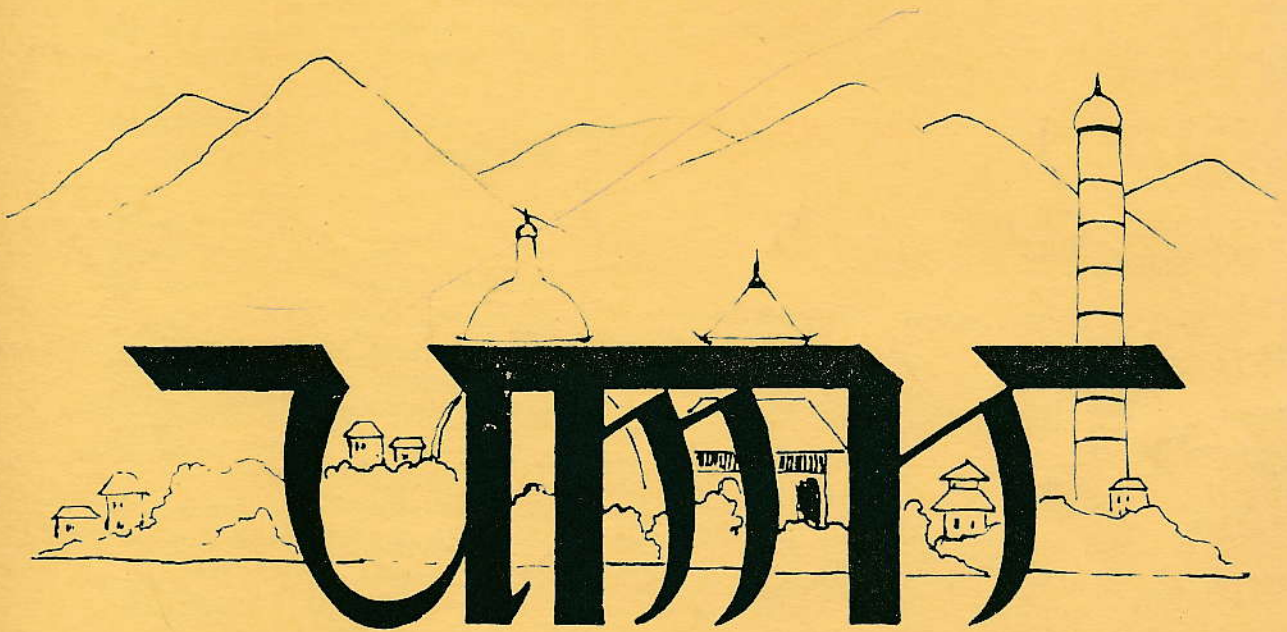


ANNUAL REPORT

of

THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL



*to His Majesty's*

*Government of Nepal*

*July 1988*

*July 1989*

ANNUAL REPORT TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL 1988/1989

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ANNUAL REPORT TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED MISSION TO NEPAL

JULY 1988 - JULY 1989

1. THE UMN IN NEPAL

This report is submitted with sincere thanks to His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMGN) for enabling the United Mission to Nepal (UMN) to continue its development work in Nepal. UMN has now completed 35 years as an organisation in Nepal and has been involved in various projects and programmes over these years. UMN seeks a continuation of that relationship at all levels in the Government Structures in accordance with the terms of the General Agreement under which the UMN works in Nepal.

a) Special Occasions

The Karnali Technical School was honoured with a visit in February 1989 by their Majesties King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishawarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah. On April 18, 1989 His Majesty the King presented the principal of Gandaki Boarding School, Dr David Bambach with the decoration Prabal Gorkha Dakshina Bahu in recognition of the achievements of the School.

Butwal Technical Institute (BTI) celebrated its 25th anniversary on January 20, 1989. Present for the occasion were the Honorable Minister of Education and Culture, and Assistant Minister of Industry. There was a splendid display of work being done through BTI and Development & Consulting Services.

