

WOREC

Annual Report

2006



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Acronyms

AEI	: Aide a 'I' Enfance de I' Inde, Luxemburg
AIDS	: Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	: Ante Natal Care
ANM	: Assistant Nurse Midwife
BIF	: Bio-intensive Farming
CA	: Constituent Assembly
CBIDM	: Community-based Information Dissemination Mechanism
CBOs	: Community-based Organizations
CG	: Community Group
CHP	: Community Health Programme
CIDO	: Community-based Independent Democratic Organizations
CMC	: Community Mediation Committee
CRAW	: Child Rights Awareness Group
CSC	: Civil Society Committees (for Peace)
DDC	: District Development Committee
DTF	: District Task Force
ENWWR	: Elected and Nominated Women Ward Representative
ECDC	: Early Childhood Development Centre
FFS	: Farmer's Field School
FG	: Farmer's Group
GOs	: Governmental Organizations
HIV	: Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HICAST	: Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology
HRN	: Human Rights Network
ICCO	: Interchurch Organization for Development Coopertion, Holland
ICPD	: International Convention for Population Development
IEC	: Information Education and Communication
MDF	: Model Demonstration Farm
MWCSW	: Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	: Natural Resource Management
NTF	: National Task Force
PNC	: Post-Natal Care
PLWHA	: People Living with HIV/AIDS
SAN	: Sustainable Agriculture Network
SARD	: Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
SD	: Strategic Direcation
STD	: Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TOT	: Training of Trainers
UNDHR	: United Nation's Declaration on Human Right
VDC	: Village Development Committee
VTF	: Village Task Force
WG	: Women's Group
WHC	: Women's Health Counselor
WHN	: Women's Health Network
WHRCC	: Women's Health Resource & Counseling Centre
WHRD	: Women Human Rights Defender
WOREC	: Women's Rehabilitation Centre
WTI	: Women's Training Institute
YG	: Youth Group

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Introduction

The discrimination and exploitation based on ethnicity, caste, age, sex, gender, religion and class have been depriving Nepali people of their rights. These factors are responsible for the forced migration of resource-poor and marginalized people from rural areas into towns and cities or other countries to earn their livelihoods. The socio-cultural and economic injustice, the discriminatory patriarchal and feudal socio-political structure and the armed conflict have led to increasing unemployment, displacement, and violence against women, children and marginalized people. Forced migration of rural youth; the depletion of productivity of natural productive resources; and socio-economic crimes like traffic in and violence against women and children have thus emerged as a complex socio-economic and political phenomenon in this country. To address these issues Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC), a non-governmental organization, was established on April 1, 1991. WOREC has been working in partnership with grassroots people and organisations in order to resolve the major socio-economic, cultural and human rights problems prevalent in the communities and for the attainment of social justice and protection of human rights at the community level. This report presents a glimpse of the center's programmes and the achievements made in 2006.

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 focus on 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

- 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;
- Improve and consolidate the organizational structures and leadership qualities of local community-based independent democratic organizations (CIDs) and leaders;
- Implement integrated programme of development education and advocacy on the issues of traffic in and violence against women and children, women's health, women's human rights and social justice.

SD II. Advocacy for Human Rights, Social Justice and Peace Building

- Make grassroots people, particularly women, children and marginalised groups, aware of their human rights;
- Contribute to the prevention of traffic in and violence against women and children;
- Contribute in the rehabilitation or reintegration of socially rejected, discriminated, and marginalized rural women, including the survivors of trafficking, violence or HIV/AIDS;
- Strengthen functional networking on human rights particularly women and child rights at various levels;
- Strengthen community-based mediation committees, and facilitate in resolving local disputes at local levels;
- Improve the health status of women, children and other members of the communities; and promote relevant traditional knowledge and technology;
- Facilitate and promote peace-building initiatives of the grassroots people at local and district levels;
- Rehabilitate/reintegrate woman/girl victims of armed conflict in cooperation with other relevant organisations; and
- Launch national campaign for women human rights defender's (WHRD) protection, and restoration of peace and democracy.

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.
- Make the local farmers and women aware of the issues of farmer's rights and relevant national and international legal provisions that need to be changed.

- Bring about substantial changes in the skill, household income and livelihood options of rural communities through small farmer-centered bio-intensive farming system programme.
- Facilitate the exploration of location-specific off-farm income generation opportunities, and promote viable micro-enterprises at local level.

Targeted Districts and municipalities/ VDCs

WOREC has been implementing various community-based programmes in seven districts and ninety one municipalities/ VDCs (Table 1). Other information about the targeted districts is also presented in annex (Table 2-5).

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: Lalitpur Municipality Ward No 16, Balkumari, Lalitpur

Branch Offices

- Triyuga Municipality Ward No 16, Rajabas, Udayapur
- Biratnagar Municipality, Biratnagar, Morang
- Janakpur Municipality , Pidariya Mai Chowk, Janakpur ,Dhanusha
- Bastipur, Siraha

Contact Offices

- Lete, Lete VDC , Mustang
- Paddha , Ward No 4, Tarigaun VDC Dang

Staff of WOREC

Altogether 163 (Female 112 & Male 51) full time staff members are working in various targeted districts of WOREC (Table 2).



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
Ms Ansuiya Shaha	Member
Ms Sony Pradhan	Member

Advisors of WOREC

Dr Binayak P Rajbhandari	(Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods)
Dr Devendra Chapagain	(Development Economics)
Prof Harsha Narayan Dhaubhadel	(Education)
Prof Dr Kailash Nath Pyakurel	(Sociology/Anthropology)
Dr Meena Acharya	(Economics)
Dr Mohan Kharel	(Animal Science)
Ms Pitambara Upadhyaya	(Vocational Training)



Map 1. Map of Nepal showing the targeted districts of WOREC



Overview of Programmes

Human trafficking is the worst form of slavery persistently prevailing in Nepal. Prevention and abolition of this kind of slavery requires multiple interventions with right-based integrated and participatory approach. WOREC has been working particularly to curb traffic in women and children with this approach. The centre has launched various programmes to address the issues of and the factors responsible for traffic in women and children.

In the course of its participatory intervention in rural areas, WOREC has facilitated formation and strengthening of new social institutions aimed at alleviating discrimination, violence, and injustice through collective empowerment and social mobilization. These institutions include various community groups (CGs), community-based early childhood development centers (ECDC), community mediation committees (CMCs), community health clinics, women's health resource & counseling centres (WHRCCs), women's health networks (WHNs), and model demonstration farms (MDFs). Furthermore, local women groups at village development committee (VDC) and district levels have come together to form Federations at VDC and district levels. Mobilization of these institutions is broadly directed towards protecting the human rights of women, children and marginalized groups as well as promoting the production technologies simultaneously preventing degradation of natural resources like land, water and biodiversity. Social mobilization is directed towards mitigating the external economic and technological shocks and gaining self-reliance in basic resources and technologies required for the attainment of sustainable livelihoods.

Local social institutions are the fundamental components of the innovations of WOREC for ensuring human rights for all and sustainable livelihoods at the local levels. The important features of the organizations engaged in various stages of programme development and implementation include their leadership quality and strength, their resources, their activities and the internal structures including the patterns of authority, communication and control or in short, the level of democratization. Our efforts are directed towards achieving and/or strengthening peace, human rights and equitable access to productive resources assuming that these are the three interrelated and most essential elements for sustainable development and social justice. The local organizations and the members, both female and male, elected to the local governance (VDC & DDC) are strengthened through appropriate training, orientation, exposure and workshops. These democratic infrastructures are gaining recognition and support from the local population and the local governments like VDCs and DDCs. These institutions have been actively engaged in bringing about anticipated change in the discriminatory socio-cultural tradition, and gender-based discriminatory norms and values. Furthermore, these institutions are also engaged in the identification, conservation, and sustainable management of local natural resources for anticipated change in the rural household economy and local environment.

Collective Empowerment and Social Mobilization

Animation and Development Education

The subordination, exploitation, and discrimination faced by Nepali women, children, and the marginalized communities call for immediate action to make them aware of their basic human rights. They need to be animated to realize and analyze their basic needs, major problems, and available resources; and then they need to be empowered to analyze and utilize their latent potentials, available resources and opportunities for the development of their own personality, household economy and native villages. They, at the same time, also need to be aware of the social environment they live and work in. Moreover, they need to be empowered to cope with all these challenges. They need to be able to question themselves about the worsening livelihood conditions, and to realize that these discriminatory conditions cannot be accepted for long and have to change. The marginalized population groups and the civil society groups committed for social justice should and can bring about a change in these inhuman situations and the discriminatory socio-political norms and values. Being guided by this concept, WOREC has been conducting animation and development education programme in its targeted districts in partnership with the CBOs and local government bodies.

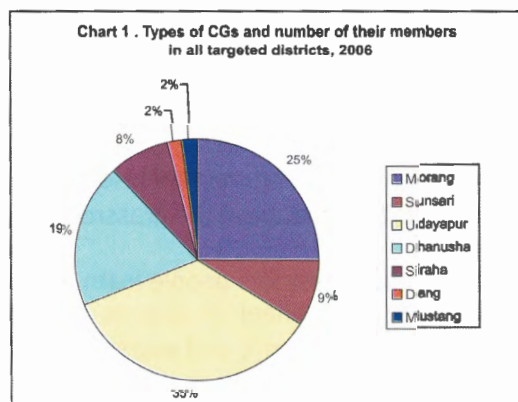
The unequal access and ownership to natural productive resources, the socio-economic discrimination and exploitation are not only responsible for subordinate status of women leading to various women's health and nutritional problems in broader sense, but they have also forced the marginalized families to migrate into towns and cities to earn their livelihoods. The 12-year long armed conflict had further aggravated the situation-overburdening women. Such migrant people are engaged in various occupations in the cities and towns. Various studies have revealed that the adolescent girls, women and children who are "employed" in various informal sectors have been physically, sexually and economically exploited and abused. Some of them are even trafficked into the international sex industry or labour market. The ever-increasing rate and the trend of migration of rural youth, the prevailing social injustice, degradation of both the environment and fertility of croplands, unemployment and the social crimes including trafficking in women and children have thus become a serious problem. It has been observed that the globalization, open market economic policy and exotic model of development based on discriminations and social injustice are responsible for increasing the gap between rich and poor. Thus, WOREC envisages animation and development education as a comprehensive and continuous process of instilling into the marginalized populace a scientific human rights-based outlook to understand and analyze their problems and the causes of their subordination and discrimination. This process has enabled them to identify the socio-economic, political, and cultural barriers to their development, and has empowered them to find out the ways and means to change these situations from the perspective of social justice.

