dignity and without violence.
- To advocate for the recognition and dignity of the labour of women in entertainment sector.



Accomplishments

Chhahari programme has facilitated group of women in entertainment sector to form and register in organization named Women Forum for Women in Nepal (WOFOWON). Chhahari programme is now focused on strengthening and organisational development of WOFOWON. WOFOWON has 400 members.

Women working in entertainment sector have started unionizing together by registration of the union called WOFOWON. They have been working to strengthen the group and have started dealing with their problems and raising voice against the violence they have been facing daily. The power level has been in shift from invisible level to latent level that is they have realized the violence against them done by the state and society and above all by the patriarchal structure.

The entertainment sector workers have been empowered to a certain level and have started dealing with their rights. WOFOWON is now an active member of National Alliance of Women Human Right Defender (NAWHRD). Thus they have been working as active WHRDs as well.

Under Chhahari programme of WOREC, different support activities were carried out. This year Chhahari provided shelter to 19 women; and four of them were entertainment workers. Day care centre of Chhahari provided child care to 43 children of the women engaged in entertainment sector. That provided nutritional and better care to the children of those women simultaneously providing them with stress free time to work.

Chhahari continued its out-reach activities. This year outreach service was provided to 4627 target girls, among them new girls were 1329 and old ones 3298. Among them 1618 target agency received services from Chhahari. A total of 1225 restaurants were covered at different working areas during this year.

This year 400 targeted women received basic dance course as a part of vocational training of Chhahari programme. During 16 days activism those women performed cultural shows on 30th November, 2008 at Jawalakhel in order to celebrate women's resistance day.

The comfortable environment has been created by efforts of everyone that

the target girls are not ashamed to talk about their sexual matter; and have started sharing comfortably about their sexual life and behavior with the clients. Thus easy atmosphere has been achieved where the target agencies are sensitized about HIV/AIDS. A total of 14220



condoms were distributed to the target agency, among them 9970 condoms were collected by the target group from the Chhahari clinic, and 4250 condoms were distributed by Chhahari outreach workers.

Advocacy campaign has been in progress. For the 1st time, women came out with the banner on international labour day seeking rights of labourer and declaring themselves as women labourers working in entertainment sector.

WOFOWON has started taking initiative in carrying out activities like orientations and coordination meeting with police and restaurant association regarding to the cases of violence against entertainment workers.

Major challenges

- Due to lack of any written notice, evidence about order issued by home ministry to regularize entertainment sector, filing case against the government seeking for right to dignified livelihood and employment.
- Emergency rescue and response to the arrest case is challenging.
- Most of the police arrests of entertainment workers are not recorded in the police station, especially cases which are settled with negotiations. Thus this leads to lack of evidence of harassment cases.
- Mobile nature and carefree nature of this group is one challenge in

language class due to higher number of absentees in the class.

- Due to unfavorable relationship between entertainment sector entrepreneur's association after home ministry's order to ban night life, has resulted in conflict between women in different sectors, for example dance bar having conflict with cabin restaurant or massage parlor girl accused each other for the ban and each other's immoral activities. This is an hindrance in strengthening the WOFWON membership and solidarity and strength of WOFOWON.

7. Early childhood development and child rights programme

The early childhood development programme is based on the integrated approach to empower women and ensure the rights of women and their children. The programme has two major dimensions. It started as an approach that would enable women to utilize their time in income generating activities apart from taking care of their children. The other dimension of the programme is the optimal growth of children so that their intellectual as well as physical development takes place at the optimal level through proper nutrition, education and activities.

Keeping these situations in mind, WOREC in partnership with AEI, Luxembourg and the local WGs and VDCs had formed 10 community- based early childhood development centres (ECDC) in 1998 and 10 more centres in 2001. In 2002 and 2003, those ECDCs were further strengthened and 21 ECDCs of



Triyuga Municipality, Rauta, Jogidaha, Saune and Triveni VDCs were handed over to VDC level women groups for their operation. Likewise, five ECDCs were established each in Siraha (in 2006, in partnership with MISEREOR) and in Dang (in 2006 in partnership with AEI) districts.

Objectives

- Contribute to strengthen capacity of CBOs and ECDC management committee for sustainability of early child development programmes..
- Contribute to increase the number of school enrollment of children with special focus on girl child and children from dalit and marginalized community, and minimize drop out.
- Contribute to improve health status of children of targeted area
- Increase local contribution and resource mobilization for sustainability of ECDCs.

Accomplishments

- In 2008, altogether 653 children were enrolled in 21 ECDCs established in different VDCs in Udayapur Districts, likewise in Siraha 183 children were enrolled in three VDCs and in Dang 147 children were enrolled in four VDCs. Thus a total of 983 children were enrolled in various ECDCs in three targeted districts.
- This year, 219 children (111 girls, 108 boys) from 21 ECDC of Udayapur districts, 53 children (29 girls, 24 boys) from 4 ECDCs of Siraha districts and 103 children (48 girls, 55 boys) from 5 ECDCs of Dang were admitted to different schools which is very encouraging from gender perspectives.
- 5-day advanced training focusing on areas like gender roles, child friendly environment, teachers' role and responsibility, developing the materials, intelligence enhancing and recreational activities, resource identification and mobilization was given to the ECDC Facilitators and Supervisors.
- Regular health check up, nutritional clinic, health and nutritional orientation to parents have remarkably led to decline in the number of

malnourished children.

- Two ECDC Centers (Rajabas and Puware) of Udayapur districts are partially supported by the government.
- Community Forest User Groups (CFUG), VDCs and local organizations concern in supporting the ECDCs for sustainability is increasing. The centers have saved the total amount of NRs. 635,001. The saved amount has been mobilized for several purposes with interest to increase the fund of the center.
- After sending children to ECDC, forty two women were further involved in IG activities such as vegetable marketing, grass selling, fare business, micro-enterprise.
- Programmes like poem contests, interaction on child rights, sanitation campaign and debate contests were organized by different child groups.
- The members of the child groups are using their talent and creativity by publishing monthly wall magazines.
- 58 children from sada and marginalized community are supported in continuing their education. The stationary expenses, tuition fees, dress fees and other required fees for continuing the education comes under this support.
- 597 children (333 boys, 264 girls) were provided with the catch up class which was conducted for six months targeting the children from excluded and marginalized community. This programme has turned out very fruitful in reducing the drop out rate of children from schools.

Major challenges

- The expectation from the community people especially those from marginalized community is high, and they are not very concerned and serious towards their own responsibilities.
- As there exists value difference with the government run ECDCs and WOREC supported ECDCs, so the merging of ECDCs to government structure is challenging.

8. Women’s health programme

WOREC from its inception has been working with a strong belief that

women’s health is more than reproductive health. WOREC respects the fact that women have specific health needs related to their sexual and reproductive functions. Their reproductive systems can cause health problems, even before they start to function (baby girls in the fetus stage) till the older age. At other hand, gender roles, violence against women, gender discrimination make women more vulnerable that affects women’s health.

Realizing the above facts, WOREC has been implementing women health programme and has established Women Health Resource and Counseling Centers in 3 districts (Udayapur, Dang and Siraha) where as the women health awareness and health right awareness activities are carried out in other working districts of WOREC. The WHRCCs are the nodal points, where local women share their health problems and experiences and get relevant knowledge, information, education, counseling and herbal treatment following the self help approach.