On February 13, 1989 the Andhi Khola Irrigation Programme at Galyang was inaugurated by the Honorable Minister of Water Resources who showed a great interest in both irrigation and all aspects of the hydro project. Since his visit all tunnels and the drop shaft were joined, the intake dam completed and the final stages are now under construction.

b) Agreements

This year has completed the fourth year of the five-year General Agreement signed between HMGN and the UMN. We are thankful for the following separate agreements signed with the concerned Ministries and Departments of HMGN during the year: "Institute of Technology and Industrial Development" (ITID) Butwal in July 1988, "Andhikhola Irrigation Programme" in September 1988, "Surkhet Project for Income Generation and the Development of Cottage Industries" in November 1988 and finally "Jhimruk Hydro Electric and Rural Electrification Project" in February 1989. As well as having started the process of renewing our General Agreement, we have also continued the negotiations for other agreements to enable the fullest cooperation between us as well as seeking the best interests and the welfare of the people of Nepal whom we serve.

c) Headquarters

This is conveniently situated in Thapathali and seeks to coordinate the entire work of the UMN. It is from here that requests go out to 20 countries for suitable professionals to serve in Nepal, and requests for funds for the many development and training activities. In addition, Headquarters provide wide-ranging support services to UMN projects within Nepal, including a five-month language & orientation course for helpful adaptation to Nepal of all new long-term workers; a Missionwide Support section with a variety of activities to assist the projects; tutorial assistance for children of school age enabling parents to continue their activities; a small team of professional consultants situated in Pokhara, Rural Development Centre, to assist rural development project workers.

d) Personnel

Throughout the year of this report about 260 project and administrative posts have been filled by UMN expatriates. All serve as volunteers. It has been significant that this year, we have farewelled nine colleagues, whose early days of service in Asia reached back to the early 1950s and even the 1940s. Such long experience is a loss and hard to replace. These expatriate people work alongside between 2,200 and 2,500 Nepali colleagues who are engaged in the work of the various projects being undertaken.

e) Employment and Training of National Staff

One of the principal aims of the UMN is the training of Nepali citizens, and the preparation of suitable Nepali men and women for positions of responsibility inside and outside of UMN. In all UMN institutions in-service training is given to promising experienced employees so that they may take up enlarged responsibilities.

The following pages in this report will underline this emphasis. The main areas of training continued as in previous years, and scholarship assistance was given to many young people studying in various programmes. Many of the people trained have moved from UMN into the wider community, HMGN, NGO's and the private sector, where they continue to contribute to the development of Nepal.

2. FINANCE

Since each expatriate member of the UMN comes as a volunteer worker, supported financially by his/her sending body including cost of overseas travel, it means that none of the UMN's programme finances are used in supporting foreign personnel. In addition, financial grants from these and other agencies enable the administration and operation of the various programmes in Nepal in which the UMN is involved. The UMN is a non-profit organization and all money received is used only in the approved work projects.

There are a few industrial projects assisted by the UMN and run on a commercial basis. Any profits from these to UMN are directly reinvested into industrial development.

In medical institutions fees are charged to those able to pay and these fees are used to help cover the expenses of the hospitals, clinics, etc. In each of the hospitals in which the UMN is involved subsidies are provided by the UMN to cover the remaining cost of running the hospitals and is seen as free or subsidised care to patients unable to bear the full costs of treatment.

The following figures summarize the total financial activity of UMN projects for 1988/89. The expenses are given under the five main divisions of UMN work. The value of UMN expatriate staff services at equivalent Nepali salaries is included.

Overall statement of expenditures - July 1988 - July 1989

(All figures given in NRs)

Expenditures:

Administration	18,846,101
Engineering & Industrial Development	34,051,391
Rural Development	4,331,883
Education	17,037,940
Health Services	<u>48,577,984</u>
	<u>122,845,299</u>

The above expenditures have been funded in the following manner:

Gifts and grants	84,808,574
UMN expatriate staff services at equivalent Nepali salaries	10,133,337
Income generated in Nepal (fees, sales etc)	<u>27,903,388</u>
	<u>122,845,299</u>

3. EDUCATION

a) Assistance in the Gandaki Boarding School (Regional School), Pokhara

The UMN has continued to give strong assistance in the development of this first Regional School. Seven UMN personnel have been seconded to senior posts, and 11 of the Nepali staff have been able to take some kind of study or in-service training. The new girls hostel has made it possible to increase the number of girl students to 88. Students have been recruited from all 5 development regions of the country, and 117 (27%) of the school's 437 (last year 385) pupils are studying on UMN scholarships. UMN personnel have worked alongside the Nepali staff in strengthening the teaching and extracurricular programme of the school. Twenty clubs, including Boy and Girl Scouts, Cubs and Brownies, operate in the school. During the year all classes except class 10 were in English medium. The school also organized three different seminars for the local teachers from neighbouring districts.