Sustainability of any development programme should be a concern of all stakeholders. As women occupy half of the total population in Nepal, enhancing women's social, economic, and political status is critical for sustainable development and social justice. The armed

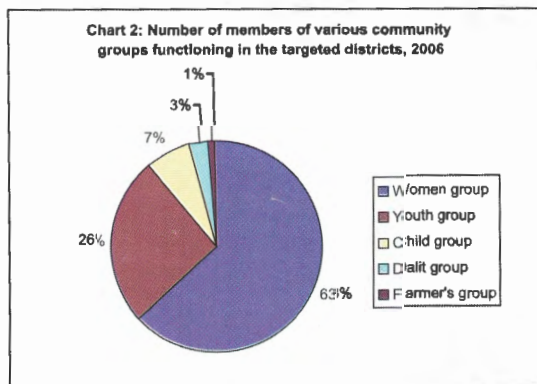
conflict had disrupted development activities in the country. Special efforts are therefore imperative for animation, capacity building, strengthening, and mobilization of the local CBO's peace building initiatives and development activities. This would result in women's and women leaders' increased participation in decision-making, and peace building endeavors at the grassroots level. As the community-based organizations (CBOs) are the potential change agents and peace building social force, they need to be included at all levels of decision- and policy-making bodies and legislature. With this understanding, WOREC has been facilitating capacity building of women human rights defenders (WHRDs) as well as CBOs like women's groups, youth groups, adolescent girl's groups, child groups, and farmer's groups in all of its targeted areas. These groups are provided with conceptual clarity and socio-economic and technical know-how, and mobilized to plan and implement various projects/programmes in their native villages. WOREC has been facilitating CBOs to organize community meetings or workshops; and has been providing training and technical assistance to the leaders and members of the CBOs.

Accomplishments

- In 2006, the total number of various CGs groups and federations in all districts has reached 1339 (Table 6) and 121, respectively (Table 7). It should be noted that among all CGs, the number of women groups comprised 58 percent (Chart 1). In 2006, WOREC continued working with all groups and federations of women, youth, farmers and children in all targeted districts. Total number of members in various CGs reached 18,947 in the year 2006 (Table 8). The number of members of women groups comprised 63 percent of the total number of all CGs (Chart 2).



- WOREC Udayapur has been working in partnership with community-based organizations (CBOS) and community groups. To uplift the organizational development of the CBOs like Shrijanshil Women's Group, Chetana Women's Group, Chetanshil Women's Group and Rauta Samudaya Heet Kendra, 4-day long training was given. The major headlines of the



training were program management, administration, account management, basic elements of organizational development.

- International Women's Day has being celebrated by CGs every year by organizing different functions. This is the historical day for the women workers. In 2006, the day was celebrated by organizing democratic song competition.
- An interaction programme was organized at Gaighat, Udayapur to discuss the issues of domestic and other violence that affect women. Twenty representatives from different political parties, women human right defenders (WHRD), and government agencies participated in that interaction programme.
- *Mushahars* are not only marginalized economically but also socially and politically. Due to the lack of awareness and economic marginalization, these groups are still forced to keep silence over different violence.

Lessons Learned

- Animation, collective empowerment and social mobilization are the essential components of community-based programmes for bringing about social, economic and political change at the grassroots level.
- Once the grassroots people learn about group formation and management in their interest, the wheel of change goes on rolling sweeping away the traditional discriminatory norms and values.

Human Resource Development

WOREC visualizes human resource development as a process of liberation of a person from her/his subhuman existence and sense of alienation, simultaneously developing her/his personality, dignity, creativity, and technical skills. Realizing human resource as the first prerequisite for implementing any development programme successfully, the centre has been placing a special focus on capacity building of local human resource in the targeted communities. It has been conducting need-based training programmes for the local NGOs/CBOs as well as the local field workers and its staff members. More than 90 percent of its staffs are local youths, particularly women/girls in the targeted districts. Keeping in mind the need of a community-based training institution to serve the purpose of local human resource development, WOREC has established a Women's Training Institute (WTI) at Rajabas, Udayapur. WTI has training units in Biratnagar, Rajabas, Siraha and Janakpur.

The WTI has been offering short-term training courses on the following topics:

- Animation and People's Organization
- Leadership Development and Group Management
- Women's Health and Gender
- Women's Reproductive/Sexual Rights and Social Justice
- Management of Women's Health Resource & Counseling Centre
- Trafficking and Safe Migration
- Advocacy
- Peace and development
- Management of Early Childhood Development Centre
- Community-Based HIV/AIDS Prevention
- Traditional Healer's Training
- Paramedical Clinical Training
- Women's Health Counselor's Training
- Bio-Intensive Farming System and Livelihoods
- Organic vegetable production and Livelihoods
- Animal husbandry and production
- Management of MDF and FFS
- Community-Based Mediation for Conflict Management
- Micro-Enterprise Skill Training

Accomplishments

- In 2006, WTI/ WOREC conducted a number of above-mentioned short-term training courses and orientations (Table 9). During this period, a total of 23,069 members and leaders of local women's groups, farmer's groups, child groups, field workers and

WOREC staffs, members of NGOs/CBOs and DDC/VDC and local teachers benefited from those training and orientations.

- Three-month tailoring training was organized for the girls belonging to Dalit and marginalized community in Siraha. Altogether thirty girls had benefited from the training. Similarly, separate trainings on knitting and tailoring were conducted in Udayapur for the girls of marginalized communities keeping in view improving livelihoods situations. Altogether 43 girls benefited from those training.
- In 2006, different training on leadership and institutional development and group management, strategic planning and animation for capacity building and empowerment of the NGOs, community people, local CBOs were organized (Table 9).
- To animate and empower members of *Sada* (the marginalized dalit) community for defending and promoting their rights, 3-day long animation training was conducted in Triyuga Municipality, and Sundarpur, Jogidaha, Tapeshwori and Rauta VDCs. Orientations were also provided to the Mushahar community members on health rights, food security, sanitation, family planning, immunization.
- WOREC has been facilitating unification of ward/VDC level community groups to form VDC and DDC level federations (CBOs) for the last few years. It is interesting to note that such CBOs actively participated in various programmes including training and orientations directed toward making the local people aware of their rights, responsibilities, situations and access/management of available resources/opportunities. Their engagement in making the local people aware of the need of peace building and conflict transformation as well as active participation in the people's movement 2006 (*Jana Andolan II*) is highly appreciable.
- A training course on "Farming systems and dry land farming techniques for developing countries" was held from November 1 to December 30, 2006 at Agricultural University of Hebei, Baoding city, Hebei Province, P.R. China. It was organized by the Agricultural University of Hebei and sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce, P.R. China. Food



Participants of a training "Farming systems and dry land farming techniques for developing countries" China

security, its challenges and new strategies, dry land farming system and its implications, breeding of drought-tolerant crop varieties, genetic engineering and tissue culture were the major highlights of the training course. Including Mr. Sushil Thapa (Agriculture Officer, WOREC) and Mr. Gopal Datt Bhatta (Assistant Professor, HICAST), 32 agriculturists from different 17 countries of Asia and Africa had

participated in the training.

- Being a citizen of developing country the Nepali children are facing different types of dilemmas and challenges. Many of them specially living in remote areas; are still far from their basic human rights like child care, health and education. Furthermore, due to the work load and poor economic status their mothers are not getting adequate

time to look after them. Realizing this fact, WOREC Nepal has been launching community based child development programme in Udayapur, Siraha and Dang Districts. To share the experiences among other international organizations and build capacity of concerned staffs, an exposure visit was organized from 4,18 December 2006. Five staffs looking after ECDC in WOREC participated in that visit. Participants had got the opportunity to observe the activities of different Child Care Centers, Women Groups, Information Centers and Vocational Training Centers actively engaged in India.



Participants of a exposure trip observing the products of adolescent group, Lucknow, India

- To make the local farmers aware about their fundamental rights and develop the skill and ideas of identifying their issues and advocacy three-day long training was given to selected farmers from different VDCs and Triyuga Municipality. Twenty farmers participated in that training.
- To reduce the use of external inputs (chemical pesticides and fertilizers) and promote the use of locally available resources in managing crop pests and soil nutrients, trainings like preparation of botanical pesticides, integrated pest management and preparation of compost by using EM were successfully accomplished in different VDCs and Municipality of Udayapur District.
- Short term orientations were conducted in different parts of the working areas. Those were specially focused on nursery management, mushroom cultivation, off-season vegetable farming, fruit cultivation, food processing, farmer's rights, food security and biodiversity conservation both in Udayapur and Siraha districts.

Lessons Learned

- Need-based training/orientation to the grassroots people's organizations is the most appropriate and effective intervention for addressing the issues of the local communities rights, food security and livelihoods.
- Development of local trainers on various issues of local people/entrepreneur's needs is the effective strategy and practice of making people-centered programmes sustainable.

Advocacy for Human Rights, Social Justice and Peace-Building

Advocacy

Women's right to health, education, nutrition, self-determination, employment, and equitable access to resources and opportunities are the elements of basic human rights. Ensurance and protection of these rights are imperative for sustainable development of a society and nation. That is why development is an issue of human rights. Each citizen, irrespective of ethnic origin, caste, age, gender, religion, and class should have an equal opportunity to participate in the policy making and developmental processes. Being guided by this concept, WOREC has been advocating for the abolition of servitude-like practices and all kinds of discriminations and exploitation. The centre has been addressing the issues of discrimination, violence and exploitation of the people, particularly women, children, and the economically poor and marginalized population groups. Traffic in women and children, bonded labour, domestic child work, and forced commercial sex works are some of the forms of such exploitation, servitude, and violation of human rights. The patriarchal and feature socio-political structure social values prevalent in Nepal are the major factors responsible for the existing discrimination and violence against women, children and marginalized population groups. Such structure and values must be transformed to socially just and inclusive structures and values for uprooting the gender- or caste-based discriminations and exploitation. United effort of the grassroots people and civil society groups is the only force that can uproot such disparities and exploitations. Advocacy and capacity building activities may play significant role in bringing about necessary policy and legislative change. Advocacy programme should go beyond public policy to the larger sphere of influencing societal attitudes and practices in order to transform the oppressive patriarchal value system into a just and humane one. Issues of deprivation, violence, injustice, and violation of rights precede the process of advocacy. So advocacy activities can not be effective and sustainable

without empowering and mobilizing the local civil society groups to influence the local governance. Advocacy is just like a coin with deological and political sides. WOREC has therefore been placing special emphasis on capacity building and mobilization of the grassroots civil society groups and local governance bodies as well as political organizations.



Participants of International Peace Day, 2006

Advocacy activities of WOREC address the issues of basic civil rights, women's human

rights, child rights, women's rights and farmer's rights to opportunities, property and resources. These activities also address the issues of social injustice prevalent in Nepal. WOREC, in cooperation with various international and national organizations, has been conducting these activities at the community and the central levels. WOREC's central level advocacy has been targeted to the parliamentarians, political leaders, ministry officials, and intellectuals for relevant changes in the governmental policies, programmes and legislation.

WOREC uses various means of advocacy like training, workshop, community meetings, rallies, signature campaign, street dramas, video film shows, and distribution of IEC materials. It has been publishing and distributing periodical magazines against trafficking, on women's health and sustainable agriculture to make both the community level and central level organizations and civil society groups more aware of the issues of trafficking and migration, human rights and social justice, food security and livelihoods.

Accomplishments

- In 2006, WOREC celebrated "16-day of activism against gender violence" programme with different activities in various districts. The purpose of that programme was to raise awareness against gender-based violence as human rights abuse, and to call for the elimination of all forms of violence against women.
- WOREC and the Department of Women/ MWCSW jointly organised 2-day national consultative workshop entitled "Review of the Progress of the District Task Force against trafficking and Planning" in Lalitpur. Altogether 90 participants including 26 representatives of District Task Force reviewed the progress made in different districts, discussed on the problems and constraints faced and developed future plan of action.
- WOREC was actively engaged to advocate for women's rights to citizenship, property and equal participation in all political structures including CA.
- Dr. Renu Rajbhandari, Chairperson of WOREC, was actively engaged in international advocacy for abolition of autocratic monarchy and establishment of federal democratic republic in Nepal.