Objectives

- To contribute to capacitate community people and groups on health, violence against women and women health rights.
- To aware community people on their health rights.
- To organize women to take care of their health in their hands.
- To empower women to advocate for their women health rights at the community level.

Accomplishments

- This year different orientations were organized on the topics like Women Health Right, gender and male reproductive health, right-based family education and adolescent reproductive health.
- 16 Women Health Resource and Counseling Centers (WHRCC) in Udayapur, 5 WHRCC in Dang and 3 WHRCC in Siraha have been providing counseling and treatment for women health problems.
- This year WHRCC Dang provided services to 1186 women with health problems. Out of 1186 women, 524 women were recovered from the treatment while 806 women are progressing and 182 cases were referred

to district hospital. Similarly, WHRCC Udayapur provided services to 2,759 women with health problems.

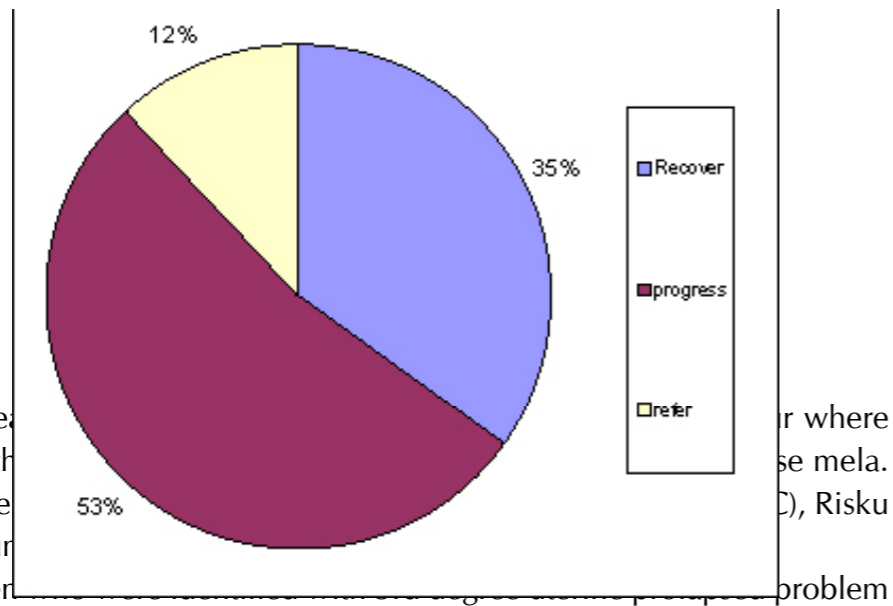


Chart 2: WHRCC Dang provided services women with health problems

- This year altogether... The mela and Sur... Women... problem in WHRCC were referred for operation. This year 15 women with 3rd degree prolapsed uterus problem underwent operation in Ghopa Camp, Dharan. Similarly 30 such women in Dang underwent operation. WOREC had coordinated for these operations.
- For the treatment of women health problems like white discharge, 1st and second degree uterus prolapse and for the infections, medicinal herbs have been found very good and effective. WOREC has been facilitating for the conservation and promotion of the medicinal herbs at local level. Different 25 species of medicinal herbs useful for human health has been protected and promoted by local women groups and WHN in working areas. The Women Health Network members are quite active in conserving the medicinal herbs.

Achievements

- Strong partnership has been built with the Village Development Committees like Risku and Katari. These VDCs are willing to bear the financial expenses if WOREC provides training on Women Health.
- As an impact of women health mela in Udayapur, Panchawati VDC has allocated Rs 15,000 for WHRCC of Panchawati VDC. Similarly, Triyuga municipality, Udayapur has supported Rs.75,000 for Bagaha WHRCC in order to build the building for WHRCC Bagaha. Triyuga municipality has also supported Rs 100,000 to Chuhade WHRCC. In addition Jogidaha VDC in Udayapur had supported Rs 20,000 for conducting women health mela in Jogidaha and from that support Chetna Women's group (CBO) organized women health mela in Jogidaha. Similarly, Triveni VDC allocated Rs.10,000 for WHRCC (Tribeni), Khanbu VDC allocated Rs.16,000 and Municipality has separated Rs.25,000 for the WHRCC in Udayapur. Receiving funds from the VDC and Municipality is not that easy. It was due to continuous advocacy of women health networks, women groups and CBOs with the VDC and municipality; and it was good; work and dedication of women for women's health that all these were possible. Financial support from the VDCs and municipality has helped in the sustainability of the WHRCC.

9. Community health programme

The community-based health programme of WOREC consists of clinical service, health education, immunization, counseling, promotion of herbal remedies of women's health problems and training to the grassroots people. Utilization of health service is a complex behavioral process in Nepali society. Many factors such as availability, distance, costs, and quality of health care, social structure. Health beliefs have been affecting health-seeking behaviour among the rural people. Many of these factors are interrelated with gender inequality reflected in women's subordinate status in the society. The status of women has been strongly affecting their access to health services. Most of the rural women cannot themselves decide to seek health service. In this context, the community health clinic in Udayapur and Dang districts has

been providing its services at grassroot level with the objective to increase the health access of community people, provide primary health care to the community people, and to identify the health risks and to refer them to the district hospital and or Zonal Hospital. Community Health Clinic (CHC) has been serving 24 hours primary health services in the community and community Health Clinic in Udayapur has been providing service from past 16 years. It has covered the community people from Triyuga Municipality ward no 14, 15, 16, 17 and Jalpa 4. The clinic has primary health services like pregnancy test, ANC, PNC services, Family Planning services, immunization programme, DOTs, and laboratory. It works in close coordination with the District Public Health Office, Udayapur.

Objectives

- To increase the access of rural people to primary health care services and information.
- To strengthen community health clinic for health service delivery, counselling as well as dissemination of relevant information to grassroots people.

Accomplishments

This year a total of 1149 community people were benefited from the service of community health clinic in Dang. Out of 1149 people, 610 were women and 539 were men. In Udayapur, 2580 community people were benefited from community health clinic in Udayapur. Out of 2580, 1444 were women and 1136 were men. The community people had health problems like fever, cold, vomiting, heavy bleeding, diarrhoea, headache, joint pain, blood pressure, white discharge, uterine prolapse, STDs, ear and dental problems, chest pain, pneumonia, jaundice, breast pain, gastric, lower abdominal pain etc.

In order to develop the sense of ownership among community people and to make the community clinic sustainable, WOREC Nepal has formed a management committee of community health clinic where representatives of the local community are included. In every three months, the management

committee meets to monitor the service delivery of the community health clinic and to discussion on the quarterly report prepared by the staff and management of the clinic.



10. Community mediation

WOREC has been promoting informal justice system by empowering local women as mediators. For the last 15 years, community mediation committees (CMC) are formed in working VDCs in the leadership of local women leader (member of WG). Through Community Mediation Programme WOREC has been trying to provide justice to women facing violence and solving small disputes in the community. Community mediation programme is effective as it is cheap and fastest medium in comparison to the formal justice system. The cases which cannot be solved by the local mediators are referred to police stations and bar associations. Disputes like wife beating, control over property, and eviction of women from their house are mediated by the CMC. WOREC has been providing training to the community people, especially women’s group, to make them capable for mediation.