His Majesty the King conferred a medal (Gorkha Dakshina Bahu) on the Principal, recognising the good work being done at the School.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 2,145,298

b) Assistance in the Karnali Technical School, Jumla

30 students graduated this year from the school, which continues to run under a 5-year agreement between HMGN and UMN. The student body comprised of 198 students in construction, health and agriculture trades. 24 of the students were girls. The building programme, employing 75 - 125 daily wage-earners, has progressed much faster than scheduled. Instruction materials have been prepared, particularly for the Construction and Agriculture trades. Their Majesties the King and Queen visited the school earlier this year and His Majesty the King conferred a medal on the Nepali Principal.

3 of the staff completed or continued long-term training sponsored by UMN. About 200 local people received some kind of training or attended short courses at the School. This included a 3-month course for forest guards. Outreach from the School to the local community has continued in various fields. This has included forestry (tree planting, establishment of several nurseries, erosion control work, and forestry motivation) and health (maternity and child care in conjunction with the local Family Planning Office, provision of a diagnostic service)

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 6,740,446

c) Assistance in Teacher Training

The UMN has seconded 3 volunteer teacher-trainers to work on the Butwal and Pokhara campuses, by agreement with Tribhuvan University. These volunteers have been teaching English and Science to Certificate-level students and one has worked with women primary-teacher trainees on English-teaching methodology. He has also worked with Nepali colleagues in preparing English reading materials and setting up an English Language Resource Centre.

d) Business School

24 students graduated during the year from the Secretarial Science course which provides high-quality training in secretarial skills and office management. Well-qualified graduates from this course have had no difficulty in finding employment. The school has also provided courses at 4 levels in English-as-a-Second Language to approximately 150 students.

e) Training & Scholarship Programme

50 young people have been enabled by this programme to obtain a campus or university education. Preference has been given to students in courses which most meet Nepal's needs, e.g. in Education, Medicine, Agriculture and Forestry. 79 in-service training grants have been given to UMN employees to study in Nepal or overseas at various academic levels. Vocational and technical training, which carries high priority in HMGN's development programmes, is strongly emphasised. 357 boys and girls in various schools of the country were given financial assistance to study at school level. Girls, under-privileged groups and those from remote areas were given special priority.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 7,104,735

f) Education Services Office

The central support office in Kathmandu provides help and advice to UMN education personnel in Nepal. As well as support personnel for the Language and Orientation Programme for new workers, the office is the base for consultants in Non Formal Education and Library services. The consultants have travelled widely to make their skills available to workers on the field. Training has been given to library staff, and to Non Formal Education facilitators. Literacy and mathematical materials have also been developed. Close contact has been maintained with Non Formal Education programmes and personnel of HMGN.

4. HEALTH SERVICES

a) Nursing Campus, UMN Programme under the Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University

This programme has continued to offer a 3 year certificate nurse training course for Nepali men and women. A total of 107 students are in training. Of 29 students taking final exams in November 1988, 23 passed. A new curriculum has been implemented in the 2nd year resulting in two years of students working concurrently in Midwifery, Paediatrics and Community Health. December 1988 marked completion of the building of the new kitchen and dining-room complex. Renovations to provide a much improved library/study area are almost completed.

Practical training has been given at Patan Hospital and the Community Development and Health Project in Lalitpur as well as in several other hospitals and programmes in Kathmandu Valley. Negotiations to seek independent status for the Campus have been unsuccessful thus far and will continue in the coming year. The aim is to relate directly to the Dean's Office, Institute of Medicine.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 2,604,959

b) Community Health Programmes

- i) Lalitpur Community Development and Health Project The Health Section has been working in 27 panchayats (out of a total of 41 in the district). Training health volunteers was a major feature. A new Health Post was opened in the remote hilly area of Gotikhel. A scheduled handover to HMGN of a Health Post in the valley has not taken place yet. Two Maternal & Child Health (MCH) clinics were handed over to HMGN. In order to assess the impact of the work, the number of health indicators collected has been increased. The Development Section has been working in 7 remote panchayats in the South. Health-related activities were carried out in the field of agriculture, forestry, non formal education, rural industries and drinking water schemes.