2-day national consultative workshop, "Review of the Progress of the District Task Force against trafficking and Planning" Lalitpur

Lessons Learned

- Advocacy is the most effective activity to bring about anticipated changes in the discriminatory national policy, programme, and social norms and values.
- Empowerment of CBOs is essential for effective advocacy.

Youth Empowerment

Violence against women in any form is a worse form of violation of human right. Various forms of violence including trafficking in person are rampant in Nepal. There are ample of evidences, which suggest that there are a large number of women and children who are being trafficked each year in various sectors of work. Similarly, various community level researches suggest that domestic violence against women is common in Nepal. Young women usually are the prime victims of such violence. There are different newspaper reports suggesting that adult women are also severely harassed and beaten blaming them as witches. One of the very strong reasons for this is that the family, community, society and even the state are discriminating against women and girl children in different spheres of their lives. Although the government of Nepal has ratified almost all of the International Conventions including CEDAW and CRC, which protect the rights of women and children, everyday thousands of women and children are being discriminated against and exploited. This kind of discrimination and violation of their human rights leads them to forced migration making them more vulnerable to trafficking.

As mentioned earlier, the majority of people who are being trafficked include youth, adolescents and children. Reason for this is that women's lives are constructed and located within the institution of marriage and social prestige of the family. Traditional and social pressure forces girls to marry at a young age and to have early pregnancies. Suffering such pressure and abuse within the family at an early age is probably the worst abuse a girl child has to face. Within the family, women take the major responsibility of agricultural production, domestic agro-based cottage industries, marketing at the village level as well as most of the domestic works. Rural women's workload is multiple, unrecognized, under-recovered and under-valued. All of these factors combine to minimize women and girl's self-esteem and self-worth. Faced with daily discrimination, lacking protection and recognition, women and girls have little experience of negotiating for better condition, and a few expectations of their rights being fulfilled.

Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) has been addressing these situations through right-based approaches. WOREC believes that in order to prevent trafficking in women and girls from Nepal and to reduce the scale of violence against women it is imperative to empower and mobilize youth at the community level. Keeping this concept in mind WOREC has been implementing youth empowerment programme in its targeted districts.

Accomplishments

- An interaction programme with human right workers, representatives of the political parties and local journalists was organized in Rajabas, Udayapur.
- Youth groups and federations were formed and/or strengthened in targeted districts at ward, VDC, and DDC levels.
- Various training/orientation were provided to the youth groups for their capacity building, vocational skill development, and psycho-social counseling skill.

- Youth groups were mobilized for advocacy and awareness-raising at local level.
- Youth groups were mobilized for social justice and equity, particularly against violence, trafficking and discriminations against women prevailing in the society.
- Youth groups were actively engaged in peer-education for the prevention of HIV/AIDs

Lessons Learned

- Youth groups are the most dynamic change agents who can bring about change in the old traditions, discriminatory social norms and values.
- Empowerment and mobilization of youth for the prevention of social crimes/evils is the best option of moving towards peace and development.

Safe Migration and Prevention of Trafficking

Various discriminatory practices, norms and values, violence and armed conflict have forced rural population groups to migrate from native villages to towns and cities in search of better livelihood options. For the last few years, quite a big chunk of people, both male and female, have been migrating to other countries for better employment. It has been found that in the process of migration women and children are trafficked into slavery-like conditions in other countries. Obviously, dissemination of information about safe migration to the migrating population groups would be one strategy for the prevention of trafficking. WOREC has therefore been conducting safe-migration programme in Dhanusha, Udayapur, Morang and Sunsari districts.

Traffic in women/children is a serious violation of human rights of women and children. WOREC has adopted the following definition of trafficking "*Trafficking includes all acts involved in the recruitment and/or transportation of a woman or child or person within and across the national borders for forced labour or services by means of violence or threat of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception, or other forms of coercion*".

It has been estimated that every year thousands of girls from the rural areas of Nepal are trafficked into sex industry and labour market in India and other countries. Around 20 percent of these girls are reported to be minors. Similarly, many children are trafficked inside the country, and are forced to work under different kind of servitude-like practices. In Nepal, people usually perceive trafficking as a synonym to sex trade or migration. In fact, trafficking is synonymous neither with sex trade nor with migration. These are only serving to be the reasons of trafficking.

The patriarchal social structure and discriminatory values, illiteracy, ignorance, lack of women's access to and control over productive resources, and employment have caused trafficking of women. Their work has neither been regarded as productive nor socio-

economically valuable. Owing to the patriarchal socio-political structures, the women have subordinate status in Nepal. Girl children and women have also been exploited and discriminated against based on sex, caste, ethnicity, gender, and class. Furthermore, open market economic policy and globalization have also increased subordination of and traffic in women and children. It is therefore imperative to make the rural women aware of the socio-economic environment they have been operating in as well as of the discriminatory social values and tradition of their exploitation. They need to be empowered to question and to mobilize themselves to abolish these discriminatory values, norms, and traditions, and change the policies that marginalize them. WOREC has therefore been conducting advocacy and other support programmes to address the issues of human rights, particularly of the women and child rights, and social justice.

Social reintegration/rehabilitation of the survivors of trafficking is a comprehensive process of animation and self-empowerment, and does not merely mean the physical reunion of the survivors with their families or providing shelter and food to the survivors. The components of social reintegration of the girls affected by or at-risk for trafficking include: animation; empowerment; development education; support for housing, nutrition, health service; counseling; skill/professional training; identification of their family members, family reunion, and follow-up. WOREC's innovation concerning rehabilitation of the survivors of trafficking/violence is already a proven practice. Girls who underwent through this psychosocial process are now earning their livelihoods in an environment of social dignity. In 2006, WOREC had carried out different activities in prevention, capacity building, policy advocacy and rehabilitation/ reintegration in all of its targeted districts.

Accomplishments

- In 2006, WOREC conducted various workshops and cross-sector meetings on the issues of trafficking and migration at different levels.
- WOREC also conducted various activities for raising awareness of the targeted population groups, the leaders of VDCs/municipalities, DDCs, and leaders and members of women's groups, teachers, students, and youth clubs as well as other civil society groups in the targeted districts.
- In 2006, WOREC continued publishing "Cheliko Byatha", the magazine against trafficking. Moreover, it also published training manual and reference materials on trafficking and safe-migration for different target groups.
- WOREC has formed and strengthened VDC-level taskforce and 4 district-level task forces in Morang, Sunsari, Udayapur and Dhanusha districts. All VDC and DDC- level task force were provided with conceptual training on trafficking and safe-migration. They were mobilized to do relevant activities at VDC and DDC level.
- To combat trafficking of women and children, network of different NGOs against trafficking was formed. Meeting of the network was organized in a regular fashion twice a month.

- Meetings with different NGOs working against trafficking of women and children, reporters and Nepal police were also facilitated regularly to exchange ideas and experience of each other.
- Meetings of DDC-level working committee were conducted. Representatives of all targeted VDCs, staff of WOREC and staff of women development branch participated in those meetings.

Lessons Learned

- Being an intricate problem, trafficking needs joint and coordinated efforts from all sectors of the society and government for its effective prevention. Operational VDC- and DDC-level task force against trafficking and violence might be the important and effective network against this crime at grassroots levels.
- Awareness-raising as well as advocacy activities from VDC- and DDC- level to national and regional levels are more effective in curbing the crime.

Chhahari Programme

For the last few years, quite a big number of population groups have been displaced or internally migrated from native villages to cities or towns owing to armed conflict and lack of livelihood options. Being deprived of resources and opportunities for livelihoods, these population groups including women/girls have been compelled to work with low payments or salary in various types of work in the cities or towns. Among these groups, the displaced or internally migrated/trafficked women/girls have been reported working in the informal or entertainment sector such as dance restaurant/bar, clubs, massage parlor, small hotels. Besides low salary, they have to face discrimination, violence and various types of exploitation including sexual harassment and sex work in such places. In order to provide health and counseling services to these workers and other internally displaced/trafficked women WOREC has established a drop-in centre known as Chhahari in Kathmandu. The drop-in centre is located at Gangabu, where there is a substantial number of sex-workers, and settlement of displaced or internally migrated persons.

Accomplishments

- Chhahari programme with health clinic and counseling unit has been continuing its activities at Gangabu, Kathmandu.
- Orientation/training was provided to the concerned staff members for their capacity building.
- Counseling and health education/services were provided to the targeted population group. One ANM



Participants of counseling and health education/services, Chhahari

is stationed in the Chhahari health clinic for round the clock service. Medical Doctors provided with reproductive/sexual health checkups and service periodically. Most of the clinic visitors had more than one health problem (Table 10). White discharge and lower abdominal pain were the most common complaint.

- Legal service and orientation programmes were conducted for the women migrant workers working in informal sector.
- Owing to the interest and demand of target group, informal education classes have been conducted in Chhahari. Many of the women who are working in informal sector are illiterate. So, they are facing problems to keep even their personal account and writing letter to their family. Similarly, basic English classes were also conducted for them to improve their professional ability in regards to their job.
- Regular coordination meetings with stakeholders and advisory board have been organised.
- Recreational activities, exposure visit and interaction programmes were conducted.
- Out-reach activities in the targeted areas were conducted regularly. Chhahari has been disseminating and delivering the reproductive as well as sexual health related information through out-reach; and the IEC material is distributed at the drop-in centre.

Lessons Learned

- Being an intricate problem, effective prevention of trafficking needs joint and coordinated efforts from all sectors of the society and government. Operational VDC- and DDC-level task force against trafficking & violence might be the important and effective network against this crime at grassroots levels.
- Awareness-raising as well as advocacy activities from VDC- and DDC- level to national and regional levels are more effective in curbing the crime.



Tailoring training participants of , Chhahari

Orientation/training was provided to the concerned staff members for their capacity building.



Early Childhood Development Centre

In Nepal, the children of 0-6 year's age group are usually neglected in the development programmes of both the governmental and non-governmental organizations. There are no space and facilities to bring out their hidden talents and creativity. Thus, they are deprived of their basic human rights of having support for their overall development. Women, particularly mothers, have to take the responsibility for their care, nourishment and development; and in most cases, they take their children with them to their work places. It is obvious that this situation has negative impacts in the life of the children as well as mothers. The child is not only deprived of the right to socialization and proper health and nutritional care but s/he is also exposed to various infections or put at-risk for accidents. The mother, on the other side, is over-burdened; and the opportunity to generate extra income has been limited for her. When the children reach 2-3 years, they start cultivating the habit of roaming around; and it becomes difficult to enroll them in the formal school. In order to develop good habits among the children, and to provide them with opportunities and support for their development as well as to provide pre-school counseling, socialization and other supports, the need for a child-centered programme was strongly felt.

Keeping these situations in mind, WOREC in partnership with AEI, Luxembourg and the local WGs and VDCs formed 10 community-based child development centres in 1998 and 10 more centers in 2001. In 2002 and 2003 those ECDCs were further strengthened and 21 ECDCs of Triyuga Municipality, Rauta, Jogidaha, Khabu, 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 Dang (in 2006 in partnership with AEI) districts.

Accomplishments

- Regular health and nutritional assessment and care;
- Imparting knowledge and behavior about personal health and hygiene;
- Socialization of the children;
- Support for the development of creativity of children;
- Capacity building of teachers and members of the management committee;
- Workshop on programme sustainability;
- Pre-school education to the elder children (3-6 years) for formal schooling;
- Support for the admission of the children to local schools.
- Programmes like poem contest, interaction on child rights, sanitation campaign and debate contest were organized by different child groups.