Objectives

- To ensure access of local women and marginalized groups to justice.
- To develop mediating skills among the mediators of the community.
- To develop the skill of CMCs to resolve the disputes by community mediators themselves.

Accomplishments

In order to make the community mediation more effective, this year VDC level evaluation meeting was carried out with various stakeholders like VDC level

intellectuals, women groups, police, CBOs and lawyers. In these interactions, the problems and challenges in the mediation process and the advantages of community mediation were discussed.

A 3-day training on Community Mediation was organized where 83 people participated. Out of 83 people, 77 were female and 6 were male participants.

This year discussion on the Community Mediation was organized in 19 women groups (with 106 women) to strengthen the community mediation concept and practice in the community.

This year 73 cases were successfully mediated by the local mediators. Likewise interaction programme on community mediation was carried out with various stakeholders like Police, CBOs, VDC level intellectuals in Saune VDC, Triveni VDC, Khanbu, Hadiya, Jaljale, Beltar, Jalpa, Rauta VDCs and Triyuga Municipality of Udayapur district.

3.3 Sustainable Resource Management and Livelihood

1. Bio-intensive farming system and livelihoods

The contribution of agricultural sector in employment, livelihoods and national economy is substantial in Nepal. It has a significant bearing on the manufacturing and export sectors as well. However there are a number of problems



that need to be addressed within the conceptual framework of sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD). Nearly 70 percent of croplands do not have irrigation facilities in Nepal. The availability

of agricultural inputs and technology, and the access of the small and marginalized farm households to food producing resources may contribute in raising agricultural productivity and attaining food security. Moreover, agricultural research and extension are not appropriately addressing the problems of small farmers, which, in fact, represent the mainstream agriculture in Nepal.

Bio-intensive farming system relies on agro-ecological principles and integrated approaches to food production. The central issue WOREC has been addressing is to what extent farmers can improve food production with cheap, low cost, locally adaptable technologies and inputs without causing environmental damage for attaining sustainable livelihoods. Organization and empowerment of farming community groups have thus been the most important component of the approach for increased food production, food security and sustainable livelihoods. WOREC has been conducting this programme in cooperation with HICAST.

Objectives

- To support in conserving local resources, seeds or biodiversity, indigenous knowledge and technology.
- To minimize the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides and provide skills and knowledge on integrated plant nutrient management (IPNM) and integrated pest management (IPM).
- To promote commercial farming among the local farmers and seed production in the identified pocket areas.
- To promote commercial livestock farming and market management technique.
- To support SAN for advocacy and mobilization of community for commercial farming.

Accomplishments

Different short course trainings like mushroom production, Farmer's Field

School Management, Compost Making, Bio-Intensive Farming, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Food Processing, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Fish Farming, Kitchen Gardening, Group management, Pheromen Trap, as well as services on veterinary, dung test, and support for cattle, goat and swine farming were the major activities carried out this year.

This year a base-line survey entitled “feasibility study on the various income generation and livelihood options” was carried out to identify need-based programme in Dang among 107 households. The study showed that farmers are interested in commercial swine farming and goat farming as income generation activities especially in Dang district.

A study carried out in Udayapur on the “Effectiveness of farmer’s field School (FFS)” showed that 54% of the farmers who have attended the FFS have found it very helpful in their practical life, 33% of the farmers responded that the FFS was little helpful in their practical life and 13% responded that it was not so helpful. Similarly, the study also showed that 33% farmers who attended FFS managed disease and pest using botanical pesticides. While 67% of such farmers expressed that they could control pest and disease to some extent only. Talking about the interlinkages between FFS and household income, 40% of the farmers responded that their income has increased in a satisfactory way, while 53% of the them expressed that their income has increased to some

extent only and 7% of the farmers told that there has been no impact of FFS on their household income.

Similarly, different studies like daily income among Sada Community in Jaljale, Bhaluwai and Sripur was



carried out. Women’s involvement in the family decision making processes was increased in Udayapur.

Achievements

- Deuri farmer’s group has been able to receive Rs 28,500 from District Agriculture Office for irrigation. It has benefited 13 farmers who have been engaged in the commercial vegetable farming under bio-intensive farming system programme.
- With their own initiative Triyuga Women Farmer’s Group has been able to receive Rs. 500,000 from CAA for commercial farming. Similarly, From APPSP, Jagaran Farmer’s group in Jogidaha has been able to receive Pump set for irrigation.
- Till now 12 farmer’s groups have been registered in District Agricultural Office in Udayapur.

2. Micro enterprise promotion and livelihoods

WOREC has been implementing micro-enterprise promotion projects in Udayapur district for the last eleven years. This year, a group of 16 women were given knitting training in Udayapur. They themselves have knitted 316 sweaters that were purchased by different organizations like Children Heaven International, International Women Sewing’s Group, Children’s Future Organization and Nepal Youth Opportunity Foundation (NYOF). WOREC has been helping the women in identifying the organizations to market the sweater.

WOREC in cooperation with HICAST had provided training on food processing in Morang, Sunsari, Dang and Udayapur districts. The participants of the training are now engaged in small micro-enterprises for earning their livelihoods.

3.4 Research, publication and documentation

1. Research and evaluation



a. Thesis/research

For the last four years, WOREC and Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences & Technology (HICAST) have been providing opportunity to the students of HICAST for thesis research in the targeted districts of WOREC. In 2008, two students of Bachelor of

Science (Honours) in Agriculture and one student of B.V.Sc. and A.H. had done such research work in Udayapur and Dang district. The topics of those thesis researches were as follows:

- o **Prevalence of Faciola Spp. among Cattle and Buffaloes of Dang district** by Ms Dipa Budhathoki, HICAST.
- o **Impact Assessment of Organic Vegetable Production on Food Security in Udayapur** by Mr. Lakshya Bahadur Chaudhary, HICAST
- o **Comperative Effectiveness of Pest Management Practices under Bio-Intensive Farming System (CGS) in Udayapur district** by Ms. Amita Duwal, Hicast

b. Field based studies

The following field-based studies were conducted in 2008

- o **“Feasibility study on the various income generation and livelihood options”** was carried out to identify need-based programme in Dang.

- o **“Effectiveness of farmer’s field School (FFS)”** in Udayapur.
- o **“What happens when take actions”** by Smriti Thapa.

c. Evaluation

Over the past 17 years WOREC has gained recognition as an national NGO promoting rights based development. Since the programmes undertaken by WOREC have grown in number and complexity, it was decided to under take the external evaluation. To reflect on its own learning and to set necessary new directions. Dr. Rukmini Rao carried out the independent evaluation of overall programmes of WOREC and specific programmes of Udayapur, Morang and Siraha districts. The evaluation was carried out for the 3 years work that is from 2005-2007.