Both the Health Section Manager and the Development Section Manager went overseas for further studies. This will strengthen the Nepali top management of the Project.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 8,235,062

- ii) Palpa Community Health Programme This is a limited component, multi-disciplinary programme, involved in preventative and curative medical care, animal and health volunteer training, agricultural development, drinking water systems and literacy programmes. It provides models of such development programmes in seven panchayats, working through elected Panchayat Committees. It works in support of the HMG District Health Office health posts in primary health care, and also conducts midwifery, maternal and child health, antenatal and postnatal programmes including family planning in Tansen. Immunization coverage reached 75% average for all immunizations in the targeted populations. Eleven out of 41.5 full time staff commenced or continued various levels of training on UMN in-service scholarship.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 1,893,690

- iii) Gorkha Community Health Programme Work continued in 5 panchayats in the field of volunteer training and follow-up, vaccination camps, literacy groups, income generation and drinking water systems. There has been close liaison with the District Public Health Office and negotiations have continued regarding the future of the Community Health Programme, particularly in relation to the Village Health Workers. The programme has become less service orientated in the last few years and more motivational.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 687,260

- iv) Okhaldhunga Community Health Programme This programme works in 14 panchayats around the Okhaldhunga Hospital. In order to try to pay even more attention to the wider development needs of the community than in the past an administrative division of the programme was undertaken. This is a trial division which needs to be evaluated in July 1991. There is now a Primary Health Care Programme under the Health Services Department. This programme works in volunteer training, maternal and child health care, community based clinics and in the coming year tuberculosis control. There also is a Community Development Programme under the Rural Development Department. This programme works in drinking water systems, forestry, agriculture, income generation and non formal education. An earthquake in August 1988 badly affected the Okhaldhunga District and has affected the work in this area considerably.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 1,780,957

c) Hospitals

- i) Tansen Hospital The Hospital's 102 beds, Outpatient Department and all of its affiliated services continue to be pushed to their limit as nearly all of the Hospital's statistical indices have increased over the past year by 10 - 40%. The Hospital, while primarily serving the surrounding nine districts also acts as a referral centre for western Nepal. With no major development on the part of HMGN for developing further curative services of a secondary level in western Nepal, it is doubtful if the ever increasing demand upon the Hospital will be abated in the upcoming year(s). Regardless of imposing firm policies of limitation and ever increasing fees, people desperate for care, who tolerate long trips, delays in getting in the door and extensive financial loss continue to come in ever increasing numbers.



Outpatient and emergency room visits	99,162
Inpatient admissions	5,144
Operations	4,795
Bed occupancy	92 %

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 3,508,334

- ii) Amp Pipal Hospital This 54 bed Hospital serves patients mainly drawn from within a radius of 4 hours walking, an area which includes the 5 target panchayats of the Community Health Programme. It offers primary care, secondary care, surgery, X-ray and pharmacy services. Patient attendance has been fairly stable over the past year. The trade dispute with India caused fuel shortages which necessitated strict fuel conservation measures for the last three months of the reporting period. Staffing levels were generally adequate except for the noticeable unfilled post of Nurse Educator.

Outpatient and emergency room visits	34,647
Inpatient admissions	2,255
Operations	1,406

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 1,666,960

- iii) Okhaldhunga Hospital This Hospital (20 beds) is the only health care facility with admission capacity in the Okhaldhunga District (population > 160,000). There has been a continuous steady growth in activity at the Hospital over the last 5 years.

Outpatient and emergency room visits	13,700
Inpatient admissions	1,184
Operations	532

The major event of the year was the earthquake of August 21st, 1988. The Hospital and surrounding houses were badly damaged. The work has continued without a day lapse. Several new houses have been built over the past year. Permission to build a new 25 bed Hospital in the same location has been obtained and building activities will start in the coming year. For the first time ever, a Nepali Doctor has been working in the Hospital for part of the year.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 772,877

- iv) Patan Hospital This 138-bed Hospital serves as the District Hospital for Lalitpur providing services to a population of about 250,000 from the Lalitpur District itself. In addition, many patients come from neighboring districts and from other parts of the Kathmandu Valley and from many scattered mountain areas as well. Patient numbers have increased considerably over the past year.

Outpatient and emergency room visits	144,597
Inpatient admissions	7,973
Deliveries	2,664
Average Bed occupancy rate	92.2 %
Operations	4,761
Laboratory procedures	119,253
X-rays	19,881
Physiotherapy treatments	5,410
Dental patients	9,283

The Hospital has continued to place a strong emphasis on the training of staff. Nepali doctors are engaged in a rotation programme in their residency training and the student nurses from the UMN Nursing Campus receive their practical training at Patan Hospital. In-service training for health assistants and nursing staff at all levels has been continued through the year. The Hospital Board decided to reduce the use of Doctor's Assistants and to use doctors in their place. This is possible because Medical Bachelor Bachelor in Surgery (MBBS) doctors are now more available.