ECDC Center Bastipur, Siraha



ECDC Center Urahari, Dang

- In 2006, altogether 808 children were enrolled in 22 child development centers established at different VDCs and municipality in Udayapur district. Likewise, in Siraha 191 children were enrolled in 4 VDCs, and in Dang 156 children were enrolled in 5 VDCs (Table 11). Distribution of the children enrolled by sex shows that quite a good ratio of male and female children are being benefited from the programme.

- Analyzing the ethnic composition of children enrolled in each ECDC it was found that majority of children enrolled in ECDCs were from "*janjati*"

followed by dalit with exception in Dang (Table 12).

- For the sustainability of child development centres, one-day workshop was held with the representatives of different organizations at Rajabas. Altogether 14 people (11 men and 3 women) participated in the workshop.
- The coordination meeting was conducted with the teachers of primary schools and child development centers.
- In 2006, altogether 464 children of ECDCs were enrolled in local primary schools. Out of them, 233 were girls and 231 - boys. It is noteworthy that in 2006 altogether 1153 children, who passed through ECDCs during 1999-2006, were studying in primary schools. It should be regarded as a big achievement because there were neither such spaces (ECDCs) for the small children nor was there possibility for the children of marginalised ethnic minorities to get enrolled in formal schools. WOREC has been conducting regular follow up of the children admitted to school. In 2006, follow up of children admitted to school during the last six years was conducted to know the status of these children in their schools. It was found that 96 percent were going to their schools regularly and 4 percent had left school due to various reasons particularly, the worst economic condition that forced their families to migrate. Details of children admitted to formal schools in 2006 are presented in table 13.
- Every year the center provides dress to the children enrolled in each ECDCs. In 2006, altogether 1117 children (from 31 ECDCs, in Udayapur, Siraha and Dang districts) were provided with the dress support .
- WOREC clinic continued health check up of the children of ECDCs monthly. Growth assessment and nutrition were important components of that activity. In 2006, each child was provided with medicine for de-worming.

Lessons Learned

- Early Childhood Development Center is the most essential space for the growth and development of younger children.
- Learning attitude, social and health related behaviour and overall growth and development of the children enrolled in ECDCs are better as compared to those who are deprived of such an opportunity.
- Local people and CBOs may be able to run such ECDCs if they are provided with appropriate training, orientations and support for establishment of the ECDCs.

Community Mediation

In Nepal, violence against women is one of the major factors responsible for poor health of women, livelihood insecurity, and inadequate social mobilization. With an aim of restoring social justice and peace through elimination of gender-based or caste-based discrimination and violence at the grassroots level, WOREC has facilitated formation and strengthening of community mediation committees (CMC) in the targeted wards, VDCs/municipalities. It has started mobilizing local CGs, local elected governmental bodies, and local intellectuals for that purpose. In Udayapur, 86 ward-level, and eight VDC-level mediation committees are actively engaged in such participatory process.

Each ward-level mediation committee consists of seven members with: four female and three male. The composition of the ward-level mediation committee is as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • Elected and nominated women ward representative (1) | Chairperson |
| • Elected chairperson of ward (1) | Member |
| • Representative of adolescent girls' group (1) | Member |
| • Representatives of women's group (2) | Member |
| • Local leaders/Teachers (2) | Member |

The VDC-level mediation committee is a federation of the ward-level mediation committees. Some of the VDCs in Udayapur have given formal recognition to the CMCs as per Decentralization Act. Each mediation committee conducts a monthly meeting on a regular basis. The hearing of the registered cases of the disputes takes place as per need.

Accomplishments

- In five different cases, legal support and counseling services were provided. The cases were related to murder, 2nd marriage, loan, and household disputes. Those cases were solved with the help of District Police Office, District Court Office and the mediation committee.
- Each mediation committee used to call meeting regularly. The meeting was conducted variously in different places, i.e. monthly, bimonthly or quarterly. Besides, they also used to call emergency meeting in case of urgency.

Lessons Learned

- Community mediation is the best option of resolving local disputes. It facilitates in bringing both parties to realize their mistakes and compromise with the common conclusion with win-win situation for both.
- Community mediation is relatively effective and faster in resolving local disputes because it does not require any fee; and it can meet immediately in the village itself.
- For substantially reducing patriarchy-based violence against women, the community mediation committee should be chaired by women.

Health for All

In most of the rural areas in Nepal, people have a very little knowledge about the causes and preventive measures of various health and nutritional problems. General health services are not available in most of the parts of rural Nepal. In the national health policy and programme, women's health issues remain inappropriately addressed. Furthermore, women and children have been facing a number of health problems owing to social discrimination and religious-cultural traditions. These facts suggest that health-related information, education and service are not within the reach of the most people. It is imperative to provide primary health care facilities to them irrespective of their gender status, and make them aware of the fact that health is their basic right. The national health system needs to be comprehensively from the perspective of the marginalized communities. Keeping this point in mind, WOREC has been implementing community based-health programme and women's health programme in Udayapur since 1992.

Community Health

The community-based health programme (CHP) of WOREC consists of clinical service, health education, immunization, counseling, promotion of herbal remedies of women's health problems, 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, and 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. Their husbands or senior male members of the household often make the decision for them. Cost and distance considerations are also interrelated with this kind of gender inequality. Quite a large number of rural women do not go to the health posts but instead go to the traditional healers (*Dhami/Jhankri*). WOREC has started providing training to the local traditional healers in Udayapur since 1998 to impart knowledge about primary health care and the importance of a referral system. After undergoing training, the traditional healers have started to refer their patients to WOREC clinic or local women's health resource and counseling centres. WOREC has also been strengthening local Women's health resource and counseling centers (WHRCC) and women's health networks (WHN) simultaneously promoting referral health system. Major activities of this programme include:

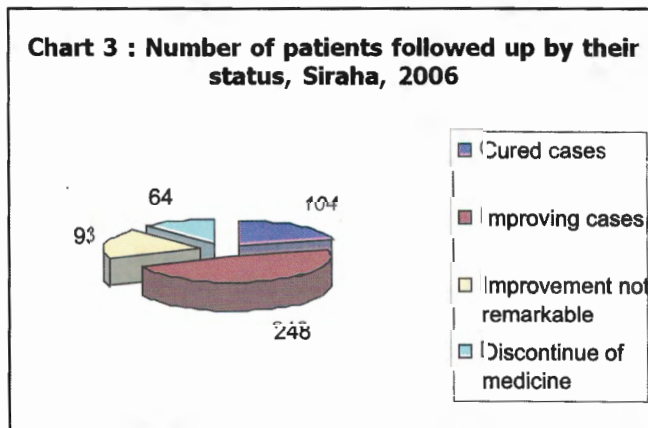
- Health education (community & school students);
- Health service through static and outreach clinic;
- Immunization
- ANC/PNC check up and follow up;
- Counseling;
- Lab services; and
- Dental services.

Accomplishments

- Community-based comprehensive health clinic at Rajabas, Udayapur operational for the last 14 years. The paramedical staffs, laboratory technician, site supervisors and field workers stationed in the field-based offices have been working in both the static clinic and mobile outreach clinic in the command areas.
- Altogether 2376 patients benefited from the service provided at the comprehensive health clinic of WOREC at Rajabas, Udayapur (Table 14). Skin deases and RTI were the most common complaints registered in the clinic.
- In 2006, altogether 2253 children and women received immunization services from the static WOREC clinic (Table 15).
- To minimize the prevalence of tuberculosis, static clinic of WOREC has been providing DOTS service.
- In 2006, static clinic also provided with dental services to community people. One-day dental camps were organised in Rauta, Beltar and Hadiya villages of Udayapur district. Such type of mobile dental camps was conducted first time in those areas.

Lessons Learned

- Community health clinic and regular mobile health camps are useful for providing health service and counselling at the grassroots level, where people are deprived of primary health care infrastructure and facility.
- Mobilization of local people to manage CHCs for its sustainability is a challenge; and it needs more intensive social mobilization activities.



Women's Health

In Nepal, the gender-differentiated effects of patriarchy on women's health remain to be well researched. Morbidity and mortality among the women and children are increasing. New occupational health hazards and risks are also evident among workers in export-oriented industries like the carpet and garment factories, informal services, entertainment industries and agriculture.

Various research and workshops conducted by WOREC have revealed that a number of socio-economic factors, religious-cultural traditions, and the patriarchal subordination of women are responsible for many health problems of women. Nepali women lack the right to self-determination (womanhood), are unaware of the fact that they are themselves the decision makers of their bodies (bodily integrity) and lack access to health services. Furthermore, there exist inequities among the women of different classes, ethnicities, castes, ages, and marital status in access to health services or treatment by health service providers. There is diversity among women in terms of values, cultures, religion, family backgrounds, and medical conditions. This diversity, however, should not be the cause of discrimination and humiliation among women.

A woman, to be healthy, first should have control over her body and should have the right to self-determination, e.g., in relation to having pregnancy, child bearing, abortion, and the use of contraception. It is clear economic and/or policy changes should be there to create such conditions. It is not only a matter of development but also an issue of human rights, specifically women's reproductive and sexual rights. Development is an issue of human rights. Women's reproductive and sexual rights are therefore inseparable from development if the development is for social justice, equitable access to resources and opportunities with the freedom of self-determination. We have learned that without empowerment the rural women would not be able to understand the real causes, magnitude and treatment measures for their health problems. A major cause of women's health problems lies within patriarchal socio-political structure and attitude, which is supported by the religious-cultural traditions. WOREC, in cooperation with the Ford Foundation, has therefore been conducting women's health programmes with multiple directions since the last eight years. These include: advocacy and empowerment, participatory research and monitoring, training from women's perspective, strengthening of local women/adolescent girl's groups, establishment and strengthening of women's health resource and counseling centres, women's health networks as well as promotion of the conservation and use of locally available medicinal plants. WOREC is the only institution in Nepal that is successfully implementing women's health programme with such a holistic approach.

Accomplishments

- Different orientations were organized on the topics like women health rights, gender and women health, violence against women, safe motherhood, use of herbal medicines etc.
- Women health advocacy network (WHAN) has been established in Udayapur district. There are 11 local women in its executive committee.

- School health education was organized in different high schools of Treveni, Rauta, Jogidaha, Hadiya, Saune and Khanbu VDCs and the Triyuga Municipality of Udayapur district. Reproductive health and urinary track infection were the major contents.
- An interaction program was organized on the occasion of women health right day (May 28, 2006) at Gaighat, Udayapur.
- In partnership with the local women's groups and VDCs, WOREC has established 12 women's health resource and counseling centres (WHRCCs) and women's health networks (WHN) in the targeted VDCs in Udayapur and Siraha districts. These resource and counseling centres are the nodal points, where local women share their health problems and experiences and get relevant knowledge, information and counseling. Those WHRCCS continued their services and provided with information, education, and counseling following self-help approach. In the course of the last seven years, various medicinal plants were found quite effective in curing women's common health problems. Such problems included non-specific vaginal white discharge, burning urination, menstrual disorders, the first and second degree of prolapsed uterus, non-specific vaginal infections, gastritis, joint pain etc. In 2006, altogether 3394 women visited and benefited from women health resource & counseling center (Table 17). The table shows distribution of patients visiting the WHRCCs by health problems.
- Most of the women visiting WHRCCs had prolapsed uterus (812) followed by lower abdominal pain and white discharge (453) (Table 14). Pregnant women (149) also visited the centers for the ANC and PNC check up.
- WHRCCs provided services to 3394 women/girls of all age groups and economic strata in Udayapur (Table 19) and to 515 women/girls of all age groups in Siraha district (Table 18). Women of the most active reproductive age group between 20-36 years were the major beneficiaries of WHRCCs in both districts followed by the women of age group between 37-50 years. The lower economic strata households were the major beneficiaries (1647) of WHRCCs in all the targeted VDCs of Udayapur (Table 20); and the second major beneficiaries were the women with middle economic status. The low and middle economic strata households include the households with an income from own farm to cover the expenses of six months and one year, respectively. High economic strata households have adequate farm production and income to meet their annual needs and above that have some savings.
- Analysing the ethnic distribution of patients visiting WHRCCs in Udayapur in 2006, it was found that the percentage of Danuwar, Tharu women (Janajati in Terai), and Rai/Magar/Tamang women (Janajati in Hills) visiting the WHRCC comprised 44 percent (Table 21). Dalit like SK/BK/Pariyar and sada women who visited WHRCC comprised 20 percent. This indicates that marginalized and Dalit communities are becoming more aware of their health problems; and have been developing health-seeking behaviour as an impact of WOREC women's health programme.