2. Publication

With an broader aim of facilitating grassroots people, particularly the marginalized groups, CBOs, I/NGOs and GOs. WOREC has been developing various IEC materials on the issues of human trafficking, safe-migration, violence, women’s health, human rights, WHRD, sustainable livelihoods and bio-intensive farming systems. The centre has been publishing and widely circulating magazines, newsletters, books, reports, pumplets, posters and leaflets. List of publications of WOREC in 2008 is presented below. These



publications can be obtained from Documentation Centre of WOREC, Kathmandu.

1. Cheli ko Byatha 11.2, 3 & 4 (In Nepali)
2. Sayapatri 11.1,2,3 & 4 (In Nepali)
3. Batika 16.3, 4 (In Nepali)
4. WOREC diary 2008
5. WOREC Annual Report (Nepali) 2064
6. WOREC Annual Report (English) 2007
7. Our Bodies Ourselves, part 1, 2 and 3 (In Nepali)
8. Anbesi (Year book on violence against women - In Nepali)

Women Charter

- Samanata tatha nayapura shanti ka lagi Nepali mahila haru ko bada patra 2063 (In Nepali)

Women Human right Defender's fifth national consultation

- Mahila manab adhikar goshthiko abdharna patra (Concept paper in Nepali)

Booklets

- Sthanagaman ra bikash samandhi bishomanch yak parichaye (In Nepali)
- Mahila swasthya adhikar ra rajya ko dayetwo (In Nepali)
- Baideshik rojgari ma jada sahayoug garne suchana patra (In Nepali)
- Sora dine abhiyan abdharna patra (In Nepali)
- Mahila mathi hune hinsa ko sorha dine bishwobyapi abhiyanko abdharna patra (In Nepali)

Leaflets

- Hoste haise sanchar abhiyan (In Nepali)
- Mahila hotline (In Nepali)
- Mahila mathi hune hinsa antya: dayetwo kasko ? (In Nepali)
- Mahila Manab adhikar rachakharu ko appeal (In Nepali)

Brouchers

- Baideshik rojgarima jada dhyan dinu parne kuraharu (In Nepali)
- Visa bare jankari (In Nepali)



- Mahila adhikarko 60 barsa : mahila adhikar broucher (In Nepali)
- Sthanagaman ra Bikash samandhi bishomanch yak parichaye (In Nepali)
- anthnbiyau antarestrya sharmik mahila dibas sambandahi (In Nepali)
- laingigk bibhedma adharit hinsa sambandhi jankari patra (In Nepali)

Forms

- Mahila manab adhikar form
- Mahila hinsa ghatna sankalan form
- Signature campaign form
- Mahila manab adhikarko lagi form

3. Documentation

WOREC has established documentation centres in its central and branch offices. Besides WOREC publications, the documentation centre has a collection of books, reports and magazines on health, human rights, law, agriculture, trafficking etc. The documentation center at Kathmandu has a collection of 10,116 reports and journals.

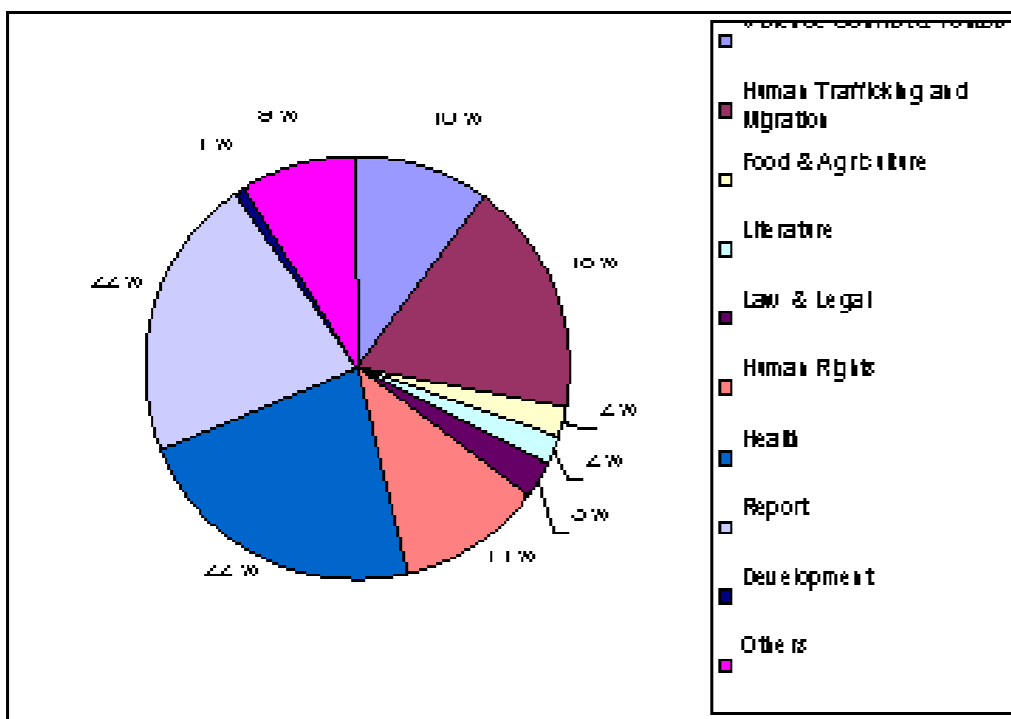


Chart 3. List and number of documents available at WOREC Documentation Centre, Kathmandu



em

S) encapsulates the information and WOREC Nepal in its working districts e, conformity and uniformity. This d checks for duplication. The data S software. There are twenty-one ded in SPSS as variables and used

1. Violence Against Women (VAW)
2. Violence Against Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs)
3. Safe Migration
4. Counseling Programme
5. Counseling Programme (Chhahari)
6. Women Empowerment (Individual)
7. Women Empowerment (Group)
8. Youth Programme (Individual)
9. Youth Programme (Group)
10. Child Development Programme (Name List)
11. Child Development Programme (Admission)
12. Child Development Programme (Achievement)
13. Women Health
14. Community Health
15. Skill Development Individual
16. Anti-trafficking
17. Agriculture (Individual)
18. Agriculture (Group)
19. Marginalized Community
20. Peace and Development
21. Safe House

Sources of database system

Basically there are two types of sources in the WOREC database system

I. Primary sources : WOREC Nepal has its database unit in its working districts namely: Morang, Sunsari, Udayapur, Siraha, Dhanusha, Dang, Kailali and Kathmandu (central level). These units collect the reported paper format from Documenters, Programme Managers and feed the data in the software and finally the segregated data are compiled in the central office.

II. Secondary sources : WOREC Nepal receives and collects the cases from government offices, non-governmental organizations, women federations, women groups, women networks, human rights organizations, communiti-based organizations (CBOs) and analyze those cases preparing the report in which the sources of data are mentioned and used as the advocacy tool.