With the agreement renewal in the previous year, the Hospital was able to purchase major capital items under the customs exemption privilege. A new ultra-sound department was instituted and fulfills a real need. The year's main problem has been the fuel crisis due to the trade dispute between India and Nepal. However, sufficient fuel could be obtained through kind cooperation from local officials to continue essential services.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 7,950,911

d) Other Programmes

- i) UMN Mental Health Programme - General The UMN Mental Health Programme has always maintained close links with the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and HMGN Mental Health Services, but this past year has seen a deepening involvement in these areas. There is now room to develop this further through secondment of psychiatric nurses into both the IOM and HMGN posts part-time. The recent involvement with IOM on Health Worker Tutors Training, has introduced all sorts of possibilities for the future, in terms of curriculum development, and follow-up work at a campus level. The link between IOM and the UMN Mental Health Programme has been further strengthened by the publication of the Mental Health Manual and this has opened the door to development of some other mental health materials.

The community mental health programme in Lalitpur Community Development and Health Project is important, as it provides a visible proof of the possibility of community mental health care in Nepal, and as a training base for HMGN workers and IOM students in community mental health. There is no other such programme in Nepal at present.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 305,316

- ii) Mental Health Programme - Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (DAPP) DAPP is a community based programme active within Nepal society, aiming to mobilize national groups and organizations to respond long-term to drug abuse prevention. Many of its objectives are presently in their final stages of being achieved.

A new emphasis for drug abuse prevention has developed in the 1988/89 period, mainly addressing the root-causes of drug abuse directly. In relation to this a decision was made in the past year to continue DAPP but with a shift in its philosophy into addressing youth development in a wider social sphere, with a more preventive than rehabilitative emphasis.

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 483,232

iii) UMN Oral Health Programme (OHP) In a country with not more than 30 dentists there is much scope for oral health work. The OHP aims to be involved in the development of teaching materials, training of oral health manpower, research and community oral health. Because of a shortage of Dentists within UMN, the OHP is now at a crisis point. If UMN wants to do more than the dental work incorporated in its own programmes we would need to recruit at least three more expatriate dentists in the coming year.

e) Health Services Seconded Workers

Nursing Campus, Maharajgunj Only one of the three posts was filled during the year. This person is involved in the Post-Basic Nursing Diploma Course.

Institute of Medicine (IOM), Psychiatric Department Our UMN Psychiatrist continues to be involved in clinical work and in teaching Medical Bachelor Bachelor in Surgery (MBBS) students and other levels of health workers.

Institute of Medicine (IOM), Medical Bachelor Bachelor in Surgery (MBBS) Course A UMN Doctor continued to teach Physiology and Immunology two days per week. In view of staff shortages in the IOM there is scope for more UMN Doctors to be involved in basic science teaching in the MBBS course.

Institute of Medicine (IOM), BSc (Medical Lab Technician) Immunology A UMN Lab Technician taught this section in the first year of the course.

Leprosy Research, Anandaban Hospital This programme has fully developed over the last year. It is financed by The Leprosy Mission International, but for its manpower fully dependent on the present two UMN staff. Vaccine development in leprosy is the main thrust of the programme and progress is being achieved to this end.

Ministry of Health, Nursing Division One person has been working on the education of Traditional Birth Attendants. With her departure it is unlikely that UMN will fill this post again.

f) Health Services Consultant and Support Services

i) Medical Supplies Department This is a programme serving UMN projects. It takes care of imports, purchases and distribution of drugs and medical supplies to UMN/INF projects. Drug imports have been more difficult in the past year with restricting regulations coming into force. Customer billing and store inventory have been computerized.

ii) Nutrition Consultant The Nutrition Consultant continued to be involved in maintaining or improving nutritional status in UMN related population groups. This was done through project visits, consultations and participation in seminars and workshops. The manual, "Child Nutrition and Health", written by the Nutrition Consultant and a Nepali Pediatrician was published this year. The work of our Nutrition Consultant meets with international recognition which was demonstrated this year by two invitations, Afghanistan and Vietnam, to take part in evaluation of ongoing nutrition programmes.