Participants of women's health training

- Under the umbrella of these resource centres 9 community-based women's health networks (WHNs) in Udayapur are active and one in Siraha. The members of WHNs have undergone training on women's health, management of WHN and treatment of health problems with herbal remedies. Members of the WHNs meet regularly on a quarterly basis. The WHNs have been providing information, education and training on women's health issues at the ward and VDC levels. Moreover, each network has annual action plan and actively involved in sensitizing community people on the issues of women's health, violence and gender-based discrimination. Similarly, a district level network on women's health has been formed from the represent activities of all 9 WHNs in Udayapur. The main purpose of this network is to enhance the coordination among WHNs and strengthen district level advocacy campaign on women's health and rights issues.
- Women's health counselors and the members of WHNs also conducted ward-level and tole-level meetings in their targeted areas. Dissemination of information about women's health networks, impact of violence on women's health, need for sending both son and daughter to school as well as conservation and use of medicinal herbs were the common agenda of such meeting. Participants of the meetings provided with positive feedback in regard to women's health programme and interaction activities.
- Throughout this year, the women health counselors regularly followed up the registered cases (including previous year's as per necessary) in each WHRCC. Altogether 3241 cases in Udayapur and 509 cases in Siraha were followed up (Table 22 & 23). It was found that about 25% and 61% of followed up cases were cured and improving respectively in Udayapur (Table 19). While in Siraha the percentage of cased and improving cases was 20 and 49, respectively (Table 20).

Lessons Learned

- Women's health resource and counselling center (WHRCC) is the most essential space to be created or strengthened to address the issues of women's health at grassroots levels. It is useful for documenting, sharing, preliminary service providing and follow-up of women's health problems, and revealing relationship between women's health problems and socio-economic factors.
- Women's health network is the most useful association of local women's health activists for creating awareness on health seeking behaviour among wider population of women at the grassroots level. It is also useful for advocacy against violence at local level.



Participants of women's health training, Udayapur

Community-Based Prevention of HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS poses a serious threat to human civilization and development. In southeast and south Asia, this is reported to be spreading very fast. The situation is much more alarming in countries like Thailand, India and Myanmar. In Nepal, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs) is also reported to be increasing each year. The National AIDS Control Programme of the HMG, Nepal has reported that 4442 people have already contracted HIV. There is no need to mention that the economically active population groups with fragile defense mechanism cannot accomplish developmental programmes effectively. Thus HIV/AIDS has a direct impact on food security and livelihoods.

In Nepal, the HIV/AIDS is most prevalent among the people indulging in commercial sex business and the people with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Men visiting brothels are the major agents or carriers of HIV. The risk for HIV transmission among the housewives has therefore significantly increased. Obviously, HIV/AIDS is also a gender issue.

It has been widely accepted that one strategy towards effective prevention of HIV/AIDS in Nepal would be to minimize the sexual transmission of the virus. This strategy relies primarily on dissemination of health and HIV/AIDS related information and education among wider population groups to change their sexual behavior. Women's Rehabilitation Centre has been working to prevent HIV/AIDS in rural communities employing this strategy. The concept of community-based HIV/AIDS prevention programme is to integrate HIV/AIDS-related information and education with the development education, community/women's health programme and other activities, which are implemented with the active participation of community members or groups. This model is found cost effective and more productive because the members of community groups or the peer educators conduct it in their mother tongues along with other activities. WOREC emphasizes that STDs/AIDS education should focus not only one ethnicity or community in order to prevent stigmatization with the ethnicity or community.

Accomplishments

- WOREC has been conducting HIV/AIDS education activities targeting the population groups in its working areas. In 2006, the centre conducted STDs/AIDS education programmes in all its targeted districts in an integrated way with the health and development education programmes.
- HIV/AIDS education was given to the students of high schools in the targeted areas in Udayapur, Morang, Sunsari, Dhanusha, and Siraha districts.
- The youth groups, who were provided with different trainings on Traffic in Women and Children and HIV/AIDS, conducted different awareness activity like day's celebration, youth mass meeting, meeting with women and community peoples to create awareness against Traffic in Women and Children and HIV/AIDS.

Lessons Learned

- Integration of HIV/AIDS related information, education and communication (IEC) with other participatory development activities is the cost effective and sustainable option.
- Youth and school students are the best peer-educators at the grassroots level.

Peace and Development

Owing to the prevailing disparity and discriminations in socio-economic and political sphere, armed conflict between the government force and Maoist has been going on in Nepal for the last ten years. Believing that peace, human rights and equity in the access to resources and opportunities are the three essential and interrelated elements of sustainable development and social justice, WOREC has been addressing relevant issues in an integrated way. Besides other integrated programmes, WOREC has also launched Peace and Development Programme in its targeted districts.

Accomplishments

- WOREC has been working with over 5000 youths and thirteen thousand of women in different districts. These groups are actively involved in different developmental activities. From these community-based groups, known as SAHAJ Center counseling centers in Udayapur, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha and Dhanusha. In 2006, altogether 21 (Morang/Sunsari 13, Udayapur 5, Siraha 1 and Dhanusha 2) SAHAJ centers were operational.
- For strengthening the *Sahaj* centers, the counselors were provided with orientation about the peace initiative process and services to be provided by the counseling center. For this, coordination meetings, orientation and workshops were organized at various VDCs of the targeted districts.
- In order to promote peace initiative process at the grassroots level, ten village-level and one district level Civil Society Committees (CSC) were formed and mobilized in Udayapur. WOREC provided orientation on peace-building process to the selected leaders of CSCs. The CSCs organized talks on peace-building process in their respective villages. However, these CSCs are neo functional now.
- Youth Groups (YG) continued organizing street drama, community workshop, and rally to promote grassroots initiative for restoration of peace in Dhanusha, Udayapur and Morang districts.
- In 2006, the centre provided safe-house, health service, food, counseling and legal support to 70 women/girls who was the victims of conflict or violence. Such support was provided at Morang, Udayapur and Dhanusha districts.

Lessons Learned

- Although counselling centres have opened up a safe space for people/women to come and share their problems, it has been a challenge so far for women to speak up and share their problems basically due to fear of retribution. An environment of trust has not quite developed, which is also a result of the armed conflict.
- Field workers have to constantly justify their work in the field to both the parties in conflict. This is because both parties blame NGO workers of supporting their enemies. This constantly disrupts the NGO work, slowing it down due to which expected timely results and outcome has suffered.

Sustainable Resources Management and Livelihoods

Bio-intensive Farming System & 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.

The following factors have been precipitating a deep sense of displacement among the rural communities in this country:

- the socio-economic and political processes of dispossession and exclusion of marginalize farmers as well as concentration of resources in the hands of a few rich people and consequent erosion of the common property rights and privileges;
- loss of indigenous crop varieties and plant genetic resources biodiversity;
- the persistently increasing insecurity of food and productive resources; and
- the increasing economic burdens in acquiring safe chemical inputs.



Bio-Intensive farming system, Baslipur,
Siraha

The success of modern agriculture has often masked significant externalities that affect



Dr Binayak Rajbhandari, Technical Advisor of WOREC, had visited and monitored field activities of BIF programme; and had provided technical feedback.

ecosystem, services and human health, as well as agriculture itself. Bio-intensive farming system relies more on agro-ecological principles and organic approaches to food production. While any farmer or farming system with access to sufficient inputs, knowledge and skills can produce large amount of food, over whelming majority of the farmers in Nepal are not in such a position. The central issue WOREC is addressing is to what extent farmers can improve food production with cheap, low cost, locally available 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.

Guided by this concept, WOREC has been trying to translate the sustainable livelihoods strategy into practice by animating, empowering and mobilizing the local farming community. WOREC has been implementing this programme in Udayapur and Siraha districts in cooperation with ICCO, Holland and MISEREOR, Germany. Major activities of this programme included:

- Capacity building of local farmers
- Farmer's group mobilization
- Establishment and management of Model Demonstration Farms and farmer's Field Schools
- Technical assistance to the selected farmers
- Support to community groups and progressive framers.

Accomplishments

- Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN), a District level farmers network was engaged to protect the farmer's rights and promote sustainable agriculture.
- Farmers of Udayapur district have been involved in natural resource management (NRM) activities as well. In different locations like Triyuga Municipality and Rauta, Trieni, Jogidaha and Hadiya VDCs they have started to conserve many valuable medicinal plants in the community forestry. So, 37 local farmers of Hadiya and Rauta VDCs were involved in the training entitled agroforestry and herbal cultivation. Uses of these herbal in curing different health problems have already shown significant results.
- International environment and biodiversity days were celebrated by organizing interaction programmes in Triveni and Bhalayadanda VDCs of Udayapur district. In the

interaction, farmers analyzed the possible reasons of environment pollution and biodiversity degradation. Indiscriminate use of pesticides and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers were highlighted as the major reasons.

- In order to promote the organic farming system and reward the best farmers, a district level agriculture fair was organized by Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) at Deuri of Triyuga Municipality. Similarly, farmers groups at Saune and Hadiya VDCs had also organized the fair. In the fair more than 60 percent prizes were won by the farmers adopting BIF system.
- Bif farmers of Udayapur and Siraha continued preparing compost and botanical pesticides by using locally available resources to reduce reliance on external chemical inputs and environmental degradation and health.
- Farmer's Scholars in Udayapur, (Bhalayananda, Rauta, Jogidaha, Hadiya and Beltar VDCs) have started the Farmers Field School (FFS) in their model demonstration farms (MDF). Classes are run in more practical way so that local farmers are learning the techniques easily and more effectively. The classes were conducted in off-season farming, nursery rising, true potato seed cultivation.
- Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods for more than 80 percent of Nepali people. So it can be said that farmers' right is the human right. To make the local farmers aware about their rights, an interaction was organized in the leadership of farmers group at Jogidaha, Hadiya and Beltar VDCs. Large number of local farmers participated in this interaction.
- Dr Binayak Rajbhandari, Technical Advisor of WOREC, had visited and monitored field activities of BIF programme; and had provided technical feedback.
- WOREC in cooperation with HICAST had organised veterinary camp in Triyuga municipality, Udayapur and Bastipur vdc, Siraha. Hundreds of households benefited from that service.