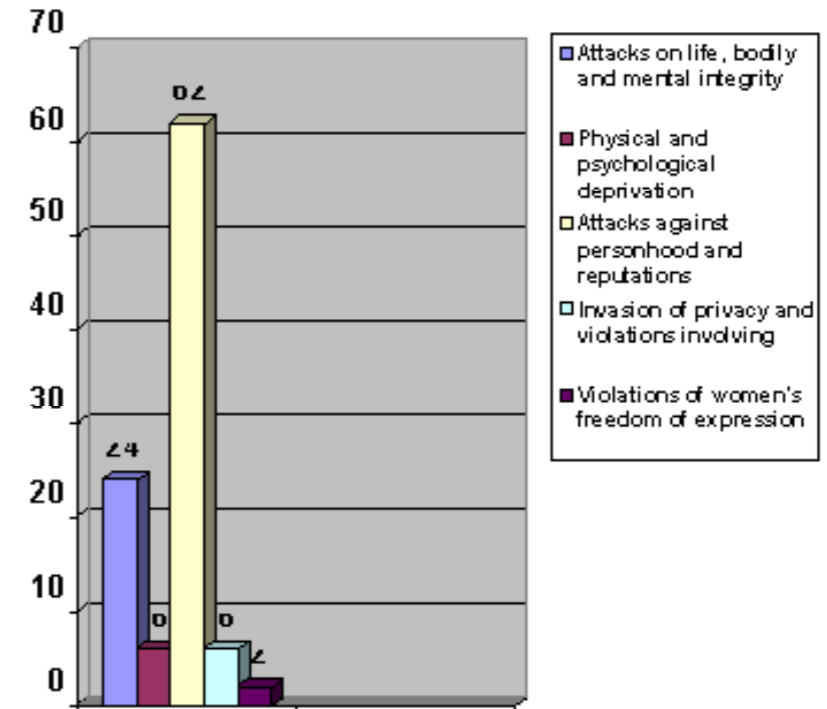
Documentation

Documentation is the act of recording the results of an investigation, inquiry, research or the events. The process of documentation follows the necessary steps i.e. fact finding, monitoring, documentation, database entry, reporting and the follow up and monitoring of the cases of violence is carried out by the simulation approach. Since 2005, WOREC has been documenting the cases on violence against women and violence against WHRDs. In 2008, altogether 993 cases of violence against women were documented from 20 districts Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Sarlahi, Udayapur, Kavre, Dhanusha, Kathmandu, Banke, Syanja, Kapilbastu, Ramechhap, Kaski, Parbat, Dang, Surkhet, Myagdi, Kailali and Kachanpur. Altogether 49 cases of violence against WHRDs were documented from Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Udayapur, Kavre, Dhanusha, Kathmnadu, Baglung, Kaski, Kailali and Kachanpur districts.

Major challenges

The challenges of documentation are as follows:

1. The geographical topology has made the documentation difficult since the documenters had to travel the long way to document the cases and/ or for the follow up;



2. The non- uniformity of the formats and database system in different organizations make difficult to compile the cases of VAW for the analysis.

Lessons learned

1. Mobilization of documenters to document VAW cases in the community should be enhanced so that community people feel their responsibility to resist the violence;

Annex 1

Partner organizations and financial statement

1. Partner organisations

Information about the partner organizations that provided financial assistance as well as other support to WOREC to implement various programmes in its targeted districts is presented in a table given below.

| B.No. | Programme s | Partner Organization | Districts | Status |
|-------|--|--|--|-----------|
| 1 | Advocacy and youth Mobilization for Prevention of Violence against and Traffic in Women and HIV/AIDS | | | |
| A | Programme for prevention and intervention against trafficking and sexual exploitation | PLAN Nepal | Morang-Sunsari | Ongoing |
| B | Drop-in-centre & outreach Programme | ICCO, The Netherlands | Katmandu | Ongoing |
| C | To Protect the Human Rights of Nepalese Migrants through Ensuring Safe Migration | Dan Church Aid | Morang-Sunsari, Udayapur, Dang, Siraha, Dhanusha, Katmandu | Ongoing |
| D | Protection of Rights of the WHRD of Nepal | KIOS, The Finnish | +0 Districts | Ongoing |
| E | Community based initiatives to prevent Dowry related violence against women | Women World day of Prayer German Committee | Dhanusha | Completed |
| F | Community initiatives to sensitize on Constituent Assembly | ICCO, The Netherland | Morang-Sunsari, Udayapur, Siraha, Dhanusha, Dang, Katmandu | Completed |
| G | Addressing violence against women by building capacity of community women | The Embassy of Denmark | Morang-Sunsari, Udayapur, Dhangadi, Dhanusha, Dang, Katmandu | Ongoing |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| 2 | Collective Empowerment and Community Development programmes | | | |
| A | Continuation of Collective empowerment and social mobilization | MISERERE, Germany | Siakha | Ongoing |
| B | Community Development Programme | ICCO, The Netherlands | Udayapur | Ongoing |
| C | Empowerment and Mobilization of vulnerable community | ICCO, The Netherlands | Morang-Sunsari, Udayapur, Dhanusha, Dang, Katmandu | Ongoing |
| D | Swine farming programmes | FAO | Udayapur | Completed |
| 3 | Animation and Women Health | | | |
| A | Women empowerment & health programmes | AEI, Luxembourg | Dang | Ongoing |
| 4 | Peace Initiative | | | |
| A | A Peace Initiative: An attempt to campaign for sustainable Peace | MISERERE, Germany | Morang-Sunsari, Udayapur, Dang, Siakha, Dhanusha, Katmandu | Ongoing |
| 5 | Early Childhood Development programmes | | | |
| A | Community-based child development programmes at Dang/Siakha | AEI, Luxembourg | Dang and Siakha | Ongoing |
| B | Community-based child development programmes at Udayapur | AEI, Luxembourg | Udayapur | Ongoing |

Table 1. Targeted districts and municipalities/VDCs

| Development Region | Districts | Municipalities/VDCs |
|--------------------|-----------|---|
| Eastern | Morang | Biratnagar, Letang, Uribari, Sanischare, Raighat, Pathari, Aamgachi, Rangeli, Dainiya, Buddhanagar, Bhabgach, Sijuw, Inukiya, Mahadeva, Kadmaha, Nocha, Dadarbaiya, Somabhog, Siabani-jhoda, Majhare, Pokhariya, Darbesha, Takuwa, Amahibariya, Govindapur, Hasandaha, Amerdaha, Babiyabirba, Bardanga, Bahari, Tebaniya, Banigama, Motipur, Sidraha, Falaha and Kaseni |
| Eastern | Sunsari | Dharan Municipality, Inaruwa, Inumka, Amahibela, Ramganj, Belgachhiya, Debangunj, Chhitaha, Furba-kusaha, Chimdi, Sinwari, Gautampur, Lalapur, Satterjhora, Madhecharahi, Bhaluwai, Babiya, Waurabani, Tamuna, Simariya and Harinagara |
| Eastern | Udayapur | Thiyuga Municipality, Rauta, Kgidaha, Lalpa-Chilaune, Thiveni, Bhadrabadanda, Saune, Khanbu, Handiya, Risku, Kabari, Panchawadi, Sundarpur, Beltar, |
| Eastern | Siraha | Lahan Municipality, Govindpur, Padaniya, Basipur, |
| Central | Dhanusha | Janakpur, Laboli, Goddar, Yagyabhumi, Chakkebar, Bharatpur, Naktajhis, Harinarpur, Puspapur, Mahendranagar, Dhanushadham, Bengadabar, Shanipur, Babeshwar, Laxminivas, Tulsi, Umeprempur, Barmajiya, Digambarpur, Ramdaiyabhawadi, |
| Central | Kathmandu | Kathmandu Municipality |
| Central | Lalitpur | Lalitpur |
| Mid-Western | Dang | Chorahi Municipality, Tulasipur, Tarigaun, Urahari, Manpur, Hikuli, Shreegan, |
| Far-western | Kailali | Dhangadhi |