- iii) Planning, Information and Evaluation Section The largest involvement, time-wise, of this section has been in maintaining and coordinating a central computer based health service information system. This includes a UMN Hospitals inpatient information system but work has started to develop an outpatient information system as well. Another feature of this section was the provision of advice and assistance in various aspects of planning monitoring and evaluating to almost all the Health Services Programmes. It is felt that this section is of great importance for our internal management as well as in our relationship with HMGN and donors.
- iv) Training and Manpower Adviser This office provides assistance and advice to Health Services Projects concerning employment of Nepali Technical staff. It also collects and distributes information on suitable courses available for in-service training of our staff, and assists in the application process. In the past year 17 new in-service scholarships were granted of which 14 could be used when people were actually admitted to the desired course. The advisor has a key role in the ongoing process of nepalization in Health Services programmes.
- v) Health Services Office The Health Services Office has continued to provide support, direction and guidance to all UMN Health Services Projects and Programmes. Very close liaison is maintained with HMGN and especially with the Ministry of Health, HMGN.

## 5. ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- a) "Institute of Technology and Industrial Development" (ITID), Butwal
  - i) Butwal Technical Institute (BTI) has made good progress in its extension programme which enables it to take 104 students into the four-year programme. A two-year in-service training programme with 35 trainees has been implemented, and this seeks to improve skills of workers in bazaar shops. Over 20 trainees graduated from the four-year programme.
  - ii) Development and Consulting Services (DCS) The Roofing Tiles and Rural Electrification programmes have both seen strong growth through the year: regular training programmes for roofing tile entrepreneurs have been established, and 15 persons have been trained this year. They are now operating their own industries with locally made equipment. Three electrification installations have been completed bringing the total electric power capacity installed through the Small Turbine Programme to 254 kW. An increasing number of orders has come in, with 12 orders for Mustang District alone. (At the time of writing orders totalling more than 150 kW are in hand). Use of the low wattage cooker, to conserve firewood or kerosene, is a feature of many of these installations, and preparations are going ahead for a Butwal business man to begin their manufacture. Ram pump development is drawing to a close, and the Small Turbine Programme is beginning their installation on a regular basis. Development emphasis is now concentrating on an improved oil expeller for the mills in hilly areas.

Training continues through the Advanced Training Programme, although certification of the courses will not be sought. In addition the Management Consultancy Programme had been giving intensive computer training to staff in ITID and the UMN-related companies

TOTAL UMN INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 986,557

- iii) Related Pvt Ltd Companies The year has seen strong growth and development in industries related to hydro power, but severe difficulties in the wood-based sector

Butwal Engineering Works (BEW, 1978) Mechanical Workshop The factory runs well and has together with NHE (see below) 79 trainees thus being one of the major places for training.

Butwal Wood Industries (BWI, 1978) Furniture manufacturing Once again the factory suffered an operational loss

Butwal Plywood Factory (BPF, 1973) For most of the year BPF has been unable to obtain timber, and it has been closed since October. Since efforts to secure timber supplies were unsuccessful most staff were asked to resign, and the future of the company is very uncertain. However work in the Forestry Plantation has continued and all of the plot leased has either been planted, or is being managed as a natural forest or with enrichment planting. There is much interest by other agencies in the Forestry Programme as a model to replicate. BPF has continued to seek a leased forest agreement from HMGN.

Butwal Power Company (BPC, 1966) is the owner of the Andhi Khola Project and the Jhimruk Hydro Electric Project (see below) The independent division of BPC Hydroconsult provides consulting services in hydropower engineering and has during the year strengthened its position with Nepali staff

Himal Hydro and General Construction Co Pvt Ltd (HH, 1978) has continued to grow as a strong contractor in small hydel development. During the year the Company's main involvement has been in Andhi Khola Project, Tatopani Hydel Project and test tunnels for Arun III Project. Himal Hydro is also beginning the 12 MW Jhimruk Hydro Electric Project

Nepal Hydro and Electric Pvt Ltd (NHE, 1986) has been involved in the manufacturing of irrigation gates as well as in repair of hydro electric machinery. Manufacturing and supply of transmission line equipment is another area of involvement. NHE is heavily involved in supplying the electro-mechanical equipment for the Andhi Khola Project.