Lessons Learned

- Local farmers are encouraged to adopt organic agriculture (BIFS) due to its positive impacts on soil fertility, human health and environment.
- Farmer's scholars are learning to formulate effective combination of botanicals for integrated pest management. It shows that local farmers are capable of addressing the issues of ecological degradation and livelihoods, if provided with useful and effective options with necessary support.



Mushroom grown by local entrepreneur, Udayapur

Micro-Enterprise Promotion and Livelihoods

The micro-enterprise development is the key factor that needs immediate attention for sustainable livelihoods through optimum utilization of the existing local natural resources, human resource, and eco-friendly traditional technology and experience. Such activities include appropriate technical skill training and marketing management. WOREC has been implementing micro-enterprise development projects in Udayapur districts for the last ten years. Recently, the centre has started such activity in Dhanusha and Siraha districts as well. Knitting, tailoring, *Dhaka* cloth weaving, herbal garden management, production of medicinal herbs, etc. are the activities promoted by WOREC as micro-enterprise for resources poor households.

Accomplishments

- Tailoring and knitting training were given to 73 girls in Udayapur and Siraha. Some of those girls have started their own enterprise.
- The community groups and CBOs in the targeted areas of WOREC have continued their saving and credit schemes.
- Srijanshil women group has successfully continued its micro-enterprises making use of this fund herbal medicinal plantation. The area covers 2.5 hectare. The garden has more than 30 species of medicinal plants. The group producing medicinal herbs are generating some income for the group.
- Mushroom cultivation and marketing was promoted as a potential micro-enterprise in Gaighat of Triyuga Municipality.

Lessons Learned

- Small enterprises like knitting and tailoring have been facing challenge due to globalization of market economy as they can not compete with the cheap and better readymade goods. Obviously, other enterprises with better income generation options should be sought for economic empowerment and livelihoods of the marginalized population groups in rural areas.



Children wearing the sweaters produces by Worec, Udayapur



collection of medicinal herbs, Udayapur

Research, Publication and Documentation

Research

Programme-based research

In 2006, WOREC accomplished programme-based research on the following topics:

1. Research on rape in Morang/ Sunsari District Nepal by Madhusudan Subedi. (Report is in the process of publication)
2. Violence against Women in Nepal: A complex and Invisible Reality by Retika Rajbhandari.
3. Base line survey within five VDCs in Dang District Nepal by Min B. Basnet, (Report is in the process of publication)
4. Longitudinal study of ANC/PNC service receiver through community health clinic Rajabas Udayapur by Min Basnet, (Report is in the process of publication)
5. Status of food security in marginalized community at Udayapur district, Nepal by Sushil Thapa, (Report is in the process of publication)
6. Situation analysis of ECDCs programme in Udayapur district by Pimpa Chemjong, (Report is in the process of publication)

Thesis research

For the last three 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 2006, two students of B Sc (Honours) Agriculture had done such research work in Udayapur. The topics of those thesis researches were as follows:

- * Impact Assessment of Information System in Vegetable Production : A Comparative Study Between Bio-intensive Farming System & Subsistence Farming System by Amar Bhandari
- * Bio-Intensive Farming System: Role of Intensive Vegetable Production in Sustainable Livelihoods, by Shova Shrestha

Publication

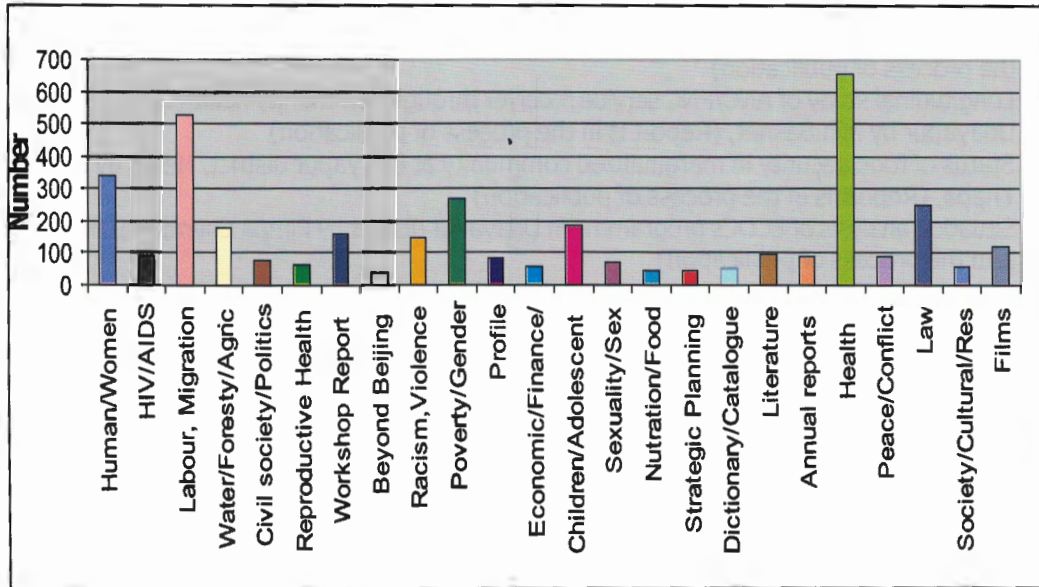
With an broader aim of facilitating grassroots people, particularly the marginalized groups, WOREC has been developing various IEC materials on the issues of human trafficking, violence, women's health, human rights, sustainable livelihoods and bio-intensive farming systems. The centre has been publishing and widely circulating magazines, newsletters, books, reports, pumplets, posters and leaflets. List of publications of WOREC in 2006 is presented in table 24.



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. (Chart 4).

Chart 4 : List and number of documents available at WOREC Documentation Centre, Kathmandu



Partner Organizations and Financial Statement

Partner Organizations

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 (Table 25).

Financial Statement

Audited financial statement of the Fiscal Year 2005/06 is presented below. In the fiscal year 2005/06, WOREC spent NRs 36,546,189.24 for implementing various programmes in its targeted districts and VDCs. Audited Financial Expenditure of WOREC in the FY 2005/2006 is presented in table 26.

ANNEX

Table 1. Targeted districts and municipalities/VDCs

Development Region	Districts	Municipalities/VDCs
Eastern	Morang	Letang, Uurlabari, Sanischare, Rajghat, Pathari, Aamgachi, Rangeli, Dainiya, Buddhanagar, Bhatigach, Sijuwa, Jhurkiya, Mahadeva, Kadmaha, Nocha, Dadarbairiya, Sorabhag, Sisbani Jahada, Majhare, Pokhariya, Darbesha, Takuwa, Amahi Bariyat i, Govindapur, Hasandaha, Amardaha, Babiabirta, Bardanga, Itahara
Eastern	Sunsari	Jhumka, Amahibela, Ramganj, Dewanganj, Chhittaha, Purba Kushaha, Chimdi, Rajgung Sinwari, Gautampur, Jalpur, Satterjhora, Madheharsahi, Bhaluwa, Babiya, Waurabani, tanmuna, Simariya and Hariganga
Eastern	Udayapur	Triyuga Municipality, Rauta, Jogidaha, Jalpa -Chilaune, Triveni, Bhalayadanda, Saune, Khanbu, Handiya, Risku, Katari, Panchawati, Sundarpur, Beltar,
Eastern	Siraha	Govindpur, Padariya, Bastipur
Central	Dhanusha	Labtoli, God ar, Yagyabhumi, Dhalkebar, Bharatpur, Naktajhis, Hariharpur, Puspapur, Mahendranagar, Dhanushadham, Bengadar, Shantipur, Bateshwar, Laxminiwas, Tulsi, Umapremipur, Barmajiya Digambarpur, Ramdaiyabhawadi
Western	Mustang	Lete, Kobang, Kunjo
Mid- Western	Dang	Tarigaun, Urahari, Manpur, Hikuli, Sh reegaun,

Table 2. List of staff stationed at different districts, 2006

District	M	F	Total
KTM	9	15	24
Chhahari	2	7	9
UDP	13	28	41
Morang/Sunsari	13	23	36
Siraha	8	11	19
JNK	5	11	16
Dang	1	17	18
Total	51	112	163

Table 3. WOREC's programme coverage in targeted districts

S.N.	Districts	No of VDCs	No of Municipality
1	Morang	29	1
2	Sunsari	18	2
3	Udayapur	13	1
4	Siraha	3	1
5	Dhanusha	19	1
6	Mustang	3	-
7	Rupandehi	5	-
8	Dang	5	
9	Kathmandu		1
Total		73	6

Table 4. Literacy rate in targeted districts

S.N.	Districts	Literacy %
1	Morang	56.7
2	Sunsari	56.7
3	Udayapur	53.3
4	Siraha	40.3
5	Dhanusha	48.4
6	Mustang	51.8
7	Rupandehi	66.0

Table 5. Number of VDCs/municipality, household and population in the targeted districts

Districts	VDC/ Municipality	House number	Women	Men	Total
Morang	29	66,718	171,692	167,706	339,398
Sunsari	18	17,066	43,633	49,756	83,389
Udayapur	3	3,240	9,040	9,116	18,156
Siraha	13+1	28,491	77,187	76,819	154,006
Dhanusha	15	20,694	56,416	58,808	115,224
Mustang	3	581	1,115	1,538	2,53
Rupandehi	5	13,858	37,517	35,548	73,065
	81+1	150,648	396600	399,291	795,891

Table 6. Types and number of CGs in all targeted districts, 2006

District	Women group (WG)	Youth group (YG)	Child group (CG)	Dalit Group* (DG)	Farmer's Group (FG)	Total	Percentage
Morang	248	89	NF	NF	NF	337	25
Sunsari	116	8	NF	NF	NF	124	9
Udayapur	226	121	75	30	18	470	35
Dhanusha	103	152	1	NF	NF	256	19
Siraha	34	14	12	26	4	90	8
Dang	25	6	NF	NF	NF	31	2
Mustang	17	7	7	NF	NF	31	2
Total	769	397	95	56	22	1339	100

NF= not formed

Table 7. Types and number of federations in all targeted districts, 2006

District	Women DDC fed.	Women VDC fed.	Youth DDC fed.	Youth VDC fed.	WHN	Farmer's DDC fed.	Total
Morang	1	29	-	10	-	-	40
Sunsari	1	13	-	2	-	-	16
Udayapur	1	10	1	10	9	1	32
Dhanusha	-	10	-	19	-	-	29
Siraha	-	3	-	-	1	-	4
Total	3	65	1	41	10	1	121

fed. - Federation

Table 8. Number of members of various community groups functioning in the targeted districts, 2006

District	Women group	Youth group	Child group	Dalit group	Farmer's group	Total
Morang	3761	1225	NF	NF	NF	4925
Sunsari	2964	103	NF	NF	NF	3127
Udayapur	3529	1615	1131	336	213	5150
Dhanusha	1674	2123	17	NF	NF	3699
Siraha	651	198	221	343	56	1338
Dang	386	95	NF	NF	NF	NF
Mustang	401	208	99	NF	NF	708
Total	13355	5449	1486	343	269	18947
Percent	63	26	7	3	1	100

NF= not formed

Table 9. List of the training/orientation conducted on various topics with location and number of the participants, 2006**Udayapur**