| Women Rehabilitation Center (WOKRC) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Statement of Financial Position as at | | | | | |
| As had 31, 2065 (15 July 2008) | | | | | |
| | | Particulars | Schedule | Fiscal Year | |
| | | | | 2064/065 | 2063/064 |
| A Assets and Balances | | | | | |
| 1 | | Cash and Cash Balances | | | |
| | a | Cash Balance | Annex-3 | 183,739.56 | 322,687.30 |
| | b | Bank Balance | Annex-3 | 13,749,959.93 | 13,588,410.76 |
| | | Sub Total | | 13,933,699.49 | 13,911,108.06 |
| 2 | | Advances | PAS | 13,447,321.63 | 833,398.00 |
| 3 | | Fixed Assets | Schedule- A | 10,354,113.49 | 14,867,076.50 |
| | | Total Assets and Balances | | 40,737,344.03 | 34,011,792.56 |
| B Funds And Liabilities | | | | | |
| 1 | | Woror Reserve Fund (Represented Fixed Assets) | Schedule- A | 10,354,113.49 | 14,867,076.50 |
| 2 | | Donor Fund | PAS | 14,546,373.64 | (2,292,070.98) |
| 3 | | Woror Care Fund (Represented Cash, Bank and Advances) | PAS | (2,024,529.08) | 19,744,676.06 |
| | | Balance of Fund | | 31,875,958.05 | 32,319,701.58 |
| 4 | | Payables - Woror Care | Annex-1 | 9,633,332.36 | 1,366,070.98 |
| 5 | | Programme Payables | Annex-3 | 5,228,044.22 | 906,000.00 |
| | | Total Funds and Liabilities | | 40,737,344.03 | 34,011,792.56 |

Schedule and notes to accounts are forming part of this statement.

As per our Report of even date.


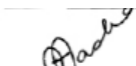
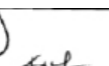
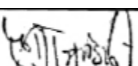
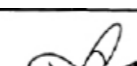

 Deepa Rajbhandari
Finance Director
  Jyotsna Majkey
Executive Director
  Shiva Gurung
Treasurer
  Dr. Renu Rajbhandari
Chairperson
  Mahesh Kr. Guragain, FCA
For M. Guragain and Associates
Chartered Accountant
 

Table 2. WOREC's programmes coverage in targeted districts, 2008

| S.N | Districts | No of VDCs where we are working | Municipality |
|-----|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Morang | 35 | 1 |
| 2. | Sunsari | 18 | 2 |
| 3. | Udayapur | 13 | 1 |
| 4. | Dhanusha | 19 | 1 |
| 5. | Siraha | 3 | 2 |
| 6. | Dang | 5 | 2 |
| 7. | Kathmandu | - | 1 |
| 8. | Lalitpur | - | 1 |
| 9. | Kailali | - | 1 |
| | Total | 93 | 12 |

Table 3. Women's group formed by WOREC:

| S. N | District | Ward level Group | No of member | VDC Level Women's Federation | No of member | District level Federation | No of member |
|------|----------|------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Udayapur | 272 | 4308 | 10 | 105 | - | - |
| 2 | Morang | 272 | 4538 | 29 | 482 | 1 | 11 |
| 3 | Sunsari | 158 | 2923 | 18 | 348 | 1 | 13 |
| 4 | Dhanusha | 12.6 | 1885 | 11 | 198 | - | - |
| 5 | Siraha | 41 | 674 | 3 | 37 | - | - |
| 6 | Dang | 70 | 1212 | 5 | 62 | - | - |
| 7 | Kailali | 2 | 30 | - | - | - | - |
| | Total | 691 | 15570 | 76 | 1232 | 2 | 24 |

Table 4. Numbers of members of various community groups functioning in the Udayapur District, 2008

| S.N | VDC | Women | Men | Total | Dalit | Ethnic group | Chetrit Brahmin |
|-----|-------------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Alpa | 477 | 207 | 684 | 171 | 365 | 148 |
| 2 | TNP | 1952 | 575 | 2527 | 639 | 1045 | 843 |
| 3 | Jogidaha | 667 | 263 | 930 | 238 | 441 | 251 |
| 4 | Hadiya | 1229 | 254 | 1483 | 342 | 561 | 544 |
| 5 | Beltar | 441 | 111 | 552 | 162 | 169 | 221 |
| 6 | Saune | 331 | 133 | 464 | 114 | 338 | 12 |
| 7 | Kharbu | 419 | 158 | 577 | 71 | 251 | 255 |
| 8 | Rauta | 810 | 2860 | 1096 | 265 | 561 | 270 |
| 9 | Tirbeni | 1616 | 636 | 1126 | 194 | 432 | 500 |
| 10 | Bhalayadaha | 640 | 165 | 805 | 228 | 385 | 192 |
| | Total | 8582 | 5362 | 10244 | 2424 | 4548 | 3296 |

Table 5. Safe Migration and Anti-Trafficking Campaign

| Date | Activities | Participants | Outcomes |
|-----------------|--|---|--|
| 20 June, 2008 | Regional Consultation on Global Forum For Migration | 110 participants participated from various districts of eastern development region of Nepal. They were government representatives, civil society, lawyer, returnees migrants, migrant families, journalist, recruitment agencies, money exchange, political party, trade unions, human rights organizations participated. | Migration issues were explored for National Consultation and this will be helpful for making a National position paper on migration and development. |
| 1st July, 2008 | Regional Consultation on Global Forum For Migration and Development, Nepalgunj | All together 120 participants from different districts of Mid Western Development Region of Nepal like Surkhet, Rolpa, Gulria, Bardia, Dang, Banke, Daitch etc participated. | National Country Position paper of Migration in Nepal was formulated in this National Consultation. And the recommendations were discussed in the international forum during the 11th Regional Conference on Migration and during the 2nd GFMD held in Manila and also during 6th General Forum of Migrant Forum Asia. |
| 4th July, 2008 | Regional consultation on Global Forum For Migration and Development, Dhungadi | All together, 101 participants from various districts of Far Western District of Nepal like Dhadheldhura, Dadi, Kailali, Subadi, Mahendra Nagar. | |
| 11th July, 2008 | Regional Consultation on Global Forum For Migration and Development, Pokhara | All together 103 participants from various districts of Western Development region of Nepal participated in the consultation. | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| 21st and 22nd October, 2008 | National Consultation on Global Forum for Migration and Development in Nepal, Kathmandu | 100 participants from various districts of Nepal. They were government representatives, civil society, lawyer, returnees migrants, migrant families, journalist, political party, trade unions, human rights organizations participated in this Programme. | |
| 19th December 2008 | National Consultation on Trafficking and Migration Nexus | All together 55 participants participated in the consultation including secretaries of line ministries, government officials from concerned department, Returnee Migrants including trafficking survivors, member of constituent assembly, Civil Society, Media person, Lawyers, Women Human rights defenders, Trade Unions, and representatives from INGOs. | This consultation provided a platform to deepen understanding on the human rights perspective on Migration and Trafficking, and to advocate for the incorporation of major concerns related to these issues into future government policies |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
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Table 6. The number of potential migrants who visited information booth during January to December 2008 are as below

| S.N. | Districts | Sex | | Total |
|------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | Female | Male | |
| 1. | Morang | 357 | 764 | 1121 |
| 2. | Sunsari | 317 | 3234 | 3551 |
| 3. | Udayapur | 368 | 2610 | 2978 |
| 4. | Siraha | 9 | 1999 | 2008 |
| 5. | Dhanusha | 13 | 1401 | 1414 |
| 6. | Dang | 54 | 1384 | 1438 |
| | Total | 1118 | 11392 | 12510 |