Gobar Gas and Agricultural Equipment Development Pvt Ltd (GG, 1977) has received strong leadership from the Agriculture Development Bank/Nepal, and prospects for the future are bright.

b) Andhi Khola Hydro Electric and Rural Electrification Project

Good progress has been made in the construction of the 5 MW power plant; the dam and tunnels have been completed, and the drop shaft has joined with the power house. The meeting of the two sections of the headrace tunnel and of the drop-shaft with the power house were very encouraging moments for the team. Rural electrification in pilot areas has begun using electricity from the national grid. Tests of the low wattage cooker were discontinued when the power supply became irregular during the dry season, but resumed with the onset of the monsoon. These pilot schemes give good experience with the new methods of organising the consumers (users' groups) as well as with a number of technical and other innovations (prefabricated wiring harnesses; 1 kV distribution systems; and novel tariff structures).

UMN TOTAL INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 25,521,311

c) Andhi Khola Irrigation Programme

The major development has been the start of the construction work on the Irrigation Programme. This followed the signing of the Agreement in September, and the completion of the first stage of land sales for redistribution. 70 meters of the canal have been excavated. The Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme has continued to promote improved sanitation, and has given close attention to the ram pump installations which have given improved performance. 7 drinking water systems were installed and 540 concrete toilet slabs were built and installed. The Resource Conservation Programme has worked on motivation of farmers, as well as land stabilization activities associated with Andhi Khola Hydro Electric and Rural Electrification Project and the Irrigation Programme with seven landslide areas planted. Functional Adult Literacy, with a total of 108 participants, is a major means of motivational work.

UMN TOTAL INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 1,432,083

d) Jhimruk Hydro Electric and Rural Electrification Project

This project involves the construction of a 12 MW hydroelectric plant in Pyuthan District, mid way between Butwal and Surkhet. The year began with negotiations with HMGN and the Norwegian Government (NORAD) for agreements for this project. Butwal Power Company (BPC) and Himal Hydro have given strong emphasis to preparations for implementing Jhimruk Hydro Electric and Rural Electrification Project. General progress is according to schedule.

e) Engineering and Industrial Development Office

This central office has given help, advice and support in both administrative and professional ways to UMN personnel in Nepal and the projects, including the area of negotiations with HMGN departments and other offices.

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UMN TOTAL INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 1,432,083

d) Jhimruk Hydro Electric and Rural Electrification Project

This project involves the construction of a 12 MW hydroelectric plant in Pyuthan District, mid way between Butwal and Surkhet. The year began with negotiations with HMGN and the Norwegian Government (NORAD) for agreements for this project. Butwal Power Company (BPC) and Himal Hydro have given strong emphasis to preparations for implementing Jhimruk Hydro Electric and Rural Electrification Project. General progress is according to schedule.

e) Engineering and Industrial Development Office

This central office has given help, advice and support in both administrative and professional ways to UMN personnel in Nepal and the projects, including the area of negotiations with HMGN departments and other offices.

## 5. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### a) Surkhet Project for Income Generation and the Development of Cottage Industries

This integrated community development programme operates in Kunathari Panchayat, Surkhet District, under the auspices of the Department of Cottage and Village Industries. Although the major emphasis is in the area of skills training and income generation, other associated community level sectors also receive attention. The Project seeks to respond to the felt needs of people as they themselves see their priorities. There is special attention given to working with women and other disadvantaged groups. The operating principles of this programme are in keeping with HMGN's emphasis on decentralization and the meeting of basic needs. The UMN's team seeks to work in partnership with local officials and village people, seeing themselves not as doers for the people but as partners with them. In keeping with this policy, activities are carried out in joint action: local people contributing resources and labour, the Project contributing various inputs and serving to facilitate action. The Project has established six operating principles:

- 1) Meeting the real needs of the people.
- 2) Seeking a substantial contribution by the people.
- 3) Aiming efforts toward the poor, women and low-caste people.
- 4) Seeking to be appropriate with technical, training and financial inputs.
- 5) Moving at the people's pace.
- 6) Aiming for community-sustainable development.

Most objectives in all sectors were achieved. It is found that getting experienced Nepali professionals who are willing to live in such a remote project is not an easy task.

A great disappointment was the partial destruction of the irrigation channel which was completed with extensive community input the previous year. Heavy unpredicted rains caused this, but ultimately it is a land erosion problem. Again, this emphasizes that unless village people are convinced of the need and are determined to do something about their forest and soil deterioration, we can simply be throwing resources away in those technical areas which are affected by land erosion. It is far more an attitude problem than it is a technical one. Surkhet Project is determined to address these root issues, particularly through non formal education.