S. N	Training	Number of participants
1	Advocacy (3-day)	21
2	Leadership development and team building (4-day)	21
3	Proposal and report writing (5-day)	19
4	Organization management and account management (3-day)	12
5	Strategy planning (4-day)	29
6	Mediation & law (2-day)	21
7	Programme management & monitoring (7-day)	24
8	Prevention of human trafficking (3-day)	35
9	Facilitation & skill development (3-day)	20
10	Tailoring (3-month)	21
11	Knitting (3-month)	22
12	Leadership development for CGs (4-day) (7 locations)	169
13	Conflict management (4-day) (3 locations)	83
14	Animation and team building (7-day) (7 locations)	115
15	Peace and development for youth (5-day)	40
16	HR, peace building and conflict transformation to youth (3-day)	33
17	Adolescent reproductive health (3-day) (2 locations)	58
18	Refresher on psycho-social counseling (5-day)	13
19	Electrician's training (3-month)	21
20	Anchoring training (3-day)	9
21	Child rights (5-day)	31
22	Group management and leadership development (3-day)	74
23	Wall paper publication skill (3-day)	35
24	ECDC management for management committees (3-day) (three locations)	72
25	ECDC management and monitoring (3-day)	23
26	ECDC management for teachers (5-day)	28
27	Refresher training to ECDC Assistants (5-day)	25
28	Nutrition training to Nutrition Workers (5-day)	14
29	Empowerment of marginalized groups (5-day)	14
30	Inclusion of dalit in restructuring of the state (5-day)	14
31	Safe motherhood (3-day)	15
32	Animation to marginalized community (5-day) (7 locations)	233
33	Institutional development to the marginalized community (3-day)	14
34	Safe motherhood training to Dagrins (Sada traditional healers) (3-day)	12
35	MDF-BIF management training (7-day)	21
36	IPM (7-day) (2 locations)	44
37	Vegetable production and preparation of botanical pesticide (7-day) (2 locations)	54

38	Farmer's Field School management (TOT) (7-day)
39	Poultry farming (5-day)
40	Bio-intensive farming and farm management (7-day) (2 locations)
41	Agro-forestry and cultivation of medicinal plants (7-day) (2 locations)
42	Fishery (5-day)
43	Advocacy for farmer's rights (5-day)
44	Refresher training to the ward level community mediation committee (3-day) (2 locations)
45	Mediation training to Paralegal Social Mobilizers (5-day)
46	WHRCC management training (5-day)
47	Refresher health training to Traditional Healers (5-day) (3 locations)
48	Reproductive Health training to Adolescent groups (5-day) (2 locations)
49	Reproductive Health training to men (5-day)
50	Refresher training on women health (5-day)
Total	

Morang

S. N	Training	Number of participants
1	Gender, reproductive health & sexual rights (5-day) (twice)	55
2	Gender, reproductive health and rights through CBOs (2-day) (313 locations)	9000
3	Leadership development (3-day) (11 locations)	290
4	Proposal writing (5-day)	20
5	Account management (3-day) (twice)	43
6	Strategy planning (4-day) (3 locations)	91
7	Law (2-day) (15 places)	447
8	Peace & development (10-day)	25
9	Peace & development (5-day) (2 times)	60
10	Legal literacy (3-day) (6 places)	196
11	Advocacy against trafficking (5-day) (two times)	50
12	Advocacy on HR (5-day)	26
13	Orientation on safe migration through CBOs (1-day) (302 locations)	7550
14	Orientation on safe migration to youth (1-day) (44 locations)	1320
15	Conceptual clarity of human trafficking for VDC Task Force (2-day) (12 locations)	390
16	Conceptual clarity of human trafficking for teachers (5-day) (2 locations)	50
17	Psycho-social counseling (10-day)	26
Total		19639

Siraha

S.N	Training	Number of participants
1	Animation & leadership development (3-day) (7 locations)	183
2	Skill development (tailoring) (3-month)	30
3	IEC development & child care centre management (3-day)	9
4	Conflict management facilitation (5-day)	9
5	Training/orientation on Women health (5-day) (2 locations)	55
6	Orientation on BIF to FGs (3-day) (3 locations)	83
7	Orientation on ECDC (1-day)	8
8	Refresher training on ECDC to teachers/assistants (3-day)	8
9	Orientation on nutrition to nutrition worker (1-day) (4 locations)	115
10	Legal training (2-day) (3 locations)	59
11	Orientation on BIF : vegetable production, compost making , management of MDF (1-day) (8 locations)	97
12	Orientation on BIF: pig and goat farming (1-day) (2 locations)	19
13	Refresher training on Animation and leadership development (3-day)	26
14	Group management (2-day) (2 locations)	41
15	Institutional development (3-day)	26
16	Staging street drama (5-day)	14
17	Orientation on Dalit rights and inclusion in C onstituent Assembly (1-day)	21
18	Orientation on Legal literacy (2-day) (4 locations)	84
19	Orientation on gender, adolescent reproductive health and HIV/AIDS (1-day)	49
Total		936

Dhanusha

S.N	Training	Number of participants
1	Safe migration (7-day)	9
2	Peace & development (10 -day)	24
3	Documentation skill training (3-day)	10
4	Conceptual clarity on safe housing (10-day)	20
5	Advocacy (3-day)	25
6	Child health training (2-day)	15
7	Training on conceptual clarity of human trafficking (3-day)	25
8	Orientation on group management (1-day) (5 locations)	108
9	Peer education on HIV/AIDS (2-day) (2 locations)	45
10	Leadership and institutional development (4-day)	25
11	Institutional development (4-day)	25
12	Gender and trafficking to volunteers (2-day)	9
13	Bi-cycle repair training (45-day)	10
Total		350

Dang

S.N	Training	# of participants
1	Orientation on ECD programme to parents (1-day) (2 locations)	44
2	Early childhood development training to teachers/assistants (3-day)	11
3	Orientation on group management (1-day) (4 locations)	68
4	Orientation on adolescent reproductive health (1-day) (4 locations)	54
5	Orientation on ECDC management to 8 WGs (1-day)	80
Total		257

Total number of beneficiaries of training and orientations = 23,069

Table 10. Types of health problems among the visitors of Chhahari clinic by age group, Kathmandu, 2006

SN	Types of health problems	Age groups of visitors (year)			Total
		<19	20-36	> 35	
1	White discharge & lower abdominal pain	24	80	1	108
2	ANC /Pregnancy checkup	27	38	0	65
3	Lower abdominal pain & over bleeding	14	52	2	68
4	Urinary & Reproductive Tract infection, Unspecific Vaginitis	6	13	0	19
5	Menstrual disordered	6	4	0	10
6	Cutting by sharp weapons	7	22	0	29
7	Headache/gastritis	2	2	0	4
8	Uterus prolapse	1	5	0	6
9	Miscellaneous	9	18	8	107
Total		96	234	11	416

Table 11. Distribution of children enrolled in early childhood development centers by sex Udayapur, Siraha and Dang districts, 2006**Udayapur**

S.No	Name of ECDC	Location	# girls	# boys	Total
1	Baireni	Triyuga Municipality 15	21	27	48
2	Mathane Tole	Triyuga Municipality 16	17	15	32
3	Chakalghat	Triyuga Municipality 12	17	14	31
4	Kobai	Triyuga Municipality 12	18	16	34
5	Gairun	Triyuga Municipality 17	23	24	47
6	Utraitole	Triyuga Municipality 14	21	19	40
7	Dhwanse	Bhalayadanda 9	23	21	44
8	Naretar	Bhalayadanda 1	19	29	48
9	Kolbote	Rauta 9	16	15	31
10	Rauta Rajabas	Rauta 9	16	17	33
11	Puware	Rauta 5	21	17	33
12	Dumrithumka	Rauta 5	14	18	32
13	Dhaplang	Saune 3	15	14	29
14	Jante	Jalpa 1	9	22	31
15	Gijantar	Khanbu	19	10	29
16	Sagarmatha	Triweni 6	24	18	42
17	Janashakti	Triveni 8	18	18	36
18	Sibalaya	Jogidaha 1	18	22	40
19	Dinabhadri	Jogidaha 2	13	17	30
20	Shiba Baba	Jogidaha 5	19	25	44
21	Bhima	Hadiya	16	24	40
22	Murkuchi	Murkuchi	14	15	29
Total			391	417	808

Siraha

S.No	Name of ECDC	Location	# girls	# boys	Total
1	Sahalesh Dinabhadri	Bastipur- 9	24	19	43
2	Phaulbari	Padariya- 8, Bhatiyatol	17	24	41
3	Gramin	Govindapur-3, Gramin	22	30	52
4	Shiba	Govindapur-5, Manikdaha	32	23	55
Total			95	96	191

Dang

S.No	Name of ECDC	Location	# girls	# boys	Total
1	Paddha (Sano)	Tarigaon, Paddha 4	10	20	30
2	Paddha (Thulo)	Tarigaon, Paddha 4	14	19	33
3	Golauri	Tarigaon, Golauri 8	21	17	38
4	Lalmatiya	Tarigaon, La Imatiya 4	9	17	26
5	Kwangi	Urahari, Kwangi 4	12	18	29
Total			66	90	156

Table 12. Distribution of the children at ECDC by Ethnicity, Udayapur, Siraha and Dang 2006

S.No	Caste	Udayapur (%)	Siraha (%)	Dang (%)
1	Janjati (Magar/ Rai/ Tamang/ Danuwar/ Tharu)	63	35	80
3	Dalit (B.K/SK/Pariyar/ Sada/Mushahar)	22	65	2
2	Brahman/Chhetri	15	0	18
Total		100	100	100

Table 13. Number of children enrolled in local school for formal education, Udayapur, 2006

S.N.	District	Number of ECDC	Number of children enrolled in school		
			Boy	Girl	Total
1.	Udayapur	22	135	121	256
2.	Siraha	4	55	67	122
3.	Dang	5	41	45	86
Total		31	231	233	464

Table 14. Distribution of the patients by diseases, WOREC Clinic, Rajabas, Udayapur, 2006

S. N.	Health Problems	No. of Beneficiaries	%
1.	Abdominal Pain	50	2
2.	Gastritis/ abdominal pain	95	4
3.	Diarrhea/ Dysentery	102	4
4.	Tuberculosis/ Chronic Bronchitis	40	2
5.	Skin diseases	845	36
6.	Anemia	31	1
7.	Eye problem	37	2
8.	Ear Problem	53	2
9.	Wound / injury /burns /bites	98	4
10.	Worms	60	3
11.	Reproductive Tract infection	351	14
12.	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	128	5
13.	Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	13	1
14.	Pyrexia of unknown origin	55	2
15.	Hypertension	10	0
16.	Toothache and other oral complaints	18	1
17.	Arthritis, Rheumatism and Gout	25	1
18.	Hemorrhage : Ante partum	22	1
19.	Typhoid	19	1
20.	Other	324	14
Total		2376	100

Table 15. Number of children and women benefited from immunization services, Udayapur, 2006

S.N.	Types of vaccine	# beneficiaries	%
1.	DPT/ Polio	1269	56
2.	TT	610	27
3.	Measles	187	8
4.	BCG	190	9
Total		2253	100

Table 16. The locations and number of women's health resource counseling centres, 2006

District	Municipality / VDCs	# WHRCs
Udayapur	Triyuga Municipality (Jhilketole, Chuhade), and VDCs: Rauta (Murkuchi, Kamidanda), Jogidaha, Partaha, Handiya, Triveni, Khanbu, Saune, Bhalaya danda. Jalpa, Beltar	12
Siraha	Bastipur	1
Dang	Tarigaun	1

Table 17. Distribution of the women visiting WHRCCs by health problems, Udayapur, 2006