Table 7. District wise distribution of number of orientation session, participants participated in safe migration orientation

| S.N. | Activity/district | No. of orientation | Number | | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|------|-------|
| | | | F | M | Total |
| 1. | Morang | 74 | 1341 | 871 | 2212 |
| 2. | Sunsari | 82 | 1335 | 720 | 2055 |
| 3. | Udayapur | 41 | 756 | 536 | 1292 |
| 4. | Siraha | 24 | 182 | 494 | 676 |
| 5. | Dhanusha | 25 | 212 | 560 | 772 |
| 6. | Dang | 32 | 626 | 388 | 1014 |
| | Total | 278 | 4452 | 3569 | 8021 |

Table 8. Orientations on Anti-trafficking

| S.N. | Activity/district | No. of orientation | Number | | |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-----|-------|
| | | | F | M | Total |
| 1. | Morang | 218 | 4896 | 509 | 5404 |
| 2. | Sunsari | 29 | 2156 | 115 | 2271 |
| 3. | Udayapur | 22 | 558 | 3 | 561 |
| 4. | Dhanusha | 11 | 319 | - | 319 |
| 5. | Dang | 41 | 758 | - | 758 |
| | Total | 321 | 8686 | 627 | 9313 |

Table 9. Women Human Right Defender's Campaign

| Date | Activities | Participants | Outcomes |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|
| 14 June, 2008 | National Consultation on the inclusion of issues and concerns of Women in the new constitution | All together 279 participants participated in this consultation. Out of which, 45 of them were Women Constituent Assembly (CA) members representing various political parties and various marginalized groups. 106 of them were WHRD participants from 5 development regions and rest were the representatives from various political parties, civil society and media. | This consultation provided a platform to disseminate and discuss on the WOMEN'S CHARTER FOR EQUALITY and it provided an opportunity for feedback and suggestion from all diverse women's groups, women human right defenders, women CA members, politicians and so on. |
| 24th -20th November, 2008 | Skills Workshop on " Non Violence and Education Training" Kathmandu | This workshop saw an active participation of 45 participants from five development regions. | It has helped to provide a conceptual clarity on the importance of non violence medium and different national as well as international provisions to strengthen Women Human Right Defender's Movement as Non Violent Movement. |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|
| 26th -28th November, 2008 | Skills Workshop on "Issues of Security and Identifying Mechanisms" to access justice for Women Human Rights Defenders", Kathmandu | This skill workshop saw an active participation of 88 Women Human Rights Defenders from five development regions. | This training has been important as it made the Women Human Right Defenders aware about various mechanisms and different roles of organizations like OHCHR, Nepal Human Rights Commission (NHRC). |
| 29 -30th November 2008 | Fifth National Consultation of Women Human Rights Defenders, 29-30 November, 2008, Staff College, Kathmandu | The consultation saw an active participation of more than 300 Women Human Rights Defenders representing 70 districts working in different institutions, advocating for their rights and rights of other women, representing various issues such as Dalit, disabled, slum dwellers, survivors of trafficking, living with HIV Aids, Sexual minorities, entertainment sector (informal sector) and so on | The 5th National Consultation on WHRD was significant event where Women Human Right defenders from different parts of Nepal gathered to trace the steps taken in the past in order to move forward. |

Table 10. Violence against Women Campaign

| Date | Activities | Participants | Outcomes |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| 28th November 2008 | Launch of Analytical Report on Status and Dimensions of Violence against Women, Reality Revealed | The Programme saw the strong presence of representatives from various NGOs, INGOs, media, women human rights defender, documenters from various districts and human rights organizations advocating for their rights and rights of other women. There was presence of 500 participants in this Programme. | This book launch was significant in the history of Nepal as it is the first attempt to explore the national scenario of Violence against Women in Nepal. And also launch of Women Hotline as support mechanism for the survivors of violence is significant. |
| 2nd October, 2008 | Harassment and Challenges faced by the Women in Entertainment sector in the existing government strategy to maintain security and moral society. | Media, women activists, INGO representatives and women working in entertainment sectors participated in this intervention Programme. | This intervention Programme provided a platform to discuss on the emerging violence and challenges faced by women in entertainment sector in this present scenario of peace and security maintenance. |
| June 2008 | Signature campaign | State has failed in the formulation and implementation of laws related with domestic violence and physical torture regarding all kind of violence against women. Therefore to raise the issue and get support of all the civil society or public the signature campaign has been organized in different places of the country. | To ensure the rights and demand proper investigation on violence against women campaign has been organized in different part of the country, by which the issue get support and solidarity from the public. |

| | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|
| Dec.08 | Interaction meeting with CA members and other NGOs working on violence against women. | An interaction Programme was organized with CA members and other organization including media personals. The Programme was organized by struggle committee in support of WOREC Nepal at Nepal bar association hall on 25th December, 08. A total of 100 participants were participated in the Programme. | The CA members showed their commitment and ensure to raise the issues of VAW in the constituent assembly and force to pass the domestic violence bill and make laws to end violence against women. |
| 10 Jan, 08 | Lobby meeting with various stake holders to discuss on the verdict of the Women's Tribunal on Poverty and Violence Against Women. | Representatives of seven political parties, media personals, WHRDs, eminent personalities of Nepal participated the meeting. | Shared the verdict with the stakeholders, make committed to the political parties to make policies against violence. |

Table 11. The number of documenters of Violence Against Women's Cases in various development regions

| S.no | Development Region | Number of Documenters | Number of Districts covered |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Eastern dev't region | 26 | 12 |
| 2 | Western dev't region | 36 | 13 |
| 3 | Mid western dev't region | 19 | 6 |
| 4 | Far western dev't region | 20 | 6 |
| 5 | Kavre | 34 | 21 |
| | Total | 135 | 58 |

Table 12. Media interaction programmes 2008

| S.n. | Date of the Programme | Participants | | Number of case collected | | | | Total no. of cases |
|------|-----------------------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | male | female | WOREC | NGO | News paper | Time frame | |
| 1 | 7th March, 08 | 10 | 18 | 262 | 3067 | 233 | 20 64 Baisakh to Magh | 3562 |
| 2 | 15th June, 08 | 26 | 29 | 177 | 754 | 36 | 20 64 Falgun to 20 65 Baisakh | 967 |
| 3 | 25th Nov, 08 | | | 308 | | 97 | 20 64 Jetha to Bhadra | 405 |