UMN TOTAL INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 1,220,289

### b) Rural Development Centre, Pokhara

This Centre continues to provide consultancy and support services primarily to UMN rural development activities throughout Nepal. It serves seven programmes of the UMN which are involved in rural development work.



The specialist groups which make up the centre are: animal health; horticulture/agronomy; tree planting; small water systems and income generation/rural industries. Besides service in these particular professional sectors, the Centre provides a library service, an experimental farm and a research/studies/monitoring and report-writing service. Of particular importance is the growing emphasis on developing village-level training and motivational programmes. In total during the year, 280 trainees attended courses averaging 10 days in length.

UMN TOTAL INPUT JULY 1988/89 NRs 1,861,241

c) Rural Development Office

Besides direct administrative work, the department also retained professional links with rural development programmes and personnel in the other UMN projects. This was accomplished by the Rural Development Centre's advisory service, the ongoing work of professional groups, the annual rural development conference and through visitation. In April 1989 a proposed pilot programme for exploring the use of the performing arts as a development communication medium was approved by UMN.

7. PLANS FOR 1990 AND BEYOND

The UMN has continued its services to the nation's development in areas of health, education, engineering & industrial development and rural development. Much thought has gone into planning for the future with an increasing desire to avoid a dependency on the UMN both in terms of finance and personnel. With this emphasis, we would hope to release some of our resources deployed in existing present projects and make these available to other needy areas of the country. This policy calls for a strong emphasis on the training of local people as well as the stimulation of local communities to rise to their own responsibilities in working cooperatively and to accept more responsibility for their own local needs.

- a) Looking into 1990 and beyond, the UMN continues its acceptance of present responsibilities and work in existing projects and programmes as provided for under the terms of the General Agreement with HMGN, and of the specific project/programme agreements.
- b) The UMN emphasises to carry on all its work and services in close cooperation and coordination with the concerned Ministries and Departments of HMGN.
- c) The UMN is prepared to consider the possibility of entering into new programmes and projects of work as requested, within the scope of their ability and resources, in full cooperation with the relevant Ministries and Departments of HMGN, and within the framework of HMGN plans for development.
- d) The UMN is fully prepared to second other expatriate workers, without cost to HMGN, in the fields of health services, education, technical assistance, agriculture and community development, to projects and programmes of HMGN and/or other agencies and institutions where they are needed and requested.

- e) The training of Nepali citizens, and the evolution towards Nepali management and ownership of institutions and projects, when feasible, will continue to receive strong emphasis in the work of the UMN.
- f) We appreciate the signing of several project agreements during the year and look forward to finalising an agreement for the Rural Development Centre in Pokhara and renewing other project agreements, giving us a firm base to continue our training and development work.
- g) We anticipate that our General Agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be renewed in the near future and look forward to work together with HMGN in all the different areas of cooperation.

Education During the coming year, three important areas within the Education Department will be to look into the proposal for involvement in a district-wide Non Formal Education programme; and follow up opportunities for teacher training and apprenticeship training.

Health Services The Health Services Department does not plan to undertake any major new programmes in the near future. However, there are several challenges in the work we are involved in at present. In our community health programmes we are trying to define more clearly the scope of our work and relate this to measurable health indicators in order to assess effectiveness. Considerable flexibility is needed in redefining the roles of our community health programmes, especially with HMGN starting to implement district-wide integrated public health activities. At the request of HMGN we will be involved in district wide TB-control using the HMGN health-manpower infrastructure.

Engineering & Industrial Development The following are areas where attention must be given during the coming year:

- Formulating management and organisational plans for the development of the Butwal Plywood Factory (BPF) Forestry Plantation beyond the current 2 year funding.
- Setting the direction for the future structure and organisation of Butwal Technical Institute (BTI) in consultation with the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training.
- Supporting Butwal Power Company (BPC) and Himal Hydro, particularly with personnel, to ensure that the Jhimruk Project construction proceeds smoothly and on schedule.
- Setting the future direction for Rural Electrification and rural development work in the Andhi Khola Project.

Rural Development The Social Service National Coordination Council (SSNCC) has given encouragement to UMN to start other integrated rural development projects and has suggested a geographical size up to a zone in scope. We are now preparing a proposal to submit to them which will enable UMN to start on a smaller scale, but with the potential to expand within one complete district.

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