Health Problem	Locations of WHRCCs												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Lower abdominal pain	45	86	52	20	23	39	42	15	21	34	12	36	425
Menstrual disorder	11	31	20	20	18	35	36	16	16	21	12	31	267
White discharge	34	52	43	49	22	39	50	46	43	30	9	36	453
Wound in uterus	35	34	38	18	15	27	25	10	22	20	9	24	277
Weariness	5	9	4	0	3	12	7	1	2	5	3	3	54
Upper abdominal pain	11	17	19	18	8	15	26	1	17	10	11	13	166
Low appetite	10	20	13	3	4	7	5	2	0	2	2	5	73
Vaginal itching	5	32	11	7	7	10	11	7	13	22	4	12	141
Pain with swollen body	7	10	5	0	4	2	2	0	0	8	3	2	43
Swollen vagina	1	20	11	4	5	3	23	3	0	5	0	4	79
Prolapsed Uterus	53	79	85	75	65	76	115	69	67	53	24	51	812
Feeling dizzy	3	1	0	1	5	2	7	1	2	11	7	4	44
Burning urination	6	15	11	6	7	13	14	2	5	10	5	6	100
Gastritis	3	3	1	1	0	4	2	4	2	15	0	4	39
Burning body	9	12	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	1	3	37
Ring	2	13	10	7	4	11	5	0	3	3	1	3	62
Infertility	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	7
Pregnant	10	23	10	12	7	14	6	4	14	15	20	14	149
Others	28	24	9	0	27	1	41	2	21	8	1	4	166
TOTAL	281	481	348	241	224	311	419	184	250	276	124	255	3394

Note: Locations of WHRCCs: 1- Jhilketole, 2 – Murkuchi, 3 – Chuhade, 4 – Jogidaha, 5 – Partaha, 6 – Handiya, 7 – Triveni, 8 – Khanbu, 9 – Saune, 10 – Bhalaya danda. 11-Jalpa, 12-Beltar

Table 18. Distribution of the women of various age groups visiting WHRCCs by Health Problems, Siraha, 2006

Health problems	Age group (year)				Total
	< 19	20-36	37-50	>51	
White discharge/ Vaginal itching	12	82	53	12	159
Wound in uterus	9	46	25	4	84
Feeling dizzy	1	10	14	0	25
Menstrual disorder	11	21	6	0	38
Wound	1	3	3	1	8
Joint pain	0	5	11	1	17
Gastritis	1	3	2	1	7
Anemia	2	1	2	0	5
Pregnancy	0	1	1	0	2
Infertility	0	4	3	0	7
Prolapsed Uterus	6	57	67	33	163
TOTAL	43	233	187	52	515

Table 19. Distribution of case registered in various WHRCCs by age group Udayapur, 2006

Age group (year)	Total	Percentage (%)
12-19	685	20
20-36	1454	43
37-50	1030	30
> 51	225	7
Total	3394	100

Table 20. Distribution of beneficiaries of the WHRCCs by economic condition, Udayapur, 2006

Economic condition	Location of WHRCCs												Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
High	37	85	39	49	45	81	50	28	22	39	15	38	528
Middle	123	98	87	95	97	135	112	98	93	80	74	127	1219
Low	185	97	184	213	83	154	187	89	102	140	68	145	1647
Total	345	280	310	357	225	370	349	215	217	259	157	310	3394

Note: WHRCCs: 1- Jhilketole, 2 – Murkuchi, 3 – Chuhade, 4 – Jogidaha, 5 – Laxmipur, 6 – Handiya, 7 – Triveni, 8 – Khanbu, 9 – Saune, 10 – Bhalaya danda. 11-Jalpa, 12-Beltar (New)

Table 21 Distribution of patients visiting the WHRCCs by ethnicity/ caste, 2006

S.N.	Ethnicity/ caste	No of patients	Percentage
1.	Brahmin/Chhetri	1025	30
2	Janjati	1495	44
3	Dalit	670	20
4	Others	204	6
Total		3394	100

Ethnicity/ caste: 1- Brahmin/Chhetri; 2- Janjati; 3- Dalit; 4- others

Table 22: Distribution of patients followed up by their status, Udayapur, 2006

Location	Total # of patients followed up	Cured cases	Improving cases	Improvement not remarkable	Discontinue of medicine
Jhilke-tole	122	20	77	20	5
Murkuchi/Rauta	320	97	180	30	13
Hadiya	416	134	189	49	44
Jogidaha	270	37	188	24	21
Partaha	58	7	42	9	0
Chuhade	122	20	57	37	8
Khanbu	404	13	287	68	36
Triveni	302	49	218	14	21
Bhalayadanda	187	38	120	21	8
Jalpa	258	12	201	30	15
Beltar	168	6	96	54	12
Saune	614	67	308	98	141
Total	3241	500	1963	454	324
Percentage	100	15	61	14	100

Table 23: Distribution of patients followed up by their status, Siraha, 2006

S.N.	Status	Number of patients	Percent
1	Cured cases	104	20
2	Improving cases	248	49
3	Improvement not remarkable	93	18
4	Discontinue of medicine	64	13
Total follow up		509	100

Table 24. WOREC's publication list 2006

S.N	Publications
1	Cheli ko Byatha (Quarterly magazine against violence & trafficking in women)
2	Batika (Quarterly newsletter in Nepali)
3	Sayapatri (Quarterly newsletter about women's health)
4	Insight (six -monthly magazine against violence & trafficking in women in English)
5	WOREC Newsletter (six -monthly Newsletter in English)
6	Athot -2
7	Brouchers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WOREC yak parichaya (In Nepali) • Mahila mathi ko Hinsa birudha ko Abhiyan kina ? (In Nepali) • Arthik, Samajik ra Sanskritik Abhiyan ko lagi Restriya Abhiyan (In Nepali) • Mahila manab rachak haru ko Restriya Abhiyan (In Nepali) • Adhikarmukhi soch-yak janakari (In Nepali)
8	Violence Against Women in Nepal : A Complex and Invisible Reality
9	WHRD 1 st Workshop <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction on WHRD (In Nepali) 2. Booklet : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahila manab Adhikar Rachak haruko Rastrya • Mahila manab Adhikar Rachartha samchipta Nirdesika Mahila manab Adhikar Rachakharuko Rastrya Abhiyan • Violence Against Women Campaign of WOREC
10	WHRD 2 nd Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahila manab Adhikar Rachak haruko 2nd Restriya paramarsa ghosthi
11	WOREC Diary
12	Bakhara palan samchipta Nirdesika
13	Aarthik, Samajik ra Sanskritik Abhayan ko lagi Restriya janakariharu ko Sangalo (In Nepali)
14	Mahila Manab Adhikar Rachak haruko Rastrya Abhiyan janakariharu ko sangalo (In Nepali)
15	Mahila hinsa birudha ko Abhayan - Janakariharu ko sangalo (In Nepali)
16	Mahila bada patra (In Nepali)
17	Poster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samabesi loktantraka lagi aarthapura mahila sahabhagitako Sambidhan Sabha
18	WOREC Diary 2006
19	Hand bills on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against women • WHRDs • Safe migration

Table 25. Programmes of WOREC and partner organizations

WOMEN'S REHABILITATION CENTRE

Gaurighat, Kathmandu

Income and Expenditure Account

For the period of 16 July 2005 to 16 July, 2006

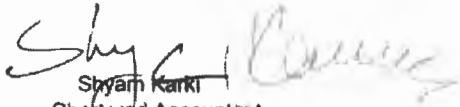
S.No.	Particulars	Schedule	As at July 16,2006	As at July 15,2005
A Income				
	Fund Received	5	43,115,285 54	26,452 781 83
	Income from Internal Sources	6	5,858,931 00	3,205 089 5
	Bank interest		73,487.90	30,444 06
	Exchange gain		495,364 48	-
	Other income		328,143.00	
	Contribution of Staffs		82 073 00	146,878.00
Total Income (A)			49,953,284.92	29,835,193.40
B. Fund Utilisation				
Programme Expenses				
	Expenses of Ford Foundation	7	3,079,787 50	2,542,679 00
	Expenses of AEI(ECDC) Dang and Siraha	8	867,022 00	234,981 00
	Expenses of AEI(ECDC) Udayapur	9	2,260 186 00	1,921,040 00
	Expenses of MISEREOR(CESD)	10	1,256 146 50	1,374,335 00
	Expenses of MISEREOR(A Peace Initiative)	11	5,079,272 27	2,257,133 00
	Expenses of UNDP(R)	12	1,218 095 00	775,232 00
	Expenses of T Asia Foundation (TAF)	13	733,882 00	2,682,730 00
	Expenses of PLAN Nepal	14	4,552 574 00	3,501 701 00
	Expenses of ICCO(community development)	15	4,703 490 00	4,961 364 00
	Expenses of ICCO(Drop-in centre)	16	2,201 389 00	530,365 00
	Expenses of AEI(Mustang)	17	712 387 00	558,030 00
	Expenses of Community-based organizations	18	2,531,557 00	1,231,806 00
	Expenses of WPF			2,665,402 80
Head Office Expenses				
	Administration Expenses	19	5 632,598 00	4 830,526 04
	Audit Fee		30,000 00	30 000 00
	Depreciation	1	1 705,802 97	1 03,7 85
Total Expenses (B)			36,564,189.24	31 135,104.69
Excess of Income over Expenditure (A-B)			13,389,095.68	(1,299,911.29)

Note: Schedule 1 to 19 and Notes to accounts are integral parts of this Financial Statement

As per report of even date


Unnati Pradhan
Admin-Finance Director


Parbati Basnet
Executive Director


Shyam Karki
Chartered Accountant


Jyoti Boudel
Treasurer


Baburam Gautam
Board Secretary

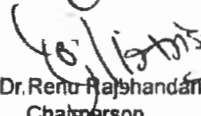

Dr. Renu Rajshandan
Chairperson

Table 26. Audited financial expenditure of WOREC in the FY 2005/2006

WOMEN'S REHABILITATION CENTRE
Gaurighat, Kathmandu
Balance Sheet
As at 16th July, 2006

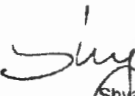
	Schedule	As at July 16, 2006 (Nrs.)	As at July 15, 2005 (Nrs.)
CAPITAL & LIABILITIES			
Capital & Reserves			
Reserve & Surplus			
Up to Last Year		14 842 225.41	16 070.00
During year		13 389,095.68	1 299.11
Tax arrears adjusted			183,000.50
TOTAL		28,231,321.09	14,842,225.41
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets			
Gross Block	1	17 538,622.46	15 000.00
Less Depreciation		(1 705,802.97)	(1,000.00)
Net Block		15,832,819.49	13,979,249.46
Investments			
Current Assets, Loans & Advances			
Cash & Bank Balance	2	13,967,928.18	6 421 833.08
Advances	3	663,385.00	489 202.00
Deposit NTC		20,000.00	20 000.00
Total		14,651,313.18	6,931,035.08
Less: Current Liabilities & Provision			
Payables	4	2 222 811.58	1,482.43
Audit Fee Payables		30,000.00	30 000.00
Grant Refundables			4,555,415.54
Net Current Assets		12,398,501.60	862,975.95
TOTAL		28,231,321.09	14,842,225.41

Note: Schedule 1 to 19 and Notes to account are integral parts of this Financial Statement.

As per report of even date

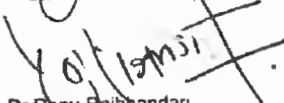

Unnati Pradhan
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Dr Renu Rajbhandari
Chairperson



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