Table 13. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Campaign

| Date | Activities | Participants | Output |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| 10 February, 2005 | Interaction Programme on Proposed Scientific Land reform Commission and Women's Concern" | 75 participants representing women human rights defenders from 14 zones, women human rights activists, representatives of sexual minority, physically challenged, <i>Awasajit, Dalit</i> and organizations (INGOs/NGOs (GOs) working in different social issues and media persons participated in this Programme. | It provided a platform to different stake holders working in different social issues to share their perspectives. |
| 1 June, 2005 | National Consultation on Women's Health Rights and State Responsibility. As a part of the international women's health rights Day | There were around 300 participants in the National Consultation. The participants were the parliamentarians, policy makers, representative from the political parties, and INGOs/NGOs, Community Women Health Workers and Campaigners, different Women Network working in women's right issues and other related stakeholders. | Fruitful in contributing towards fulfillment of Government's commitment on Health as Human Right of every citizen. |
| 21st December 2005 | Book Launch of Our Body ourselves and Interaction Programme on Women's Right to Health | The Programme saw the presence of Women Health Workers from different districts, representatives from NGOs, INGOs, and Media Personnel. Altogether, 90 people were present in the Programme. | The major outcome of this Programme was the launch the 3 volumes of Our Body Our Selves. |

Table 14. Children enrolled in school

| District | Boys | Girls | Total |
|----------|------|-------|-------|
| Udayapur | 108 | 111 | 219 |
| Siraha | 24 | 29 | 53 |
| Dang | 55 | 48 | 103 |
| Total | 187 | 188 | 375 |

Table 15. Distribution of children enrolled in ECDCs by ethnicity

| S.N. | District | Girls | | | Boys | | | Total |
|------|----------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Dalit | Janjati | Others | Dalit | Janjati | Others | |
| 1. | Udayapur | 65 | 194 | 75 | 70 | 193 | 56 | 653 |
| 2. | Dang | 17 | 54 | 2 | 23 | 47 | 4 | 147 |
| 3. | Siraha | 64 | 9 | 20 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 183 |
| | Total | 146 | 257 | 97 | 153 | 250 | 80 | 983 |

Table 16. Distribution of children enrolled in the early childhood development centres by sex in Dang district

| S.N | Name of ECDC | Location | Girls | Boys | Total |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| 1. | Sanogau Bal Bikash Kendra | Padhda, Tarigau VDC | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| 2. | Golauri Bal Bikash Kendra | Golauri, Tarigau VDC | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| 3. | Urahari Bal Bikash Kendra | Urahari, Urahari VDC | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| 4. | Shreegau Bal Bikash Kendra | Thapagau, Shreegau VDC | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| 5. | Hekuli Bal Bikash Kendra | Chakhaura Hekuli VDC | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| | Total | | 74 | 73 | 147 |

Table 17. Number of WHRCC and Women Health Network in 2008

| S.N. | District | No of WHRC | No of Women Health Network | No of VDC covered |
|------|----------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Udayapur | 16 | 14 | 9 VDC and 1 Municipality |
| 2. | Dang | 5 | 5 | 5 VDC |
| 3. | Siraha | 3 | 1 | 3 VDC |

Table 18. Number of community people who have taken services from Community Clinic in Dang District in the year 2008.

| Ethnicity | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|
| Dalit | 8 | 17 | 25 |
| Janajati | 451 | 478 | 929 |
| Brahmin/Chetri | 78 | 117 | 195 |
| Total | 537 | 612 | 1149 |

Table 19. Counseling and medical support provided in different districts in the year 2008

| Psycho social Counseling and medical support in the year January-December 2008 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-----|--------|----------|------|---------|-------|
| | Morang | Udp | Siraha | Dhanusha | Dang | Kailali | Total |
| Counseling | 43 | 33 | 102 | 71 | 14 | 36 | 299 |
| Medical support | 31 | 23 | 4 | 28 | 4 | 13 | 103 |
| Total | 74 | 56 | 106 | 99 | 18 | 49 | 402 |

Table 20. Legal Literacy Training

| S.N. | Activity/district | No. of Training | Number | | |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|----|-------|
| | | | F | M | Total |
| 1. | Morang | 7 | 225 | 19 | 244 |
| 2. | Sunsari | 14 | 172 | 7 | 179 |

Table 21. VDC level Taskforce meeting

| S.N. | Activity/district | No. of meeting | Number | | |
|------|-------------------|----------------|--------|-----|-------|
| | | | F | M | Total |
| 1. | Morang | 17 | 117 | 167 | 284 |
| 2. | Sunsari | 9 | 107 | 61 | 168 |
| 3. | Udayapur | 13 | 53 | 34 | 87 |
| | Total | 39 | 277 | 262 | 539 |

Table 22. District level Taskforce meeting

| S.N. | Activity/district | No. of meeting | Number | | |
|------|-------------------|----------------|--------|---|-------|
| | | | F | M | Total |
| 2. | Sunsari | 2 | - | - | 59 |
| 3. | Udayapur | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. | Dhanusha | 1 | 6 | 9 | 63 |

Table 23. Review and planning workshop of district level taskforce

| S.N. | Activity/district | No. of meeting | Number | | |
|------|-------------------|----------------|--------|----|-------|
| | | | F | M | Total |
| 1. | Morang | 1 | 14 | 65 | |
| 2. | Sunsari | 1 | 1 | 46 | 47 |

Offices of WOREC

To operate the daily activity smoothly and more effectively there are different branch offices of WOREC in each targeted District.

Central Office**WOREC Nepal**

Lalitpur Municipality Ward No 16, Balkumari, Lalitpur

Phone No. : 977-1-2123124, 977-1-5006373

Fax : 977-1-5006271

Po.box: 13233

E-mail : ics@worecnepal.org

Branch Offices**WOREC Udayapur**

Triyuga Municipality Ward No 16, Rajabas, Udayapur

Phone No. : 033690129, 985230759

Fax : 035420246, 035420246

WOREC Biratnagar

Biratnagar Municipality, Janapath tole Biratnagar, Morang

Phone No. : 021528608, 021524045, 9852023429

Fax : 021530880

E-mail : WORECbrt@cmail.com.np,

WOREC Sunsari

Inrauwa Municipality, Sunsari

Phone No. : 025561127, 9852024790

Fax : 025560540

WOREC Dhanusha

Janakpur Municipality , Pidariya Mai Chowk, Janakpur ,Dhanusha

Phone No. : 041522609, 9854023599

Fax : 041525494

WOREC Siraha

Lahan, Siraha

Phone No. : 033560483, 9852831125

Fax : 033561019, 033560842

WOREC Dang

Paddha, Ward No 4, Tarigaun VDC Dang

Phone No. : 082694832, 9857820938, 0822561636

Fax : 082521449, 082694832

Contact Offices

Dhanghadi Municipality, Hasanpur, kailali (Safe Shelter)

Phone No. : 091526956, 9749007347

Fax : 091525712



Women's Rehabilitation Centre
P.O.Box: 13233, Balkumari, Kathmandu, Nepal.
Phone no.: 977-01-5006373/2123124, Fax no.: 977-01-5006271
Hotline : 1660-01-78910
email: worec@wlink.com.np, www.worecnepal.org